THE MEDIA
ELECTIONS
THE EU

общественно-политическая
лексика английского языка
ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ ЛЕКСИКА
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
Учебно-методическое пособие
для студентов-международников

Издательство Алтайского государственного университета
Барнаул – 2004
Составитель: ассистент О.М. Казакова
Рецензент: канд. пед. наук, проф. Л.А. Кочетова

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначается для студентов IV курса отделения международных отношений, охватывает темы «Средства массовой информации», «Выборы», «Европейский союз». Материал пособия состоит из словаря, упражнений, текстов, а также неадаптированных статей из англоязычной прессы. В первые два отдела включены сведения о США и Великобритании, а также задания по сравнению реалий России и англоязычных стран. В приложениях даны примеры специфической лексики, характерной для англоязычных заголовков, названия стран и национальностей и план реферирования статьи. Так как на данном этапе обучения основными формами работы являются дискуссии, презентации, доклады, то в конце разделов даны темы для докладов и дискуссий.

План УМД 2004 г., п. К

Подписано в печать 20.04.2004. Формат 60х90/16.
Бумага офсетная. Печать офсетная.
Усл. печ. л. 4,4. Тираж 100 экз. Заказ 127.

Типография Алтайского государственного университета:
656049, Барнаул, ул. Димитрова, 66
MEDIA

TEXT 1. THE MEDIA

The term media, understood broadly, includes any channel of information through which information can pass. In modern society, hardly anyone lives through a day without feeling the impact of at least one of the mass media. The oldest media are those of the printed word and picture, which carry their message through the sense of sight: the weekly and daily newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, direct mail circulars, and billboards. Radio is the mass communications medium aimed at the sense of sound, and television appeals both to the visual and auditory senses.

The reader turns to the newspaper for news, opinion, entertainment and the advertising it publishes. Magazines give him background information, entertainment, opinion and the advertising. Pamphlets, direct mail pieces, and billboards bring the views of commercial and civic organizations. Television and radio offer entertainment, news, opinion, and advertising messages. They can also bring live coverage of public events into the listener's or viewer's home.

Much space in newspapers is given to news, and TV and radio have special news programs that inform the listeners and viewers of the latest news.

What is news?

To be news an item of information must have a bearing on the affairs of the moment, it must be new to those who hear or read it, and it must arouse the interest of a considerable number of people. In short the essence of news is topicality, novelty, and general interest.

The most extraordinary definition of the news is attributed to John T. Bogart, the city editor of the New York Sun, who defined it in 1880 as follows: "When a dog bites a man, that's not news, but when a man bites a dog, that's news". In other words, news is the unusual, the unexpected, the spectacular.

News that is rich in human interest and that makes few intellectual demands on the consumer is published or broadcast because it is entertaining to the audience, and entertainment is one of the purposes of news. Consider, for example, popular interest in a story about a child who falls into a well, a sports hero crippled by an accident, a student who breaks out of jail to take his final exam, a movie actress who marries a prince. Everybody knows that all these stories are "good" news. All newspapers also publish stories with strong emphasis on adventure and conflict, sex, pathos, humor, the unusual - to attract and entertain their readers. Indeed, some newspapers - and recently, some television stations - have been accused of overemphasizing news of crime, disaster and sex.

In the world of press, there is an extremely strong tradition of "muckraking" - digging out the dirt and exposing it for all to see. Even small-town newspapers
employ reporters who are kept busy searching for examples of political corruption, business malpractice or industrial pollution. Many young Americans, for example, are attracted to careers in journalism because of the "investigative reporting", which is still a large part of a journalist's work. They think that this is a way of effecting change in society.

Needless to say, some people are not happy with this strong tradition. They say that it has gone too far, that it gives a false impression of the country, that it makes it impossible to keep one's private life private.

The American press always responds by quoting their constitutional rights and proudly repeating Thomas Jefferson's noble words: "Our liberty depends on freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost". They claim that they perform a public service that is necessary for a healthy democracy. They also know, of course, that when something which has been hidden behind closed doors is moved to the front pages, it can sell a lot of newspapers.

1. **Answer the following questions.**
   1. What does the term media mean?
   2. What is the difference between the press, television and radio?
   3. Do you agree that the essence of news is topicality, novelty and general interest?
   4. Do you think that different people are interested in different news? Does it depend on the age, sex, profession, educational background, social status of a person? Does it depend on the society a person lives in?
   5. What is your attitude to muckraking?

2. **Find in the text words and word-combinations having the following meaning:**
   1. the press, television and radio
   2. spoken or written piece of information passed from one person to another
   3. a small thin book with paper covers, often dealing with a matter of public interest
   4. printed advertisement, paper, or notice given or sent to a large number of people for them to read
   5. information describing the conditions that existed when something happened, that helps to explain it
   6. performance, event, etc. being shown as it actually happens
   7. the person who watches TV
   8. being interesting at the present time
   9. something new; the quality of being new
   10. concerning or influencing the lives of all or most people
   11. to send out (radio or television programs)
   12. the practice of searching out and telling unpleasant stories, which may or may not be true, about well-known people
3. Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word has been given.
The mass media refers to the people and organisations that provide news and (1)i........... for the public. Until recently these were mainly (2)n..........., (3)t..........., and (4)r......... . Today, computers play a very big part. The (5)I........... is a computer system that allows millions of people around the world to receive and exchange information about almost anything. Ordinary post has been taken over by (6)e........... which stands for (7)e........... mail because it is sent and received via a computer. It is a system that allows people to send (8)m........... to each other quickly and cheaply. Ordinary (9)p......... is now referred to as ‘snail mail’ and one wonders if the (10)p......... is a job in danger of extinction!

4. The news function in many different ways. In your experience, can you recall the news functioning in any of the following ways? Complete the chart with your own examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTION OF NEWS</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To give instant coverage of important events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide facts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To make money for the newspaper or radio/television station</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To spread propaganda or disinformation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To sensationalize events

VOCABULARY

Radio and television

1. broadcast транслировать, передавать
e.g. The BBC World Service broadcasts throughout the world.
broadcast live – передавать напрямую, с места событий

2. footage – отснятый материал, запись
dramatic footage
e.g. The programme will feature dramatic footage of the Chernobyl disaster.

3. vox-pop interview – интервью на улице
e.g. Our Eastern European correspondent has recorded vox pops with Czech voters.

4. programme, broadcast, show – программа, трансляция, шоу
a live broadcast – прямая трансляция

5. receive/pick up broadcasts – принимать трансляции, программы
e.g. I can receive broadcasts from Moscow on my radio.

6. host a programme/a show – вести программу, шоу

7. host, n – ведущий

8. front, anchor a news programme, v – вести информационную программу

9. anchor, n, also anchorman, anchorwoman, anchorperson – ведущий, “лицо” программы

10. infotainment - a mixture of information and entertainment often used in today’s news programmes – информационная программа в увлекательной, развлекательной форме
e.g. An example of infotainment is docudrama where real events are dramatised and reenacted by actors.

11. types of programmes: - виды программ
a. documentary – документальный фильм
b. docudrama – программа, в которой реальные события драматизированы актёрами
c. news – новости
d. current affairs programme - программа о текущих политических событиях
e. soap opera, soap, series – сериал
f. serial – многосерийный фильм
g. game show – игровая программа
h. quiz – викторина
i. sitcom – комедия положений, вид сериала, где события происходят с
одними и теми же персонажами

J. chat-show or talk-show – ток-шоу

k. sports programme

l. variety show – шоу, в котором представлены номера разных жанров

m. God slot – религиозная программа

n. phone-in – программа, во время которой зрители или слушатели могут позвонить, чтобы задать вопрос или высказать свое мнение

o. commercial or spot – рекламный ролик, реклама

p. weather forecast – прогноз погоды

12. prime-time or peak-time – лучшее время для радио- и телепередач (с наибольшим охватом радиослушателей и телезрителей)

13. ratings – рейтинг
   ratings battles/wars

14. viewer - телезритель

15. couch potato – неразборчивый телезритель, проводящий все свободное время перед телевизором

16. remote control or zapper – пульт дистанционного управления, переключатель программ

17. television/TV set, also informal: the tube (US), the box (Br), the telly (Br) – телевизор

EXERCISES

1. Give the name of one programme you know in Russia of each type mentioned in the vocabulary list. Which four types of TV programmes do you like and dislike watching most?

2. Match the types of programmes to their definitions.
   1. chat-show or talk show, 2. game show, 3. God slot, 4. phone-in, 5. quiz show, 6. sitcom, 7. soap opera or soap, 8. commercial, 9. documentary

   a. an advertisement on television or radio
   b. contest of skill, intelligence or knowledge. The term includes quiz shows.
   c. short for situational comedy. Comedy series based around a character or group of characters, often an ‘ordinary family’.
   d. a film that gives facts and information about a subject
   e. religious programme
   f. a well-known host invites guests to talk, often about something they are trying to sell or promote, like their latest book
   g. contest involving answering questions
   h. a host invites people to phone in and put questions to a studio guest, or just give their opinions about something
   i. series about the lives of a group of people
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TV or not TV?

Introduction
1. How much television do you watch in a week?
2. What sort of programmes do you like best?
3. Do you think there is a maximum amount of time that people should watch television?

Listen to a man speaking on television and answer the questions:
1. When does the speaker watch television?
2. Which programmes does he like?
3. When does his daughter watch television?
4. What examples does he give of programmes that are good for children?
5. What does he see as the two main dangers to children?
6. Does he feel that the number of hours you watch is important?

Discussion
1. Would you say you watched television selectively or indiscriminately? Give examples.
2. Summarise the speaker’s views on television for children. Do you agree with him?
3. For and Against Television. Make use of the statements given below and provide your own additions and examples.
   For:
   - TV is a powerful teaching medium.
   - It provides entertainment.
   - It supplies information.
   - TV gives rise to family discussions, thus uniting it.

   Against:
   - It’s a passive activity.
   - It ruins the eyes.
   - Families never see each other.
   - Children are affected by violence on TV.
   - It detracts from reading, walking and sports activities.

VOCABULARY

Newspapers and publishing

1. periodical/publication – периодическое издание
2. newspaper/paper – газета
   a. a daily paper (a daily) – ежедневная газета
   a weekly paper (a weekly) – еженедельная газета, еженедельник
   a biweekly/fortnightly paper – газета, выходящая раз в две недели
   a biweekly/semiweekly paper – газета, выходящая два раза в неделю
   a monthly paper (a monthly) – ежемесячная газета
   Sunday paper – воскресная газета
   b. a national/country-wide paper – национальная (центральная) газета
   mass-circulation paper – газета с массовым тиражом
   a local newspaper – местная газета
   c. a quality paper/a broadsheet – “качественная” газета
   a popular paper/a tabloid – массовая, популярная газета, таблойд
3. copy – экземпляр (газеты, журнала)
   e.g. I have two copies of yesterday’s Moscow News.
4. issue – выпуск, номер - e.g. The Moscow News in its issue of July 15 writes about
   the Film Festival in Moscow.
5. edition – издание, выпуск
   e.g. evening, foreign-language edition
6. circulation – тираж
   e.g. The Sun has a circulation of more than 4 million copies.
7. readership – круг читателей, читательская аудитория
   e.g. Saturday newspaper readerships are lower than mid-week’s.
8. supplement – приложение
   colour supplement – цветное приложение к газете
9. to circulate/sell – распространяться, расходиться
   e.g. National newspapers circulate throughout the whole country.
10. to come out/be issued – выходить (из печати)
    e.g. The Worker comes out (is issued) biweekly.
11. to be addressed to
    to be aimed at
    to be designed for – быть предназначением для, адресоваться
    to be planned for
    e.g. The magazine is addressed to the general reader. – Журнал предназначен для
    широкого круга читателей.
12. to issue – издавать, выпускать
13. article (on) – статья (о)
    full-page article – статья на всю страницу
    leading article – передовая статья
14. editorial (leader) – редакционная статья
15. run /carry an article – помещать, печатать статью
    e.g. ‘The Financial Times’ carries an article on the situation in Albania.
16. box – статья, выделенная на газетной полосе рамкой
17. cartoon – карикатура
strip cartoon - комикс, рассказ в картинках
18. column - колонка, раздел, рубрика
   gossip column - отдел светской хроники
   regular column - постоянная рубрика
19. comment - комментарий
   topical comment - комментарий на определенную тему
20. feature article/ feature - очерк, зарисовка, любой материал
    неинформационного характера
21. item - сообщение
   news item - информационный материал
22. report - репортаж, сообщение
23. story/piece - любой газетный материал, кроме передовых материалов
   human interest story - очерк, статья занимательного характера
   major news story - наиболее важный материал информационного содержания
24. review - обзор, обозрение, рецензия
25. round-up - сводка новостей в газете, по радио
26. advertisement/ classified ads - объявление, реклама
27. run over - любой газетный материал, перенесенный с одной страницы на другую
28. space - место, занятое статьей и т.д.
   a. advertising space - место, занимаемое рекламой и объявлениями
      editorial space - место, занимаемое собственно газетными материалами
      front page space - место на первой странице
   b. to devote/give a great amount of space to news, etc.
      to fill considerable space with advertising
      to occupy/take up space
29. coverage - освещение в печати
   extensive/wide coverage - широкое освещение
   full coverage - полное (исчерпывающее) освещение
   many-sided coverage - разностороннее освещение
   to give a full/wide coverage to (of) an event - широко освещать в печать к/л событие
30. page - газетная полоса, страница
   front page - первая страница
   middle/inside page - середина газеты
   back page - последняя страница
   on page three
      at the top (bottom) of page four
      in the center of the top of the page
31. headline/heading - заголовок
32. sub-head - подзаголовок
33. banner/banner headline - заголовок во всю ширину газетной полосы
34. masthead - название газеты, помещаемое вверху страницы
EXERCISES

1. **Match two words to make a common collocation.**
   - affairs colour control current forecast news newspaper opera remote report show soap supplement tabloid weather chat

2. **Express the following idea in one word.**
   1. A humorous drawing often dealing in a clever and amusing way with something of interest in the news.
   2. A special long article in a newspaper or a magazine.
   3. Words printed above or below a picture.
   4. A headline that goes across the whole width of a newspaper.
   5. An article in a newspaper giving the paper’s opinion on a matter (often written by or for the editor).
   6. An account or description of events, experiences, etc., which is prepared in order to provide people with information.
   7. An article on a particular subject that regularly appears in a newspaper.

3. **Choose any newspaper (it could be in your own language if you can’t find an English one) and complete the following sentences.**
   1. The main story today is about .......
   2. The editorial is about ......
   3. There are readers’ letters on page ....... and they deal with the following topics:
      ...................................................................................................................
   4. The most interesting feature is about ..............
   5. There is some scandal on page ......., a crossword on page ......., a cartoon on page ....... and some small ads on page ...
   6. The most interesting business story is about ............... and the largest sports article is about .................
   7. The most striking photograph shows ......................
   8. There are advertisements for ............... and ............... 
   9. An article about ...................... on page ....... made me feel ............

4. **Naming of parts. Match these newspaper expressions to their descriptions, and then use the expressions to complete the extracts below.**
   - a) small advertisements about films, plays, for sale, and so on
1. obituary
2. gossip column
3. classified
4. home
5. masthead
6. banner headline
7. scoop

b) news about the country the paper is published in
c) exclusive story, especially an exciting one
d)(often critical) stories about the social activities and private lives of famous people
e) headline in extremely large print
f) top of front page carrying the name of the paper
g) article about the life of someone who has recently died

1. *The Sun*’s ___________ is ‘Come Home Dad’.

II. The discovery of the Goebbels diaries was yet another *Sunday Times* ___________ that left our rivals gasping.

III. *The Observer*’s front page headline – under its new royal blue ___________.

IV. Among the ___________ stories covered in British papers is the continuing legal row over the finances of the country’s National Union of Mineworkers.

V. May I add a personal note to your excellent ___________ of Charles Abell? Throughout his career, he was faced with difficult problems but never hesitated to take firm decisions and to stand by the consequences.

VI. MGN’s move has been seen as part of an attempt to get its share of the regional newspapers’ advertising cake – particularly ___________ – and other tabloid national papers are expected to follow.

VII. Having failed at show business he ended up in journalism writing about it. By the mid-thirties he had his ___________. Broadway was his beat. Table 50 at New York’s Stork Club was his office.

5. Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the list below. Use each item once only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Editorial</th>
<th>Headline</th>
<th>In depth</th>
<th>Obituary</th>
<th>circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>news flash</td>
<td>live coverage</td>
<td>spokesperson</td>
<td>special issue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cable television</td>
<td>unbiased account</td>
<td>current affairs</td>
<td>press conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respect for privacy</td>
<td>pick up</td>
<td>speculation</td>
<td>increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. In an attempt to...........the editor decided to print more “human interest” stories.
2. The company held a ...........to launch their new product.
3. This channel is devoted solely to news and...................
4. With this short-wave radio I can...........broadcasts from all over the world.
5. There has been a lot of...........in the press that the minister is about to resign.
6. This month there’s a ........of the magazine with information and advice about going on holiday.
7. We live in a mountainous region so if it wasn’t for ...........we wouldn’t receive any broadcasts of a reasonable quality.
8. We interrupt this programme to bring you an important ...........
9. Exclusively on this channel we have......................of the big match.
10. Next morning an .............appeared in the newspaper, criticizing the government’s defense policy.
11. These reports are so subjective. Where can I find an ...........of what happened?
12. The President’s...........was not at all flattering and his widow was extremely upset.
13. There, right on the front page, was the.........., ANOTHER RISE IN UNEMPLOYMENT.
14. Some tabloid journalists have no............. I’m sure my telephone has been bugged!
15. A..........interviewed on the local news denied that the company was in any way responsible for the accident.
16. In our evening bulletin we try to report on the news..............by providing more background information.

6. Translate into English:
1. В 1833 году вышла газета «Дейли Сан» - это была первая газета в Соединенных Штатах, которая продавалась за 1 цент.
2. Провинциальные вечерние газеты распродаются в большем количестве экземпляров, чем утренние, потому что они не испытывают конкуренции со стороны центральных газет.
3. Воскресные газеты расходятся многомиллионным тиражом.
4. «Наука и жизнь» - популярный журнал, который выходит раз в месяц.
5. Газета «Комсомольская правда» предназначена для широкого круга читателей.
6. У вас есть сегодняшний номер «Литературной газеты»?
7. В «Нью-Йорк Таймс» помещена статья о ситуации на Ближнем Востоке.
On the basis of the news we get, we vote, buy, sell, make or change plans, carry an umbrella to work, attend the theater, go to a meeting, or write a letter to the mayor. Thus, the newspaper at the breakfast table, TV or radio news programs are part of our lives. We want to know what's going on. The news media tell us.

To supply news, a huge army of people work around the clock throughout the world. The collection of news has become a highly organized business. There is hardly a corner of the world today which is not covered by the gigantic network of news-gatherers employed by the local and national newspapers and the great news agencies.

Very briefly, the system operates thus. Local news is collected by the reporters and district representatives of provincial newspapers, and by the local staff correspondents of the national dailies. Events of national importance are covered by staff reporters of the national dailies and by special correspondents of both the national and provincial press. In addition, home news is reported by district correspondents of the news agencies. Foreign news is gathered by international news agencies and by the foreign correspondents employed by the national dailies and some of the larger provincial papers. Items of interest to particular sections of community (e.g. trade or technical news) are gathered by a number of smaller news agencies in different parts of the country.

The key word in news-gathering is "deadline". News is gathered under deadline pressure. The reporter is always aware that his story must be in the hands of his editor by a rigidly prescribed time. The editor, in turn, knows that the edited copy must be in the print shop by a specific time if it is to get into the paper. Newsmen work by the clock. As the newspapers roll off the press, circulation trucks are waiting to carry them to various parts of the city and to trains and planes that will take them to more distant points. The same pressure applies to broadcasting. A television news crew must have its film and tape at the studio by a certain time if the spot is to be aired that evening. Even magazines have to meet deadlines, although not as tight ones.

Does deadline pressure affect the quality and accuracy of the news? Of course, it does. Reporters working at great speed in gathering and writing news stories cannot always tie up loose ends. Inaccuracies may crop up. Newsmen and women often obtain information under less than ideal conditions - at the frenzied scene of an accident or above the shouts of a mob. The most conscientious of reporters is liable to miss the correct spelling of a name or get an address wrong. Also news sources don't always tell the truth and often there isn't time to verify given statements.

But this does not give the news media an excuse to commit errors. It is possible to double-check the facts even on a fast-breaking story and reporters fail their obligation when they don't so. In fact inaccuracies result as much from
careless news people as from the necessity for speedy coverage. However, the reporter who is consistently inaccurate will not last long with a news organization. Editors know that when, readers lose confidence in a newspaper its future is bleak.

1. Give English equivalents from the text for the following.
работать круглосуточно; корреспондент местной газеты; штатный корреспондент; ежедневные центральные газеты; специальный корреспондент; районный корреспондент; освещать события; репортер; собирающий новости; международное информационное агентство; конечный срок, к которому должен успеть материал; типография; назначенное время; выйти в эфир; неточности; добывать информацию; источник новостей; перепроверить факты.

2. Expand on the following:
1. To supply news, a huge army of people work around the clock throughout the world.
2. The key word in gathering news is ‘deadline’.
3. Sometimes inaccuracies may crop up in news stories.

3. Match the media job with its definition.
1. foreign correspondent, 2. sub editor, 3. publisher, 4. columnist, 5. critic, 6. editor, 7. leader writer, 8. freelance writer.

a. a journalist who provides news from abroad
b. a person in charge of newspaper content
c. a self-employed journalist who sells his/her work to various newspapers
d. someone who writes articles that appear regularly, usually in the same place in the paper, and often with powerfully expressed opinions
e. a person who checks articles for accuracy and grammar, lays out and adds headlines to newspaper pages
f. someone who writes reviews
g. a person responsible for the production and sale of a book, newspaper or magazine
h. someone who writes editorials – the paper’s opinion about important issues

TEXT 3  NEWSPAPERS IN BRITAIN

British people like reading newspapers. More newspapers are read in Britain than in any other European country. Despite competition
from other media, circulation figures for national daily newspapers are little different from what they were at the end of the Second World War. This could be because an average newspaper contains a vast amount of information, far more than can be reproduced in a news broadcast on radio or television. Papers therefore appeal to people with varying tastes and interests.

Newspapers contain a range of items such as theatre and book reviews, horoscopes, travel information, feature articles, a crossword, cartoons, what is on television and so on. For many people, these «extras» are as important as the news and opinion sections of the paper. Readers are also able to express their own views, through such things as letters page.

In Britain there are currently 12 national daily papers, 11 national Sunday papers, 60 regional evening papers and 10 regional morning papers. There are also hundreds of weekly local papers. Britain's press is unusual in that the newspapers are categorised as either popular (tabloids) or quality (broadsheets).

**Quality press**

The term «quality press» is used to describe papers which were mainly founded before 1896 or which follow the tradition of the journals of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Quality papers are also called broadsheets on account of their larger, rather cumbersome format. They contain political, economic and cultural news and devote pages to finance matters, international news and social and cultural issues. Quality newspapers have an undramatic layout, (or design), with lengthy articles. Examples of quality daily papers are *The Times*, *the Financial Times*, *the Guardian*, *the Daily Telegraph* and *the Independent*. Quality Sunday papers include *The Sunday Times*, *the Observer* and *the Sunday Telegraph*. *The Daily Telegraph*, with its circulation of over a million copies, sells more than twice as many copies as any of the other broadsheets.

**Popular press**

The popular press is mainly represented by papers founded after the launching of the *Daily Mail* in 1896. Today such papers are 'tabloid' in format, half the size of a broadsheet. «Tabloid» is a pharmaceutical term, used for substances, which were compressed into pills. The tabloids «compress» the news and are printed on small sheets of paper. They are essentially mass entertainment. Popular papers contain sensational stories mostly dealing with conflicts, disasters, accidents, and extraordinary events. Much space is devoted to the private lives of royalty and film stars, to crime, murder, divorce, etc. The tabloids aim to excite the reader visually, using very large headlines and full-page sensational pictures. Many popular newspapers are printed in colour. Other tabloids include the *Daily Mirror*, *the Daily Star*, *the Daily Express*, *the Daily Mail*, and the *Sun*. Sunday tabloids include the *Sunday Mirror*, *the Sunday Express*, *People* and the *News of the World*. *The Sun* is the biggest-selling newspaper in Britain.

The differences between the tabloids and the broadsheets are breaking down. Broadsheets now realize that tabloids are easier to read and hold. The
Gardian, a broadsheet, now has a tabloid section. Many of the broadsheets now have stories about famous people. Tabloids used to be cheaper than broadsheets. Despite the general classification of ‘quality’ and ‘popular’, the Express, Mail and Today are distinctive enough from the Sun, Star and Mirror to be more accurately defined as ‘middle market’.

**Sunday papers**

Popular Sunday papers began in the mid-nineteenth century and were aimed at people who could not afford more expensive daily papers. Almost all the papers published in Britain on Sundays are national ones. The quality Sunday papers devote large sections to literature and the arts, business and sport, and have long feature articles which explore specific subjects in depth. They come with colour supplements or magazines.

**Regional papers**

National papers cover national, foreign and political matters; regional, or local, papers serve community interests, providing mainly regional and local news. The daily regional newspapers also give coverage of national and international affairs.

Local morning papers have suffered from the high sales of the national press. The total circulation of all regional dailies in the provinces is around eight million, about half of the national papers.

In the local press the terms «popular» and «quality» have no real significance.

There are also weekly local papers, containing articles and features on the community as well as details of local theatre and cinema performances.

The majority of regional newspapers are evening papers, such as London’s *Evening Standard*. Though popular, none of the regional evening papers has a circulation approaching that of the national papers.

**Free Sheets (freebies)**

These are papers delivered free to every house in the area. Some of these have an editorial content, but many consist largely of the advertising, which finances them.

Although newspaper sales have fallen slightly over the past few years, newspapers have an important effect on public opinion. Most British newspapers are owned by big businesses and though they are not directly linked to political parties, there are strong connections. The majority of newspapers - even those which carry little serious news - are conservative in outlook.

The old image of London’s Fleet Street as the centre of the newspaper printing and publishing world has changed, and in fact all the big newspapers have moved from Fleet Street to more modern premises but the name of this street is still used to describe the press in general. New technology has altered the whole shape of the industry, with changes in the production process and a reduction in the number of employees.

One of the beneficial results of computerised production has been improved graphics and photographs, a development first seen in *The Independent*, founded in
1986 and Britain’s first new quality newspaper since the last century. Competition for circulation is intense and newspapers have tried several methods to increase the number of people who read them, including the use of colour, competitions and national bingo games. Running a newspaper is an expensive and competitive business and several new papers started and failed during the 1980s.

1. Answer the questions.
1. Explain the following: daily, quality, national, local, popular.
2. What are the reasons of newspapers’ high circulation figures in Britain?
3. What does Fleet Street stand for? Why?
4. It has been said that ‘you can call a popular British tabloid a “paper” but hardly a “newspaper”. Why do you think this is?
5. How has the newspaper business changed in recent years?

2. Match the type of newspaper on the left with two typical things it contains on the right:
   a) tabloids (popular press)
   1. Sections on literature and the arts
   2. Details of local cinema and theatre performances
   b) broadsheets (quality press)
   3. Sensational stories and large headlines
   4. Limited editorial content
   c) Sunday papers
   5. Political, industrial and cultural news
   6. A large amount of advertising
   d) regional papers
   7. Financial matters and international news
   8. Pictures of pretty women
   e) free sheets (‘freebies’)
   9. Matters concerning the community
   10. Colour supplements or magazines

3. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passage below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cartoons</th>
<th>editorials</th>
<th>circulation</th>
<th>correspondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>headlines</td>
<td>reviews</td>
<td>sensational</td>
<td>entertainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advertising</td>
<td>censorship</td>
<td>news agencies</td>
<td>views</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gossip columns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A newspaper makes its money from the price people pay for it and also from the 1. ________ it carries. A popular newspaper with a 2. ________ of over five million daily makes a lot of money. Less serious newspapers are probably read just for 3. ________. They have big 4. ________ above the news stories, funny 5. ________ to look at and 6. ________ photos of violence. The 7. ________ are full of stories of the private lives of famous people. No
one takes the political 8. ________ of such papers very seriously. On the other hand, in a free country where there is no 9. ________, serious newspapers are read principally for their news, sent to them by their 10. ________ round the world and by the big 11. ________. People also read these newspapers for their 12. ________ of new books, films and plays and for their 13. ________, which represent the opinion of the newspaper itself about the important events and issues of the moment.

**Discussion**

1. Make a list of things you would expect to find in a newspaper. Which give information and which provide entertainment?

2. How do newspapers affect the way people think?

3. Government and the media. Should the media represent the 'national' interest or the 'public' interest? Should they be permitted to reveal embarrassing facts about the government which might jeopardise commercial or political interests?

3. Make comparisons between the British media and the media in Russia.

**Topics for Reports**

1. British radio

2. British television.

3. From the history of British press.

**TEXT 4**

**NEWSPAPERS IN THE USA**

In 1986 a total of 9,144 newspapers were published in the United States. However, readership levels today are not as high as they once were. Newspapers have to cope with competition from radio and television. They have suffered a decline in circulation from the peak years around the turn of the century. Studies show that most readers prefer to get «serious» news from television and tend to read newspapers primarily for comics, sports, fashions, crime reports, and local news. Nowadays, Americans consider television their
most important source of news, and a majority ranks television as the most believable news source.

The U.S. has never had a national newspaper with a mass national circulation like *The Times* and *The Daily Telegraph* in Britain or the leading papers in other countries. However, the influence of a few large metropolitan newspapers, most notably the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*, has increased so that these papers come close to constituting the national press. There has been one attempt to publish a truly national newspaper, *USA Today*. But it still has a circulation of 1.2 million and it can only offer news of general interest. This is not enough in a country where state, city, and local news and political developments most deeply affect readers and are therefore especially interesting to them.

Roughly, all the newspapers in the United States can be divided into four categories: a) weeklies and semiweeklies; b) small dailies; c) larger dailies (mostly in the submetropolitan areas), d) the gigantic metropolitan dailies. Each of these newspapers has a definite purpose and is tailored to the needs of the community it serves. The size and frequency of a newspaper's edition depend upon the amount of advertising and circulation revenue it commands.

Most American newspapers have a page that is eight columns wide and twenty to twenty one inches deep. This is called a standard size page. A rather small minority newspapers are tabloid in format (approximately half the size of a standard page). Although it is widely agreed that the tabloid size newspaper is very easy for the reader to handle, the problems of printing it and the limitations on its advertising potential have kept many publishers from adopting this format.

The American press, especially in recent decades, has insisted on objectivity and detachment in news reports, that's why the majority of newspaper stories are written to include the «5 Ws and H» - who, what, when, where, why and how. Their purpose is to present a report of an action or a situation in simple, easily understood language that can be comprehended by a mass audience of different educational levels. Increased emphasis has been placed upon simplicity of writing in recent years and upon explaining the «why» of news situations.

The bulkiest newspapers published anywhere are the Sunday editions of American metropolitan newspapers. These mammoth publications wrapped in sections of colored comics often contain more than 300 pages, nearly 4 pounds of reading matter covering everything from the current world crisis to interior decorating advice, theatrical notices, baseball scores, and weekly television logs. The record for a Sunday paper is held by *The New York Times*. One issue on a Sunday in 1965 contained 946 pages, weighed 36 pounds, and cost 50 cents.

The Sunday paper is designed for family reading and is distinguished from the daily editions by two elements: a huge feature «package» and bulk retail advertising. Reading the Sunday paper is an American tradition. Getting through all of the sections can take most of the day. Much of the material in the news sections of a Sunday paper is of a feature and background nature, stories for which there is no space in the smaller daily editions. Many newspapers
print part of their Sunday editions well in advance because of the difficulties of printing such huge issues on the available press equipment on publication date.


1. **Give Russian equivalents for the following:**
   Readership level, they suffered a decline in circulation, it is tailored to the needs of the community it serves, circulation revenues, objectivity and detachment in news reports, simplicity of writing, mammoth publications, weekly television logs, much of the material in the news sections is of a feature and background nature.

2. **Expand on the following:**
   1. Readership levels in the U.S. today are not as high as they once were.
   2. There is no national newspaper in the U.S.
   3. Roughly, all the newspapers can be divided into four categories.
   4. Many newspaper publishers prefer standard size page formal.
   5. The majority of newspaper stories are written to include «5 Ws and H»
   6. Sunday newspapers in the U.S. are mammoth publications.
   7. Reading the Sunday paper is an American tradition.

---

**TEXT 5  FREEDOM OF THE PRESS**

In various countries the attitude of the government towards the press is different. Britain is said to have the least free press in Europe. This is despite the fact that there is no official censor and that anyone can publish a newspaper. There is no government-controlled newspaper, no government share holding in any newspaper and the press gets no help from the government. However, there are ways in which journalists and editors can be stopped from covering a story.

**Official Secrets Act**
The Official Secrets Act, passed in 1911, makes it an offence for anyone working for the Crown (the government) to disclose information acquired as a result of his or her job. It covers almost every area of government activity. There are also “D” (defence) notices. These notices are issued by the Defence, Press and Broadcasting Committee to the media, advising them to seek advice before publishing information considered damaging to national security.

**Libel laws**
Another way the press is controlled is through libel laws. A person may sue for libel if they feel that their character or livelihood has been damaged as a result of statements made in a newspaper. Substantial damages - large amounts of money in compensation - may be paid as a result.
Contempt of court
A paper can be in contempt of court if it prints anything about a court case which might prevent a fair trial. A newspaper cannot comment on cases, which are before the court, or criticize the judge or the proceedings of the court while the case is being heard. The Contempt of Court Act can also be used to make journalists say where they got their information.

Invasion of privacy
Journalists are often accused of abusing their position. Tabloid papers in particular have a reputation for using underhand (deceptive) methods to obtain a story and for invading people's privacy in moments of grief or crisis. According to the new code of practice, adopted in 1990, journalists should not try to obtain information by subterfuge, intimidation or harassment, and they should not photograph people without their consent.

In the United States there are no official government-owned newspapers. There is no state censorship, no "official secrets acts", nor any law that says, for example, that government records must be kept secret until so many years have passed. The Freedom of Information Act allows anyone, including newspaper reporters, to get information that elsewhere is simply "not available." Courts and judges cannot stop a story or newspaper from being printed, or published. Someone can go to court later, but then, of course, the story has already appeared.

Government attempts to keep former intelligence agents from publishing secrets they once promised to keep have been notoriously unsuccessful. One of the best-known examples was when The New York Times and The Washington Post published the so-called "Pentagon Papers". These were "secret documents" concerning U.S. military policy during the war in Vietnam. The newspapers won the Supreme Court case that followed. The Court wrote (1971): "The government's power to censor the press was abolished so that the press would remain forever free to censure the government."

1. Give Russian equivalents for the following:
Official censor, government share-holding, offence, to sue for libel, contempt of court, court case, a fair trial, invasion of privacy, underhand methods, subterfuge, intimidation; harassment, intelligence agents.

2. How is the press restricted in Britain? in the U.S?

3. How does this compare with your country?

4. This extract from The Times is about limiting press freedom to report on people's private lives. Read it and answer the questions.
As editor of Britain’s biggest selling Sunday tabloid, Patsy Chapman is used to juicy tips about scandals involving politicians. But Chapman is also a member of the Press Complaints Commission (PPC), set up to ensure that editors observe the code of conduct drawn up last year after Fleet Street narrowly repelled legislation to curb the press over intrusion into private lives.

That was why she agonised when she tipped off that David Mellor was having an affair with an actress. Although *The News of the World* lives by scandal, Chapman has to be satisfied that its stories pass master by the PCC code. And Mellor, after all, was the minister responsible for initiating any new press legislation.

When the story broke in *The People* last Sunday, there was already a widespread conviction in Fleet Street that John Major was in favour of new press laws, angered by reporting of the rift in the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Alarmed, Sir Nicholas Lloyd, the Fleet Street editor closest to Mr Major, published a leading article last Monday accusing *The People* of committing suicide. ‘Its behaviour threatens all sections of the press, however responsible, by giving the most powerful ammunition to those demanding a crackdown on media freedom,’ *The Daily Express* declared.

But other tabloid editors sniffed the reek of hypocrisy. The minister who had once warned editors that they were drinking in the Last Chance Saloon had, as *The Sun* cruelly put it, been playing the piano in the bordello next door.

So here was a minister for press intrusion who had something to hide and had desperately tried to hide it. If the government was seriously considering a new press bill, it was open to the accusation of trying to conceal the sins of its own ministers. It was Mr Major’s most avid supporter, Kelvin Mackenzie, editor of *The Sun*, who delivered the killer blow.

On Tuesday he revealed that a prominent member of the cabinet had phoned his newspaper during the general election campaign with the names and addresses of three women whom he claimed were having affairs with Paddy Ashdown.

The allegations had been checked and found untrue. Mackenzie, by demonstrating that a minister had peddled a sexual scandal to The Sun, encouraging it to intrude into a rival politician’s private life, a claim bolstered the next day by *The Independent*, effectively scuppered Major.
1. Look through the whole article and identify all the papers and editors mentioned. Who edits which paper?
2. Which is the biggest Sunday tabloid?
   a) *The People*, b) *The News of the World*?
3. British national papers narrowly repelled, or only just succeeded in resisting, legislation to curb the press. If you curb something, do you give it
   a) less freedom or b) more freedom?
4. What noun already used in the article is ‘tip off’ related to?
5. If something passes muster is it acceptable?
6. If there is a widespread conviction about something, do a lot of people believe it?
7. Was the Mellor story first published in the *News of the World*?
8. Who normally gets ammunition given to them?
9. If you sniff the reek of hypocrisy, you sense it: hypocritical people tell people to do one thing and do another thing themselves. What is the hypocrisy involved here?
10. What word is used here to mean the same as ‘hide’ earlier in the article?
11. If you are someone’s avid supporter, do you support them strongly?
12. If you peddle information, are you keen for people to believe it?
13. If you bolster a claim, do you back it up?
14. If you scupper someone’s plans you destroy them. Who scuppered Major’s plans in this situation? What plans were scuppered?

**THE APPEARANCE AND CONTENTS OF A NEWSPAPER OR A MAGAZINE**

*Chose a Russian newspaper or a magazine you like or dislike and present it to the audience.*

*The following extracts are examples of what can be said about a periodical*

1. **The Daily Mirror**

   All newspapers are peculiar, but the *Mirror* is more peculiar than others. It actually prides itself on being a sensational tabloid.

   The *Mirror’s* page is about half the size of the «standard» newspaper. Each page theoretically contains seven narrow columns, but the actual make-up of every page runs riot over these boundaries in a jig-saw of headlines, cartoons, pictures, advertisements and editorial boxes. At first sight, and until the reader is used to it, the effect is one of tightly packed confusion. But the *Mirror* readers soon get used to it, and learn to find their way around in the smeary jungle of the
paper's 24 pages.

The first page is a show-window, to catch the eye. It always has a big black headline, often in letters two inches high, and almost always an arresting photograph, taking up half the page or more. Occasionally, when the Mirror has something particular emphatic to say, it drops the picture and spreads an editorial all over the front page.

The other most important pages, by the Mirror formula, are the two in the centre (the «centre spread») where the Mirror usually puts the material which it considers the most important and wants to give special prominence to: exposure of a scandal, pictures of a royal tour, a striking news photograph of a disaster, a sentimental story or picture of an animal or a baby.

Each of the Mirror's regular features - the leader, Vicky's cartoon, the strip cartoon, etc. - has its regular position in the paper. News stories of «human interest» are played up; other news is compressed to a paragraph or two. The Mirror avoids run-overs (stories that run over into a following page). World news is usually tucked in, in small type, on the back page.

2. The Guardian

The Guardian holds the distinction of being Britain's only newspaper which has risen from the rank of a small provincial Manchester weekly to become one of the country's top quality national dailies. Its gradual but steady rise to such heady prominence stems from several strong journalistic roots, among them appeal to young intellectuals, insistence on balanced and fair reporting, good international coverage and relative financial security.

The Guardian's priority is the people who govern the country and the way the country is governed. But, as its coverage demonstrates, its interests are numerous - economics, finance, industry, business, sports, science, current history, contemporary literature and art. At times its features take it as far afield as archaeology, engineering, philosophy and man's early beginnings.

One revealing measure of a daily's content and appeal is the readership it attracts. Officials of The Guardian say they are trying to reach those with an intelligent, free-thinking, international outlook. The studies indicate that The Guardian's readers are "a lot younger, better off and better educated than the general run of the population".

The readers value The Guardian most for its lack of bias. Without a doubt, the paper reports all sides of life widely. But editorially it is highly opinionated.

Several features contribute to The Guardian's bright, attractive, smart appearance. A small cartoon, small pictures of personalities and a small ad or two usually grace the front page. One outstanding characteristic is the clear organization of the paper into sections, such as 'Overseas News', 'Home News'. 'Arts Guardian', 'Financial Guardian', etc. Virtually every issue contains feature or special report pages. Two editorial pages are given to editorial comment and feedback.

No local news is printed unless it is of national interest; local news is left to the provincial dailies.
Throughout its 150-year-plus history, The Guardian's journalistic quality has been as consistent as its liberal views and its appeal to the informed and the intelligent. This time-tested combination unmistakably has made The Guardian one of the world's truly great newspapers, not just for a brief moment, but across the decades.

3. The New York Times

In several respects, The New York Times ranks as the best or near-best newspaper in the United States. Although in recent years it has cut down on full texts of speeches and documents, The Times does publish the total transcripts of most presidential press conferences and thus comes closest of all American dailies to being a newspaper of record.

Much of The Times' prestige rests on its excellent in-depth coverage - the best in the nation - of national and international issues and political events. For an important event, its accurate and comprehensive coverage may extend to several pages, include all the main texts and offer numerous sidebar stories.

The quality and completeness of The Times' international coverage is directly traceable to eyewitness reporting by its large foreign staff. Thirty-two full-time correspondents work out of 23 bureaus located in the world's strategic centers and another 25 part-timers complete the paper's world coverage network. In addition, The New York Times may be the-only newspaper to take all four major international wire services - AP, UPI, Reuters and AFP.

4. Izvestia

Izvestia's makeup attracts readers. Typeface size and styles are diversified. The occasional color printing, the numerous photographs inside the paper, the clean and neat columns, the use of rectangular boxes and lines to divide materials, and the occasional use of color for borders all give the paper an aura of careful planning and dignified appearance. Articles vary widely in length from a few lines to as long as 3,000 words. Although Izvestia means «news», the paper contains few hard, last minute news items. What news it does publish is often related to world affairs and invariably appear on the inside of the front page and on page three.

No permanent features are carried in Izvestia and editorials appear only occasionally. Instead, the paper concentrates on discussions (in which readers can participate by writing letters or speaking to the paper's officials), features (largely related to world affairs end domestic problems), and special essays by intellectuals and government officials. And there is the most essential part of the contents - the letters from readers.

Izvestia also publishes a 16-page weekend supplement called Nedelya (The Week), a tabloid pictorial magazine with comics, cartoons, and short articles. It enjoys great popularity, probably because it seems to have excellent contacts with readers.
ELECTIONS

Vocabulary

1. vote, v, cast a vote, cast a ballot (Am) - голосовать
vote for smb - e.g. Who will you be voting for?
vote for/in favour of/against smth - e.g. 53% of Danes voted in favour of the Maastricht treaty.
vote Democrat/Socialist/Republican etc - e.g. I’ve voted Democrat all my life and I don’t intend to stop now.
the vote, n - право голоса, голоса избирателей, голосование - e.g. 63% of the vote went to the National Party. French women got the vote much later than British women.
popular vote - число поданных голосов
electoral vote (US) - число голосов выборщиков
casting vote - решающий голос
voter - избиратель
voting qualifications (age, residence, literacy, property, education) - избирательные цензы (возрастной, оседлости, грамотности, имущественный, образовательный)
2. suffrage, franchise (formal) - избирательное право, право голоса, universal suffrage - всеобщее избирательное право
3. poll - голосование
go to the polls (esp. used in the media) - участвовать в голосовании, пойти на выборы - e.g. With only two days left before France goes to the polls, all parties are campaigning hard.
opinion poll/survey - опрос общественного мнения
polling card - приглашение на выборы
4. polling day/ election day - день выборов
5. polling booth - кабина для голосования
6. polling station - избирательный пункт
7. ballot, ballot paper - избирательный бюллетень
8. by secret ballot - тайным голосованием
9. ballot box - урна для избирательных бюллетеней, the ballot box - система прихода к власти путем выборов, в противовес насильственным методам The rebels rejected the ballot box in favour of civil war.
10. election(s) - выборы
general election (Br) - всеобщие выборы
Also: presidential election, local/municipal elections
by-election - дополнительные выборы
early election - досрочные выборы
election pledges - предвыборные обещания, обязательства
primary elections/primaries (Am) - первичные/предварительные выборы в
различных штатах для определения наиболее вероятных кандидатов в президенты

11. **hold an election** — проводить выборы
   
syn. go to the country (only Br)

12. **nominate candidates** — выдвигать кандидатов

13. **nomination** — выдвижение кандидатов

    **caucus nomination** — выдвижение кандидатов на закрытом партийном съезде

14. **run for election** (Am), **stand for election** (Br) — баллотироваться, выставлять свою кандидатуру на выборах

    stand for Parliament, e.g. He stood for Parliament in 1974 but was defeated in the election.

    **run for President/mayor/office**

15. **run-up to the election** — период перед выборами

16. **campaign** (both noun and verb), **election campaign**, **campaigning** — предвыборная избирательная кампания, e.g. The Republicans campaigned hard (=tried hard with their campaign) but finally were beaten.

    **campaign trail** — план предвыборной кампании, маршрут предвыборных поездок

    smear campaign / campaign of vilification — предвыборная кампания с использованием грязных технологий

17. **elector** — избиратель (Англ.), выборщик (США)

    **presidential electors** (Am) — коллегия выборщиков президента (в США президентские выборы формально не прямые, а двухступенчатые — сначала избираются всеобщим голосованием [by popular vote] выборщики [electors], которые своим голосованием [by elector vote] избирают президента)

18. **the electorate** — избиратели, электорат

19. **election ward** (Br), **precinct** (Am) — избирательный участок

20. **electoral system** — избирательная система

    **first-past-the-post/majority electoral system** — мажоритарная избирательная система

21. **electoral college** — коллегия выборщиков/избирательная коллегия

22. **proportional representation (system) /PR** — система пропорционального представительства

23. **constituency** (Br), **precinct** (Am) — избирательный округ

    **safe/marginal constituency** — надежный/ненадежный избирательный округ

24. **election returns, returns** — результаты выборов

25. **returning officer** — председатель избирательной комиссии

26. be **returned** — быть избранным, пройти на выборах

    return a candidate by a broad/narrow margin — избрать кандидата с большим/незначительным перевесом голосов

27. **landslide, landslide victory** — победа на выборах с большим перевесом
голосов
28. *ticket (US), nomination paper (Gr.Br.*) – список кандидатов
straight ticket – список кандидатов от одной партии
split ticket – список кандидатов от разных партий
29. *to rig elections* – фальсифицировать выборы, подтасовывать результаты
vote-rigging – фальсификация выборов, подтасовка голосов
30. *be eligible to vote* – иметь право участия в выборах
31. *gerrymandering* – перекраивание избирательных округов в пользу правящей партии
32. *abstain from voting* – воздержаться от голосования
abstention – непроголосовавший
33. *canvass* – агитировать
canvasser – агитатор на выборах
34. *mandate, electoral mandate* – наказ избирателей
35. *caucus (Am)* – собрание членов политической партии для выдвижения кандидатов в законодательные органы, на съезды партии и т.д.
36. *convention (Am)* – съезд партии
37. *turnout, voter turnout* – явка избирателей
38. *incumbent* – действующий, правящий

**EXERCISES**

1. Read the following words:
Canvass, candidate, constituency, campaign, mandate, precinct, be eligible, caucus nomination, poll, gerrymandering, suffrage, franchise.

2. Give the corresponding American expressions of the following British ones:
A candidate stands for election, nomination paper, elector, constituency, go to the country.

3. The ballot or the bullet? Look at the extracts and complete the definitions below using the underlined words:
In the separate women's polling booths it is specially difficult to detect false voters since many of the women are in purdah.
Current estimates are that fewer than half of eligible Americans are expected to cast their ballot on November 3.
Voting will not be by secret ballot but by the controversial method of queuing behind your favourite candidate. Many people fear that the queuing system will create conditions for chaos at the polling stations, but the government says it is an open system which will stop the practice of filling ballot boxes with fictitious ballot papers.
Mr. Rao was certain of victory, yet there were reports that his supporters had captured booths and stuffed ballot boxes. In Bihar many people died and new balloting was ordered in hundreds of polling stations. Israel is a democratic society where governments are changed by the ballot box, not the bullet.

Voting, p ______ or b ______ takes place at p ______ t ______ s. In a ______ l ______ voters mark their b ______ p ______ in a ______ o ______ and place them in a ______ o ______. The ballot box is often mentioned when contrasting democratic methods with terrorist ones.

4. On the campaign trail. Match the two parts of these extracts.
1. The Colombian election campaign,
2. Whatever the political and economic situation,
3. It’s been so long since the last election that we’ve forgotten how difficult it is
4. The tribunals would disqualify those found guilty
5. Senator Garn told a press conference at the Utah state capital that
6. Elected for six years, Mexican presidents
7. When Lincoln ran for his second election,

- a) from standing for election for a period of up to seven years.
- b) are barred from standing for re-election.
- c) due to culminate in a presidential poll on 27 May, has become more a matter of physical survival than political persuasion.
- d) he will not run for re-election next year.
- e) it was not as the Republican candidate.
- f) the party in office has always gained support in the run-up to the election.
- g) to avoid media coverage of the campaign trail.

5. Legislature quiz.
Legislatures are often divided into upper and lower houses or chambers. Match these legislative chambers to their countries.

1. House of Commons
2. Sejm
3. Bundestag
4. Riksdag
5. Great Hural
6. Cortes
7. Dail

a) Germany
b) United Kingdom
c) Ireland
d) Mongolia
e) Poland
f) Sweden
g) Spain
ELECTIONS IN BRITAIN

A British government is elected for up to five years, unless it is defeated in Parliament on a major issue. The Prime Minister chooses the date of the next General Election, but does not have to wait until the end of the five years. A time is chosen which will give as much advantage as possible to the political party in power. Other politicians and the newspapers try very hard to guess which date the Prime Minister will choose.

About a month before the election the Prime Minister meets a small group of close advisers to discuss the date which would best suit the party.

The date is announced to the Cabinet. The Prime Minister formally asks the Sovereign to dissolve Parliament.

Once Parliament is dissolved, all MPs are unemployed, but government officers continue to function.

Party manifestos are published and campaigning begins throughout the country, lasting for about three weeks with large-scale press, radio and television coverage.

Voting takes place on Polling Day (usually a Thursday). The results from each constituency are announced as soon as the votes have been counted, usually the same night. The national result is known by the next morning at the latest.

As soon as it is clear that one party has a majority of seats in the House of Commons, its leader is formally invited by the Sovereign to form a government.

General Election 2001

From a Conservative Party leaflet

Crime: ‘We would end Labour’s early release programme which has allowed 23,000 prisoners back on to the street before half their sentences have been served’.

The National Health Service: ‘We would encourage the growth of the private health sector for those who choose to use it’.

8. Lok Sabha
9. Knesset
10. Folketing

h) India
i) Denmark
j) Israel
Transport: ‘The railways are overcrowded, unreliable, dirty and expensive. Fuel prices have rocketed. We would invest in roads, make Railtrack carry out a proper investment programme and reduce the cost of fuel’.

Education: ‘We believe that standards and funding should be administered by parents and governors rather than by Central Government.’

Europe: ‘The Conservative party will fight the next election on a promise to keep the Pound Sterling, rather than adopt the Euro’.

From the Labour Party website

Crime: ‘Crime doubled under the Conservatives... We are proud to be the first government in nearly half a century to go to the electorate with crime lower than when it entered office’.

The National Health Service: ‘While we are modernizing and investing in the NHS, the Tories’ ‘Patients’ Guarantee’ is a Trojan horse for the break-up of the NHS. So-called non-urgent operations such as hip operations would go to the back of the queue and the Tories would encourage people to go private and pay for their own operations’.

Transport: ‘The transport system we inherited in 1997 was suffering from a huge investment backlog. Ever increasing traffic congestion and crumbling roads. The Tories did not believe in public transport, and it showed’.

Education: ‘Labour is delivering. ...The Tories’ £16 billion cuts guarantee will hit schools hard. Their ‘free schools’ policy would cause chaos for schools. It would destroy the vital central co-ordination of services for special needs children’.

Europe: ‘The logic of the Tories’ position is to pull out of Europe, putting more than three million jobs, dependent on the single market, at risk’.

Answer the questions.

1. In 2001 which of the biggest British political parties supported the following policies? Find the answers in the texts.
   a. local administration of schools
   b. encouraging people to pay for private health care
   c. allowing people out of prison early
   d. not joining the European currency
   e. cutting petrol prices

2. How is the date of a British general election decided?

3. If you were a British voter, which party do you think you would vote for and why?
4. Find the following in this election result: the constituency, the size of the electorate, the candidates, the parties, the winner, the size of the majority.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mansfield (Notts) E. 66,764</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J.A. Meale, Lab.       19,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.Hendry, C            19,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Answer, S.D.P./All.  11,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Marshall, Moderate Labour 1,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab. Maj.              56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. What advantages and disadvantages are there in the 'first-past-the-post' system?

*Read this article from The Independent, written by a politician who believes in the first-past-the-post system, and answer the questions.*

**Out Of All Proportion**

The general theory of proportional representation is simple and appealing: each political party receives a number of seats in the legislature in proportion to the number of votes cast in its favour. In that way, so the argument runs, Parliament would accurately reflect public opinion. That is the theory, but what about the practice?

Let us take the result of the 1987 General Election. The Conservatives took 42 per cent of the vote, Labour 31 per cent and the now-defunct 'Alliance' 23 per cent. If seats had been distributed under a PR system, neither the Conservatives nor Labour would have been able to form a government on their own. Whoever did would be reliant on – and therefore beholden to – the votes of the 'Alliance'.

So who then would be calling the tune in Parliament? Which party above all could be sure that its policies were the ones that would be put into action? Answer: the one with just 23 per cent of the popular vote. The alternative would be a creaking coalition, paralysed by fear of losing control. And it needn't be a percentage as high as 23. Look at Israel where tiny parties, with only one or two members in the Knesset, regularly threaten to bring down the government unless their policies - often extreme ones - are accepted.

People who support Proportional think that it would be fairer, but in practice it gives totally disproportionate power to minority groups – to the fascist right in France, and the communist left in Italy.

Closer to home, take the Irish Republic, which under Proportional held election in 1981, 1982 (twice), 1987 and 1989. Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail party, with 77 seats, failed to secure an overall majority. The result, after
weeks of horse-trading, was a coalition with the Progressive Democrats, who held just six seats in the Dail, yet managed to extract two cabinet posts in return for their co-operation—a degree of influence out of all proportion to their popularity, especially considering they held 14 seats prior to the election.

But ‘fairness’ is only one aspect of the electoral system that those who advocate reform must consider; the link between a constituent and his or her representative is equally important. One of the strongest, most enduring and attractive aspects of our democratic system is the relationship between MRs and their own constituency. MPs at weekends go back to their roots, to those people who gave them authority to be MPs.

Under some versions of PR, MPs would not represent any area in particular. The nearest thing that PR could come to fulfilling this requirement would be by having huge multi-member constituencies—of a whole county or more. The link of mutual dependence and responsibility that currently exists between MPs and their constituents is central.

1. If something is appealing, is it attractive?
2. Instead of ‘runs’, the word g____ could be used here.
3. If something is defunct, it is no longer in ex___________.
4. ‘Whoever did’. Whoever did what?
5. If you are reliant on someone, are you independent of them?
6. If you are beholden to someone, do you owe them a favour?
7. If you call the tune, you are in con_______ of events.
8. Is a creaking coalition a workable one?
9. If you are paralysed with fear, are you able to act?
10. Is an extreme policy a reasonable one, in most people’s opinion?
11. Did the Progressive Democrats have disproportionate influence in relation to their electoral support?
12. If you have a link with something, are you connected with it?
13. A constituent is someone who votes in a given c___________.
14. If something endures, is it temporary?
15. If something fulfils a requirement, does it satisfy that requirement?
16. If something is central to something, it is very imp_______.

Discussion

1. Explain the difference between the first-past-the-post and proportional representation electoral systems.
2. What is meant by ‘horse trading’?
3. What are disadvantages of PR electoral system as seen by the author of the article. What is your opinion?
4. Look for additional material about electoral systems of other countries.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A Member Of Parliament

Introduction

Dafydd Elis Thomas was President of Plaid Cymru, the Party of Wales. He was one of three Welsh nationalist MPs who won seats at the 1987 General Election.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meirionydd Nant Conwy (Gwynedd)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. 31,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.E. Thomas, P.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.T. Jones, C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.G. Roberts, Lab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.L. Roberts, S.D.P./All.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.C. maj.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What was his majority at the 1987 General Election?
2. What parties did the other candidates represent?

Listening

1. Listen to Part 1 of the tape and answer the questions.
   a) Which of these regions are mentioned: Brittany, Flanders, Latvia, Galicia, Lithuania, the Basque country, Estonia?
   b) What are the titles of the government departments responsible for Wales and Scotland?
   c) Which of these responsibilities do they have: health, defense, education, agriculture?
   d) How does the speaker describe the Secretary of State for Wales?

2. Listen to Part 2 and answer the questions.
   a) Which of these parties does Plaid Cymru work with in Parliament: Conservatives, Ulster Unionists, Labour, Scottish National Party, Social and Liberal Democrats?
b) Where do Plaid Cymru members sit in the House of Commons?
c) What sort of person might be a Privy Councillor?
d) Why isn’t it safe to speak Welsh in the House of Commons?

3. Listen to the tape again and make brief notes about the kind of work the speaker does as an MP and about the problems he meets.

Discussion

Work in pairs
1. In the speaker’s view, what are the advantages of stronger regional government in Western Europe?
2. How do small parties operate in the House of Commons?

Vocabulary

1. Use these words and expressions to fill the gaps in the sentences below:
   constituencies  Opposition  private sector
   manifesto  general election
   a) The United Kingdom is divided into about 650 parliamentary...........
   b) A.................takes place every four or five years.
   c) Before an election, each party prepares a..................which outlines their policies.
   d) An important Conservative policy was the return of state industries to the ............... .
   e) While the Conservatives were in power, Labour formed the official...................

2. Work in pairs. Use the five expressions above to write sentences about your own country’s political system.

Writing

1. In the interview, Dafydd Elis Thomas describes the kind of work he does as a Welsh MP. From your notes on the tape, list his examples. Write a short paragraph describing his work and its problems.

2. What are the equivalent of MPs in your own country? What does their work involve? List their responsibilities and write a short paragraph describing their work.
ELECTIONS IN THE USA

The American Political System

Background Information

The political system of the USA created by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights is basically the same today as it was in 1790. According to the Constitution, power is separated among three branches - legislative, executive, and judicial. In the United States each branch has a separate function.

Legislative Branch

The function of the legislative branch is to make laws. The legislative branch is made up of representatives elected to Congress. Congress is comprised of two groups, called houses: the House of Representatives (the House) and the Senate.

Lawmakers from all of the states are elected to serve in the House of Representatives. The number of representatives each state sends to the House depends upon the number of districts in each state. Each district chooses one representative. The number of districts in each state is determined by population. The most heavily populated states have more districts and, therefore, more representatives than the sparsely populated states. There are currently 435 representatives in the House. Each representative is elected to a two-year term.

The Senate is the smaller of the two bodies. Each state, regardless of population, has two senators. The senatorial term is six years. Every two years, one third of the Senate stands for election. That assures that there are some experienced senators in Congress after each election.

Executive Branch

The executive branch of government is responsible for administering the laws passed by Congress. The president of the United States presides over the executive branch. He is elected to a four-year term and can be re-elected to a second term. The vice-president, who is elected with the president, is assigned only two constitutional duties. The first is to preside over the Senate. However, the vice-president may vote only in the event of a tie. The second duty is to assume the presidency if the president dies, becomes disabled, or is removed from office.

In the United States, the president and legislature are elected separately, housed separately, and they operate separately. This division is a unique feature of the American system. In the parliamentary systems that operate in most western democracies, the national leader, or prime minister, is chosen by the parliament.

Judicial Branch

The judicial branch is headed by the Supreme Court, which is the only court specifically created by the Constitution. In addition, the Congress has established
11 federal courts of appeal and, below them, 91 federal district courts. Federal justices are appointed for life, and can only be removed from office through the process of impeachment and trial in the Congress.

**Political Party System**

Historically three features have characterized the party system in the United States: 1) two major parties alternating in power; 2) lack of ideology; and 3) lack of unity and party discipline.

The United States has had only two major parties throughout its history. When the nation was founded, two political groupings emerged – the Federalists and Anti-Federalists. Since then, two major parties have alternated in power.

For over one hundred years, America’s two-party system has been dominated by the Democratic and Republican Parties. Neither party, however, has ever completely dominated American politics. On the national level, the majority party in Congress has not always been the same as the party of the president.

Even in years when one party dominated national politics, the other party retained much support at state or local levels. Thus, the balance between the Democrats and Republicans has shifted back and forth.

While minor parties, also called “third parties”, have appeared from time to time, and continue to appear, they have been conspicuous in their inability to attract enough voters to enable them to assume power.

The way candidates are elected explains why two major parties have come to dominate the American political scene. Elections are held according to the single-member district system, based on the principle of “winner take all”. Under this system, only one candidate – the one with the most votes – is elected to a given office from any one district. Many people will not vote for a minor party candidate; they feel they are throwing away a vote since only one person wins.

The Democrats and Republicans tend to be similar. They support the same overall political and economic goals. Neither party seeks to shake the foundation of America’s economy or social structure.

Democrats and Republicans, however, often propose different means of achieving their similar goals. Democrats generally believe that the federal government and state governments should provide social and economic programs for those who need them.

While Republicans do not necessarily oppose social programs, they believe that many social programs are too costly for taxpayers. They tend to favor big business and private enterprise and want to limit the role of government.

Because of these differences, Americans tend to think of the Democratic Party as liberal and the Republican Party as conservative.

The two parties serve as the major recruiters for the nation’s leaders. They also provide an organization and process for the selection of Presidential candidates.

**Election System**

The president of the United States is elected every fourth year. In
November, voters in each state cast their ballots for electors previously nominated at party conventions held in summer. The electoral college is composed of presidential electors from each state equivalent in number to their total of congressmen and senators. Altogether there are 538 electors.

By practice, the electors are bound to vote for the candidate who gets the majority of votes in their state, even if its popular majority is very small. So there can be a big gap between the popular and the electoral vote.

In the United States, a party's presidential candidate may be selected in a series of primary elections or primaries. Primary elections are held in some, but not all, states as a way of finding which candidate has most support. The final choice of presidential candidate is made by delegates representing each state at the party conventions. Candidates looking for selection seek nomination as the party's presidential candidate. An attempt to become president is sometimes referred to as a bid for the presidency or a presidential bid. The candidate running for the vice-presidency is the presidential candidate's running mate. An ideal combination of candidates for these two posts is known as the dream ticket.

Though the outcome of the election is generally known in November, formally the balloting takes place in the electoral college in early December, when the electors cast their votes in their respective state capitols. The votes are then sent to Congress where they are counted in the presence of both houses on January 6. The President-elect is inaugurated on January 20.

Before being eligible to vote in November, every citizen must register in accord with the laws of the state. This entitles him/her to participate in future primary elections held to nominate candidates or to elect delegates to a nominating party convention. The registration procedure is highly complicated.

The U.S. Constitution contains only general provisions supposedly guaranteeing every citizen the right to vote. Everything else is established by state laws.

**Low Voter Turnout**

Although every citizen has the right to vote, the percentage of the voting age population that participates in elections is quite low. Voter turnout for presidential elections is usually under 60 percent, and the percentage is even lower for state and local elections.

Several factors may contribute to these differences in voter participation:

- Unlike most of the western democracies, the United States requires early voter registration.
- Election campaigns tend to be much longer in the United States than in many other nations. After following campaigns that sometimes begin a year or more before election, many Americans lose interest and do not vote.
- American elections are always held on Tuesdays, a normal working day, whereas elections in many other nations are held on weekends.
- The American two-party system may contribute to low voter turnout because voters' choice is limited.
Many other democratic systems have parliamentary systems, in which the outcome of the election determines both the executive and legislative branches of government. Voters in these countries may feel that their vote carries more weight.

The United States Constitution established a system in which the people have the right, whether they exercise it or not, to influence the direction of government.

**EXERCISES**

1. **Read the following words:**
   Legislative, executive, judicial, the Senate, senator, to preside, conspicuous, to assume power, political scene, to contribute, applicant, eligible, to entitle.

2. **Answer the questions:**
   1. What are the foundations of the U.S. electoral system?
   2. What body represents the legislative branch of government in the United States? What elections are conducted in the legislative branch and how often?
   3. Why does the number of representatives to the House of Representatives differ from state to state?
   4. How often are the presidential elections held in the USA?
   5. How many terms of office can a US President serve?
   6. What are constitutional duties of the vice-president?
   7. How does the American system of government differ from the parliamentary system?
   8. For what term are federal justices elected?
   9. What are the main features characterizing the party system in the United States?
   10. In what way is the balance between the two main parties achieved?
   11. What are the reasons for the dominance of only two parties in the USA?
   12. Are there a lot of differences between the Democrats and Republicans?
   13. What are the stages of the US presidential elections? When are they held?
   14. When is the President-elect inaugurated?
   15. What preliminary procedure is necessary for every citizen who wants to vote in November?
   16. Why is voter turnout for presidential elections quite low in the USA?

3. **Read the official and unofficial requirements for the presidency in the USA and then interview your groupmates about the most important unofficial requirements, present your findings in the form of a short talk.**

**Official requirements (as established by the U.S. Constitution):**
All applicants must be (a) at least 35 years old, (b) citizen born in the United States, (c) a resident of the USA for at least 14 years. According to the 22nd Amendment, a president may serve no more than two terms, or only one additional four-year term.
if the individual has served more than two years of a prior President’s term.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unofficial requirements</th>
<th>Persons interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. experience in government</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. male</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. white Protestant</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. from large (population) state</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. married</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. wealthy</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. lawyer or businessman</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. physically attractive</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. over 50 years old</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. military service</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Digging for gold and digging for dirt.
Read this article from The Times, written during Bill Clinton's bid for the presidency, and answer the questions.

**Clinton hires tough Texan to ride shotgun**

The Democrats know that Mr Clinton, of all men, enjoys no Teflon coating. They all know he will be assailed as the 'failed governor of a small state' and as a man who cannot be trusted.

Could the Republicans be sitting on another explosive revelation about his private life? 'Not a true one,' said Miss Wright in an interview. 'I am not at all sure there are not lies in the making out there, but my job is to dispel and discredit them as fast as possible. I have gotten to where I expect anything.'

Last September, loathing the strain of campaigns, she accepted a fellowship at Harvard. By March, Mr Clinton faced multiple charges of infidelity, draft-dodging and financial sculduggery in Arkansas and was being savaged like 'a piece of meat'. Miss Wright alone knew his record well enough to refute the allegations. He begged her to return, and when she did, she found Little Rock overrun by reporters digging for dirt.

To counter endless spurious claims of adultery by Mr Clinton, she employed a leading private investigator, San Francisco's Jack Palladino, who by May alone had received $28,000 from the campaign.

Miss Wright and Mr Palladino learnt that Sally Perdue, a former Miss Arkansas, was about to profess a past affair with Mr Clinton. They found four friends and relatives to dispute Ms Perdue's veracity and managed to kill the story.

Miss Wright calls such episodes 'bimbo eruptions'. She has counted at least 26, but only Gennifer Flowers has made the headlines. She admits Mr Clinton has on occasion been 'naively careless about appearances', but blames 'gold-diggers', tabloids who offer them six-figure sums to lie, and the Republicans, who, she
insists, are generating the stories.

1. Do Democrats think allegations might be made to stick to Clinton?
2. The Republicans may be about to r_v_ ____ more about Clinton’s private life?
3. If you disrel and discredit lies, do most people go on believing them?
4. Are people who indulge in skulduggery honest?
5. If someone is viciously attacked, they are s_ a _ d.
6. If you refute an allegation, do you prove that it is false?
7. If you offer evidence that a claim or allegation is false, you c_ _ _ _ e it.
8. If an allegation is not backed up by evidence is it spurious?
9. If you dispute someone’s veracity, you accuse them of ___ ing.
10. If someone digs for gold, they look for an easy way of getting rich. Which of the following are six-figure sums?
   a) $150,000
   b) $44,532
   c) $35,789.50

6. Read this extract from The Times and answer the questions.

**Bite-sized campaigners**

‘Negative advertising and negative campaigning works,’ Peter Jennings, chief ABC anchorman in New York. ‘We all like to say it doesn’t work and it’s really beneath contempt, as it is in many cases. But until American people either individually or as a whole reject negative advertising, I think that’s the way it’s going to go’.

The image of the candidate is so much more important in America than in Britain, because the combination of the greater size of the country and the much less cohesive party system means that in the early stages of the campaign, many candidates are relatively unknown.

I pressed the respected American columnist George Will on whether that meant that television impact now determined the choice of candidates. Was it a case of the more telegenic they were, the more chance they had of success?

‘No’, he said, ‘whatever we’re getting from television it’s not glamour. Television is at best a terrible temptation, because you can get away with murder on it, by condensing your campaign into slogans. But television needn’t be quite as lazy or ignorant in doing it’.

Still the absence of a national daily press cannot do other than enhance the importance of television in a presidential campaign.

Politicians themselves are critical of the way in which they feel the political agenda has shifted out of their control into the hands of the media manipulators and spin doctors.
Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State was particularly unhappy: ‘The risk we’re running in our campaigns is that they’ve reached a stage where the media become part of the electoral process; they no longer report it, they become a part of the electoral process’.

1. If something is beneath contempt, do you have a high opinion of it?
2. Is the party system stronger in the United States than in Britain?
3. If you press someone on a question, do you care if they don’t give you a clear answer?
4. Do telegenic people look good on television?
5. If you can get away with murder in doing something, do people care what you do?
6. If you condense something, do you make it a) bigger, or b) smaller?
7. Are lazy people energetic?
8. If X enhances the importance of Y, does it increase Y’s importance?
9. The political agenda consists of the issues and problems that politicians deal with. Do politician feel they are getting more control over it?
10. If you run a risk, is the risk a danger for you?
11. The media have reached a point where they are part of the electoral process.

7. Translate into English.
1. Эта таблица показывает количество голосов, отданных за каждую партию.
2. Весной жители Алтайского края примут участие в выборах.
3. Председатель был избран тайным голосованием.
4. Премьер-министр Великобритании решил провести выборы в сентябре.
5. Результаты выборов были подтасованы.
6. Кандидат от демократов уверен в победе в день выборов, несмотря на предсказания СМИ о его поражении.
7. Даже сейчас в каждой европейской стране есть всеобщее избирательное право.
8. Он набрал 20.000 голосов.
9. Бесспорная победа его партии в выборах сделала многопартийную систему неуместной на данном этапе развития.
10. Они получили 55% голосов, удобное преимущество на первых парламентских выборах объединенной Германии.
11. В Португалии процент воздержавшихся от всеобщих выборов возрос от 22% в 1987 г. до 32% в 1991 г.

Topics for Reports
2. Electoral legislature in Russia.
European Union

INTRODUCTION

European Union (EU), organization of European countries dedicated to increasing economic integration and strengthening cooperation among its members. The European Union headquarters is in Brussels, Belgium.

The European Union was formally established on November 1, 1993. It is the most recent in a series of European cooperative organizations that originated with the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) of 1951, which became the European Community (EC) in 1967. The members of the EC were Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and Spain. In 1991 the governments of the 12 member states signed the Treaty on European Union (commonly called the Maastricht Treaty), which was then ratified by the national legislatures of all the member countries. The Maastricht Treaty transformed the EC into the EU. In 1995 Austria, Finland, and Sweden joined the EU, bringing the total membership to 15 nations.

The EU has a number of objectives. Its principal goal is to promote and expand cooperation among member states in economic, trade and social issues, foreign policy, security and defense, and judicial matters. Another major goal has been to implement Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), which established a single currency for EU members. With the exception of EMU, which went into effect in 1999, progress toward these goals has been erratic. Various factors have limited the EU's ability to achieve its goals, including disagreements among member states, external political and economic problems, and pressure for membership from the new democracies of Eastern Europe.

Answer the questions:

1. What kind of organization is the EU?
2. Where is its headquarters?
3. When was the EU established?
4. What were the European organizations preceding the EU?
5. Name the EU member countries.
6. What document transformed the European Community into the European Union?
7. What are the main objectives of the EU?
8. What factors have limited the EU's progress toward these objectives?

TEXT 2  THREE PILLARS OF THE EU

The members of the EU cooperate in three distinct areas, often called pillars. At the heart of this system is the European Community (EC) pillar with its supranational functions and its governing institutions. The EC pillar is flanked by two pillars based on intergovernmental cooperation: Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and Justice and Home Affairs (JHA). These two pillars are a result of the Maastricht agreement to develop closer cooperation in these areas. However, because the members were unwilling to cede authority to new supranational institutions, policy decisions in these pillars are made by unanimous cooperation between members and cannot be enforced. For the most part, the governing institutions of the EC pillar have little or no input in the other two.

The CFSP and JHA pillars are based entirely on intergovernmental cooperation, and decisions must be made unanimously. CFSP is a forum for foreign policy discussions, common declarations, and common actions that work toward developing a security and defense policy. It has successfully developed positions on a range of issues and has established some common policy actions; however, the CFSP has failed to agree on a common security and defense. Some countries, led by France, want an integrated European military force, while others, especially the United Kingdom, insist that United States involvement through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is vital for European security.

This second argument was reinforced when the EU failed to resolve the crisis in Yugoslavia that began in 1991. Between 1991 and 1992 four of Yugoslavia's six republics declared independence, resulting in a series of violent wars. EU attempts to find a settlement for these conflicts were ineffective because member states could not agree on how they should be involved, and they feared being dragged into military intervention. The Yugoslav crisis underlined the difficulties in achieving a common foreign
policy for the EU. Effective international intervention in Yugoslavia ultimately came only with U.S. and NATO involvement, acting under the auspices of the United Nations.

As a result of lessons learned in Yugoslavia, clauses were included in the Amsterdam Treaty for improving cooperation on security and defense. Since the late 1990s the EU has developed the Common European Security and Defense Policy as an interim step toward the ultimate goal of a common defense policy. The EU has expressed its determination to take on a greater international role and more responsibility for humanitarian operations and peacekeeping activities. The EU also began to develop a rapid-reaction military force to enable it to respond to crises quickly with combat troops.

The EU has been more successful in JHA, which formalized and extended earlier intergovernmental cooperation in combating crime, especially drug trafficking, and in setting immigration and asylum policies. Under the Amsterdam Treaty, some aspects of JHA were moved to the supranational EC pillar. These related to asylum and visa issues, immigration policy, and external border controls. The JHA pillar is now primarily concerned with police cooperation and combating international crime.

Standing above the three pillars and in a position to coordinate activities across all of them is the European Council. The council is in strict legal terms not an EU institution. It is the meeting place of the leaders of the national governments. Its decisions are almost always unanimous but usually require intense bargaining. The council shapes the integration process and has been responsible for almost all EU developments, including the SEA and the Maastricht, Amsterdam, and Nice treaties. The European Council has provided the EU with initiatives for further development, agendas in various policy fields, and decisions that it expects the EU to accept. The council's actions illustrate one of the major dilemmas within the EU: how to promote further unity and integration while permitting national governments to retain as much influence as possible over decisions.

Answer the questions:

1. What are the three main areas (pillars) of the European cooperation? Speak on each of them.

2. How did the Yugoslav crisis underline the difficulties in achieving a common foreign policy for the EU? What was the result of the lesson learned in Yugoslavia?

3. Name the main objectives of the Justice and Home Affairs pillar.
4. Which EU institution stands above the three pillars to coordinate all of them? Speak on its role in the EU.

MAJOR BODIES

The European Community (EC) pillar contains all the governing institutions of the EU. The major ones are the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament, the European Court of Justice, and the Court of Auditors. In addition, there are many smaller bodies in the EC pillar, such as the Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions.

1. European Commission

The European Commission is the highest administrative body in the EU. Unlike the European Council, which oversees all three pillars of the EU, the commission concentrates almost solely on the EC pillar. It initiates, implements, and supervises policy. It is also responsible for the general financial management of the EU and for ensuring that member states adhere to EU decisions. The commission is meant to be the engine of European integration, and it spearheaded preparations for the single market and moves toward establishing the euro.

Currently there are 20 commissioners, who are appointed by the member governments and are supported by a large administrative staff. France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom each appoint two commissioners; the other countries appoint one each. The policy of each member state selecting a commissioner became the subject of debate as preparations for EU enlargement progressed. If each country in an enlarged EU were allowed to appoint at least one commissioner, the commission would be much larger, making it too unwieldy to be an effective executive and decision-making authority. In addition, the fact that the commission is appointed by member governments and not elected by the people has raised questions about how much power it should be allowed to exercise.

The Treaty of Nice (signed in 2001) clarified details about the future structure of the commission in an enlarged EU. After 2005 each member state would have only one commissioner. However, when the EU reached 27 member states, the European Council would be obliged to determine how large the commission should be. The treaty also altered the selection procedures for commissioners, giving the European Council and the European Parliament a role in the confirmation process.
2. Council of the European Union

The Council of the European Union (formerly called the Council of Ministers) represents the national governments. It is the primary decision-making authority of the EU and is the most important and powerful EU body. Although its name is similar to that of the European Council, the Council of the European Union's powers are essentially limited to the EC pillar, whereas the European Council oversees all three pillars of EU cooperation.

When the Council of the European Union meets, one government minister from each member state is present. However, the minister for each state is not the same for every meeting. Each member state sends its government minister who is most familiar with the topic at hand. For example, a council of defense ministers might discuss foreign policy, whereas a council of agriculture ministers would meet to discuss crop prices.

The Council of the European Union adopts proposals and issues instructions to the European Commission. The council is expected to accomplish two goals that are not always compatible: further EU integration on one hand and protection of the interests of the member states on the other. This contradiction could become more difficult to reconcile as the EU continues to expand.

Decision-making in the council is complex. A few minor questions can be decided by a simple majority. Many issues, however, require what is called *qualified majority voting*, or QMV. In QMV each country has an indivisible bloc of votes that is roughly proportional to its population. It takes two-thirds of the total number of votes to make a qualified majority. QMV was introduced in some policy areas to replace the need for a unanimous vote. This has made the decision-making process faster and easier because it prevents any one state from exercising a veto. Since the Single European Act, QMV has been steadily extended to more areas. Many important decisions, however, still require unanimous support.

*Answer the questions:*

1. What is the difference between the European Council and the Council of the European Union?

2. What's the name of the highest administrative body in the EU. Enumerate its responsibilities.

3. How many commissioners are there in the European Commission? Are they appointed or elected?
4. What problems appeared in the Commission with the EU enlargement? How are they going to be solved?

5. What is the main decision-making authority of the EU? Speak on its functions.

6. Describe decision-making process in the Council. Why is it complex?


The European Parliament (EP) is made up of 626 members who are directly elected by the citizens of the EU. Direct elections to the EP were implemented in 1979. Before that time, members were appointed by the legislatures of the member governments. The European Parliament was originally designed merely as an advisory body; however, its right to participate in some EU decisions was extended by the later treaties. It must be consulted about matters relating to the EU budget, which it can reject; it can remove the European Commission as a body through a vote of no confidence; and it can veto the accession of potential member states.

The European Parliament’s influence is essentially negative: It can block but rarely initiate legislation, its consultative opinions can be ignored, and it has no power over the Council of the European Union. Its effectiveness is limited by two structural problems: It conducts its business in 11 official languages, with consequent huge translation costs, and it is nomadic, using three sites in different countries for its meetings. Unless changes are made, these weaknesses will most likely intensify as the union grows larger. At the same time, there have been frequent calls for expanding the powers of the European Parliament, which would increase the democratic accountability of the EU. The weaknesses of the European Parliament can be remedied, however, only by the national governments. To cope with an increase in the number of member states due to EU enlargement, the Treaty of Nice allowed for a limit to the size of the EP by providing for a reallocation of seats among the members.

4. European Court of Justice (ECJ)

The European Court of Justice (ECJ) is the judicial arm of the EU. Each member country appoints one judge to the court. The ECJ is responsible for the law that the EU establishes for itself and its member states. It also ensures that other EU institutions and the member states conform with the provisions of EU treaties and legislation. The court has no direct links with national courts and no control over how they apply and interpret national law, but it has established that EU law supersedes national law.
The ECJ's assertion that EU law takes precedence over national law, and the fact that there is no appeal against it, have given the ECJ a powerful role in the EU. This role has, on occasion, drawn criticism from both national governments and national courts. The ECJ has declared both for and against EU institutions and member states.

The ECJ's historically high caseload was eased in 1989 when the Court of First Instance was created. This court hears certain categories of cases, including those brought by EU officials and cases seeking damages. Rulings by the Court of First Instance may be appealed to the ECJ, but only on points of law. Despite the establishment of this court, the ECJ's caseload has continued to rise. As a result, the Treaty of Nice introduced further reforms to reduce the accumulated backlog of cases.

5. Court of Auditors

The Court of Auditors is made up of 15 members, one from each EU member state. The court oversees the finances of the EU and ensures that all financial transactions are carried out according to the EU budget and laws. The court issues a yearly report to the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament detailing its findings. Under EU enlargement, each new member state will be entitled to one position on the court.

6. European Central Bank

The European Central Bank (ECB) began operations in 1998. It is overseen by a six-member executive board that is chosen by agreement of EU member governments and includes the ECB president and vice president. The ECB has exclusive authority for EU monetary policy, including such things as setting interest rates and regulating the money supply. In addition, the ECB played and continues to play a major role in overseeing the inauguration and consolidation of the euro as the single EU currency. Its authority over monetary policy and its independence from other EU institutions make the ECB a powerful body. There are misgivings in some quarters that the ECB is too independent, leading to a debate over whether it should be subject to political direction.

7. Other Bodies

Other important bodies in the EU include the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. The Economic and Social Committee is a 222-member advisory body drawn from national interest groups of employers, trade unions, and other occupational groups. It must be consulted by the European Commission and the Council of the European Union on issues dealing with economic and social welfare. The Committee of the Regions, also with 222 members, was formed in 1994 as a forum for representatives of
regional and local governments. It was intended to strengthen the democratic credentials of the EU, but it has only a consultative and advisory role.

**Answer the questions:**

1. How many seats are there in the European Parliament? How are its members elected?

2. When were the first elections for the EP held?

3. What are the EP's functions?


5. Explain the difference between the ECJ, the Court of First Instance and the Court of Auditors.

6. What makes the European Central Bank a powerful body in the EU?

**EXERCISES**

1. **Read the following words:**

   European, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Brussels, Austria, Sweden, Nice, Yugoslavia, Amsterdam, auspices, veto, authority, precedence, adhere, credentials, engine.

2. **Give Russian equivalents for the following word combinations:**

   Unwilling to cede authority, policy decisions, under the auspices of the United Nations, the EU member states, to set immigration and asylum policies, effective executive and decision-making authority, agendas in various policy fields, a vote of no confidence, to veto the accession of potential member states, the EU enlargement, to conform with the provisions of EU treaties and legislation, to take precedence, to draw criticism, the ECJ's caseload, to issue a yearly report, interim step, to oversee the inauguration and consolidation of the euro, democratic credentials, economic and social welfare, democratic credentials of the EU.

3. **Give English equivalents for the following word combinations:**

   Комиссия Европейского сообщества, Совет министров, Европейский совет, Палата аудиторов, Экономический и социальный совет, Суд Европейского сообщества, выпустить/издать ежегодный отчет, подтверждение демократичности Евросоюза, вотум недоверия, соответствовать пунктам европейских договоров и законов, гуманитарные операции и миротворческая деятельность, передать
полномочия, экономическое и социальное благосостояние, эффективная исполнительная власть, наложить вето на вступление других стран в Евросоюз, движущая сила европейской интеграции, придерживаться/оставаться верным решениям Евросоюза, под покровительством ООН, промежуточный шаг; борьба с международной преступностью.

5. Translate into English:

1. Commission of the European Communities - one of the key organs of the institutional system of the Community. According to the Treaty of the Union of Executives, entered into force on 1 July 1967, the Commission is a joint organ of three European unions: the European Community of Coal and Steel, the EEC, and Euratom.

2. Elections to the European Parliament are held every five years on the basis of universal, direct election. Parliament is also an organ of democratic control of the Community.

3. The Council of Ministers - the main governing body of the European Community. The Council ensures the coordination of common policy among member states.

4. The European Council was born out of practice, started in 1974, for the organization of regular meetings of the Heads of State of the European Community.

5. The role of the Court of Auditors consists in checking the regularity and legality of the Community's revenues and expenses.

Topics for Reports

The European Commission
The Council of the European Union
The European Parliament
The Court of Justice
The Court of Auditors
The Economic and Social Committee
The Committee of the Regions
The European Central Bank

53
HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The dream of a united Europe is almost as old as Europe itself. After World War II aspirations for a European supranational organization had both political and economic motives. The political motive was based on the conviction that only a supranational organization could eliminate the threat of war between European countries. Some supporters of European political unity, such as the French statesman Jean Monnet, further believed that if the nations of Europe were to resume a dominant role in world affairs, they had to speak with one voice and command resources comparable to those of the United States.

The economic motive rested on the belief that larger markets would promote competition and thus lead to greater productivity and higher standards of living. Economic and political viewpoints merged in the assumptions that economic strength was the basis of political and military power, and that a fully integrated European economy would reduce conflict among European nations. Because countries were hesitant to surrender any control over national affairs, most of the practical proposals for supranational organizations assumed that economic integration would precede political unification.

European Coal and Steel Community

The first major step toward European integration took place in 1950. At that time French foreign minister Robert Schuman, advised by Jean Monnet, proposed the integration of the French and German coal and steel industries and invited other nations to participate. Schuman's motives were as much political as economic. Many Europeans felt that German industry, which was reviving rapidly, needed to be monitored in some way. The ECSC provided an appropriate mechanism since coal and steel are central to many modern industries, especially the armaments industry.

The Schuman Plan, as it was called, created a supranational agency to oversee aspects of national coal and steel policy, such as levels of production and prices. Not coincidentally, this mandate allowed the agency to keep German industry under surveillance and control. Determined to allay fears of German militancy, West Germany immediately signed on and was soon joined by the Benelux nations and Italy. The United Kingdom, concerned about a potential loss of control over its industry, declined to join.

The treaty establishing the ECSC was signed in 1951 and took effect early the following year. It provided for the elimination of tariffs and quotas on trade in iron ore, coal, coke, and steel within the community; a common external tariff...
on imports relating to the coal and steel industries from other nations; and controls on production and sales. To supervise operations of the ECSC, the treaty established several supranational bodies: a high authority with executive powers, a council of ministers to safeguard the interests of the member states, a common assembly with advisory authority only, and a court of justice to settle disputes.

**Answer the questions:**

1. What were economic and political motives for developing European integration?

2. What was the first major step toward European integration? When did it happen? What countries participated in it?

3. What did the ECSC provide for?

**European Economic Community (EEC)**

In 1957 the participants in the ECSC signed two more treaties in Rome. These treaties created the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) for the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy and, most important, the European Economic Community (EEC, often referred to as the Common Market).

The EEC treaty provided for the gradual elimination of import duties and quotas on all trade between member nations and for the institution of a common external tariff. Member nations agreed to implement common policies regarding transportation, agriculture, and social insurance, and to permit the free movement of people and financial resources within the boundaries of the community. One of the most significant provisions of the treaty was that it could not be renounced by just one of the members and that, after a certain amount of time, further community decisions would be made by a majority vote of the member states rather than by unanimous action.

In the preliminaries to the 1957 treaties of Rome, other nations were invited to join the EEC. The United Kingdom objected to the loss of control over national policies implied in European integration and attempted to persuade European nations to create a free-trade area instead. After the EEC treaty was ratified, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, and Portugal created the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). The EFTA treaty provided only for the elimination of tariffs on industrial products among member nations. It did not extend to agricultural products, nor did it provide a common external tariff, and members could withdraw at any time. Thus the EFTA was a much weaker union than the Common Market.
In 1961, with the EEC's apparent economic success, the United Kingdom changed its view and began negotiations toward EEC membership. In January 1963, however, French president Charles de Gaulle vetoed British membership, mainly because of the United Kingdom's close ties to the United States. De Gaulle vetoed British membership a second time in 1967.

**European Community (EC)**

In July 1967 the three organizations (the EEC, the ECSC, and Euratom) fully merged as the European Community (EC). The basic economic features of the EEC treaty were gradually implemented, and in 1968 all tariffs between member states were eliminated. No progress was made on enlargement of the EC or on any other new proposals, however, until after de Gaulle resigned as president of France in May 1969. The next French president, Georges Pompidou, was more open to new initiatives within the EC.

**Expansion of the EC**

In 1972, after nearly two years of negotiations, it was agreed that the four applicant countries (the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway) would be admitted on January 1, 1973. The United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark joined as scheduled; however, in a national referendum, the people of Norway voted against membership.

In the United Kingdom, however, popular opposition to EC membership remained. Many Britons felt British contributions to the EC budget were too high. After the Labour Party regained power in the United Kingdom in 1974, it carried out its election promise to renegotiate British membership conditions in the EC, particularly the financial ones. The renegotiation resulted in only marginal changes. However, questions about the United Kingdom's commitment to the EC added to existing uncertainties within the community caused by the economic problems of the 1970s. The Labour government endorsed continued EC membership and called a national referendum on the issue for June 1975. Despite strong opposition from some groups, the British people voted for continued membership.

**Single European Act (SEA)**

By the 1980s, 30 years after its inception, the EC still had not realized the hopes of the most ardent supporters of European unity: a United States of Europe. In fact, despite the removal of internal tariffs, it had not even succeeded in ending all restrictions on trade within the EC, nor in eliminating internal customs frontiers. The admission of less-developed Mediterranean countries, Greece in 1981, then Spain and Portugal in 1986 introduced a host of new problems, most related to their lower levels of economic development. In particular, the greater reliance of these countries on agriculture meant that a
large percentage of funds the EU earmarked to support agriculture within the community would have to be redirected to the new members. This caused alarm within some quarters of the EU, particularly in Ireland, which feared that its own share of these funds would be reduced.

In 1985 the European Council, composed of the heads of state of the EC members, decided to take the next step toward greater integration. In February 1986 they signed the Single European Act (SEA), a package of amendments and additions to the existing EC treaties. The SEA required the EC to adopt more than 300 measures to remove physical, technical, and fiscal barriers in order to establish a single market, in which the economies of the member states would be completely integrated. In addition, member states agreed to adopt common policies and standards on matters ranging from taxes and employment to health and the environment. Each member state also resolved to bring its economic and monetary policies in line with those of its neighbors. The SEA entered force in July 1987.

**Answer the questions:**

1. What treaty created the Common Market? How did it provide for European integration?

2. When was the treaty on the accession of four more countries signed? Were there any problems regarding the EC expansion?

3. What were the reasons for “Europessimism” in the early 1980s? What step was taken to overcome the difficulties?

**Creation of the European Union**

In the late 1980s, sweeping political changes led the EC once again to increase cooperation and integration. As Communism crumbled in Eastern Europe, many formerly Communist countries looked to the EC for political and economic assistance. The EC agreed to give aid to many of these countries, but decided not to allow them to join the EC immediately. An exception was made for East Germany, which was automatically incorporated into the EC after German reunification.

In the wake of the rapid political upheaval, West Germany and France proposed an intergovernmental conference (IGC) to pursue closer European unity. An IGC is a meeting between members that begins the formal process of changing or amending EC treaties. Another IGC had occurred earlier, in 1989, to prepare a timetable and structure for monetary union, in which members of the community would adopt a single currency. British prime
minister Margaret Thatcher opposed calls for increased European unity, but in 1990 John Major became prime minister and adopted a more conciliatory approach. The IGCs began work on a series of agreements that would become the Treaty on European Union.

The Treaty on European Union (often called the Maastricht Treaty) founded the EU and was intended to expand political, economic, and social integration among the member states. After lengthy negotiations, it was accepted by the European Council at Maastricht, the Netherlands, in December 1991. Of particular significance, the treaty committed the EU to Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). Under EMU the member nations would unify their economies and adopt a single currency by 1999. The Maastricht Treaty also set strict criteria that member states had to meet before they could join EMU. In addition, the treaty created new structures designed to promote a more integrated foreign and security policy and to encourage greater cooperation on judicial and police matters. The member states granted the EU governing bodies more authority in several policy areas, including the environment, education, health, and consumer protection.

The new treaty aroused a good deal of popular opposition among EU member states. Much of the concern centered on EMU, which would replace national currencies with a single European currency. The United Kingdom refused to endorse some aspects of the treaty and gained exemptions from them, called opt-outs. These included not joining EMU and not participating in the Social Chapter, a section of the Maastricht Treaty outlining goals in social and employment policy, including a common code of worker rights. Danish voters rejected the treaty in a referendum, while French voters favored the treaty by only a slim majority. In Germany, a challenge to the treaty lodged with the country's supreme court contended that membership in the EU violated the German constitution. In an emergency meeting of the European Council, Denmark gained substantial concessions and exemptions, including the right to opt out of EMU and any future common defense policy. Danish voters then approved the treaty in a subsequent referendum. Because of these difficulties, the EU was not formally inaugurated until November 1993.

Amsterdam Treaty

Popular reactions against some elements of the Maastricht Treaty led to another intergovernmental conference among EU leaders that began in March 1996. This IGC produced the Amsterdam Treaty, which revised the Maastricht Treaty and other founding EU documents. The revisions were intended to make the EU more attractive and relevant to ordinary people.

The Amsterdam Treaty called on member nations to cooperate to create jobs throughout Europe, protect the environment, improve public health, and
safeguard consumer rights. In addition, the treaty provided for the removal of barriers to travel and immigration among the EU member states except for the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark, all of which retained their original border controls. The treaty included the potential for cooperation and integration with the Western European Union (WEU), an organization of Western European powers focused on defense. It also allowed the possibility of admitting countries from Eastern Europe to the EU. The Amsterdam Treaty was signed by EU members on October 2, 1997.

Conclusion

More than a half century of European integration has had a profound effect on the development of the continent and the attitudes of its inhabitants. It has also changed the balance of power. All governments, regardless of political complexion, now recognise that the era of absolute national sovereignty is gone. Only by joining forces and working towards a "destiny henceforward shared", to quote the ECSC Treaty, can Europe's old nations continue to enjoy economic and social progress and maintain their influence in the world.

Answer the questions:

1. What political events in the late 1980s stimulated greater cooperation and integration in the EC?

2. What intergovernmental conferences occurred at that period? What were their agendas?


4. Expand on the popular opposition to the Maastricht Treaty among the EU member states.

5. Which treaty revised the EU treaty? What were the revisions intended to?

EXERCISES

1. Give Russian equivalents for the following word combinations:

The most ardent supporters of European unity, to settle disputes, national sovereignty, in the wake of the rapid political upheaval, a host of new problems, a more conciliatory approach, to implement common policies regarding social insurance, to violate constitution, by a slim majority, to gain exemptions (opt-outs) from, to endorse some aspects of the treaty, to take effect, regardless of political complexion.

2. Give English equivalents for the following word combinations:
TEXT 5  

MONETARY UNION

The EU’s attempts to establish a single European currency, as set out in the Maastricht Treaty, were controversial from the start. Some EU countries, including the United Kingdom, worried that a shared European currency would threaten their national identity and governmental authority. Despite such concerns, many EU member countries struggled to meet the economic requirements for participating in EMU and adopting a shared currency, which was named the euro.

These requirements were stringent: (1) a country's rate of inflation could not be more than 1.5 percent higher than an average of the rate in the three countries with the lowest inflation; (2) a country's budget deficit could not exceed 3% of gross domestic product (GDP), and its national debt could not exceed 60% of GDP; (3) a country's long-term interest rate could not be more than 2 percent higher than an average of the rate in the three countries with the lowest interest rates; (4) a country could not have devalued its currency against any other member nation's for at least two years prior to monetary
union. EMU participants also agreed to abide by the Stability and Growth Pact, a budgetary agreement designed to underpin the euro after its planned launch in 1999. The pact required countries to keep their annual budget deficits below 3 percent of GDP or else risk fines, and it directed countries to take measures to eliminate their budget deficits altogether.

Most countries found it difficult to meet the EMU requirements. Measures to reduce inflation and high interest rates contributed to increasing unemployment, while efforts to control government deficits often led to higher taxes. These consequences compounded the problems of economic recession that most countries were already experiencing.

As the deadline for EMU approached, misgivings arose from many quarters that the economic climate was not right, that levels of economic performance across the countries were still too disparate, and that several countries had not strictly met the Maastricht criteria. Despite these concerns, the EU officially agreed in May 1998 to adopt the euro for 11 of the 15 member countries beginning on January 1, 1999. This agreement also created the European Central Bank (ECB) to oversee the new currency and to take charge of the monetary policies of the EU. The countries to adopt the euro were Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain.

The United Kingdom, Sweden, and Denmark met the EMU criteria but decided not to participate. Greece had hoped to be included in the first wave of countries to adopt the euro but failed to meet the criteria. On January 1, 1999, the 11 nations participating in the so-called euro zone began to use the euro for accounting purposes and electronic money transfers; their national currencies remained in circulation for other uses. Greece adopted the euro in January 2001, becoming the 12th member of the euro zone. In 2002 the ECB began issuing euro-denominated coins and banknotes, and the currencies of countries within the euro zone ceased to be legal tender.

After some initial teething troubles, the euro established itself as a viable currency in international money markets. Concern now shifted to the enforcement of a common monetary policy, under strict direction from the European Central Bank. Slowing growth and rising unemployment across the euro zone after 2000, however, led to higher budget deficits, and the European Commission soon had to warn Ireland and Germany to reduce their budgetary expenditures to conform to limits required by the Stability and Growth Pact. By 2002 there had emerged within the EU a broader concern about the continued feasibility of the Stability and Growth Pact. Many more countries seemed to be nearing, or in breach of, permissible budget deficits. At the same time, efforts to enforce the pact's deficit ceiling were seen as inhibiting
expenditures needed by national governments to promote social welfare and economic recovery.

Growing Accountability

The introduction of EMU led to unprecedented integration and cooperation among EU members. One consequence was a growing concern among European citizens and some EU member governments that the major EU institutions were not sufficiently democratic or accountable. Much of this concern centered on the European Commission. As the power of the EU grew, so did worries that the commission exercised too much control with too little oversight. At the same time, there were also concerns that the one democratically elected institution of the EU, the European Parliament, had little real power.

This issue came to a head in 1999, when a report prepared by independent auditors at the request of the European Parliament cited multiple examples of mismanagement on the part of the European Commission. The report accused several commissioners of corruption, cronyism, and poor oversight over programs under their control. After the report was released, the entire European Commission resigned, something that had never happened before. Experts generally considered the report and its consequences to be an important step by the European Parliament toward increasing the democratic accountability of the EU governing bodies.

EXERCISES

1. Give Russian equivalents for the following word combinations:

Level of economic performance, to meet the economic requirements, to abide by the pact, to compound the problems of economic recession, to take charge of the monetary policies, initial teething troubles, a viable currency, to underpin a euro, misgivings, feasibility of the pact.

2. Give English equivalents for the following word combinations:

Усложнить проблемы экономического спада, взять на себя руководство валютной политикой, осуществимость проекта, опасения, несопоставимый, придерживаться пакта о стабильности и росте, соответствовать экономическим требованиям, уровень экономического развития, жизнеспособная валюта, многочисленные примеры непрофессионального управления.

3. Answer the questions:
1. What difficulties accompanied establishing a single European currency?
2. What were the requirements needed for participating in EMU?
3. What kind of budgetary agreement was designed to underpin the euro?
4. Why was the European Central Bank created?
5. Enumerate the 11 countries that adopted the euro in 1999. What countries belong to the euro zone now?
6. When did the national currencies of the countries within the euro zone cease to be legal?
7. What were the concerns of European citizens after the introduction of EMU?

4. Translate into English:

Из истории Европейского экономического и валютного союза.

В 1972 г. вводится Европейская система денежных курсов, известная под названием «европейская валютная змея», а 3 апреля 1973 г. подписано решение о создании Европейского фонда валютного сотрудничества, цель которого — управлять операциями, относящимися к «валютной змее». В 1974 г. Совет принимает решение о реализации конвергенции в Сообществе, а также директиву о стабильности, развитии и полной занятости. Однако, возрастающая экономическая нестабильность мало по малу подрывает основы, на которые опирается система: французский франк, фунт стерлингов и итальянская лира выходят из «змеи».

SUPPLEMENTS

SUPPLEMENT 1 HEADLINE ENGLISH

The specific language of newspaper headlines is one of the major problems faced by learners of English when they begin to read English newspapers. A headline writer has to keep two principles in mind. First he must attract the attention and interest of the reader. Some newspapers are more sensational than others, but even the so-called 'serious' newspapers use fairly dramatic language in their headlines. Secondly, the headline writer is influenced by the fact that in a very limited space he must give the reader some idea of what the article is about. The result is language characterized by

a) a very condensed structure:
b) words chosen for their brevity and/or their dramatic quality;
c) "the use of cultural allusions or associations ranging from the latest TV show to quotations from the Bible.

The structure of headlines

1. Articles and the verb 'to be' are frequently omitted, e.g. MAN HELD; COMPANIES MORE CHEERFUL.

2. The verb system is greatly simplified.
   - The present simple tense is used to describe something happening in the present or the past. e.g. WOMEN DRIVE BETTER THAN MEN CLAIMS REPORT; DYNAMITE KILLS 52 (meaning 'killed').
   - The present simple tense is used to describe both something happening now and something which happens repeatedly, e.g. US VISIT TESTS THE POPE AS POTENTIAL WORLD LEADER.
   - The present progressive tense is sometimes used, mostly to give the meaning of something that is developing. The auxiliary is omitted, e.g. RAIL CHAOS GETTING WORSE.
   - The infinitive is used to refer to the future, e.g. POPE TO VISIT U.S., TV TO AID THE DEAF.
   - In passive constructions the auxiliary is omitted and only the past participle is used, e.g. QUEEN TOLD OF DRINK AT BOYS SCHOOL; HIJACKER ARRESTED.

3. A series of nouns used as adjectives are blocked together, often without any verbs or conjunctions, e.g. SHOTGUN DEATH RIDDLE DRAMA; PAY ROW BLACKOUT THREAT; SOCCER BOY RAIL VICTIM.

The vocabulary of headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Headline word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accord</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>Wages accord reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid</td>
<td>Help</td>
<td>Man aids police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axe</td>
<td>cut, destroy</td>
<td>Labour axe colleges in Tory towns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Unions back strikers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ban</td>
<td>Prohibition</td>
<td>Bus ban on pupils after attack on crew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar</td>
<td>Exclude</td>
<td>South African team barred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prohibit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bid</td>
<td>Attempt</td>
<td>New Peace bid in Middle East.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blast</td>
<td>Explosion</td>
<td>Ten dead in bomb blast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaze</td>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>Family dies in blaze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Event/Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blow</td>
<td>Injury, Disappointment</td>
<td>Thatcher poll blow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boost</td>
<td>Help, incentive</td>
<td>Industry gets boost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clash</td>
<td>Dispute, Violent argument</td>
<td>Strikers in clash with Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coup</td>
<td>Revolution, Change in government</td>
<td>Country suffered a coup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curb</td>
<td>Restraint, Limit</td>
<td>New curbs in immigration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>Big cuts in working places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deal</td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>Pay deal signed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive</td>
<td>Campaign, Effort</td>
<td>Peace drive succeeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envoy</td>
<td>Diplomat</td>
<td>US envoy taken hostage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go-ahead</td>
<td>Approval</td>
<td>Go-ahead for dearer gas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunman</td>
<td>Man with gun</td>
<td>Gunman raids 3 banks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt</td>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>Channel tunnel halt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haul</td>
<td>Large quantity of smth which has been stolen and later discovered</td>
<td>Cannabis haul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>lead, direct</td>
<td>Mr. Neil to head Peace Mission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold</td>
<td>Retain, Keep in custody</td>
<td>Murder: two men held.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hit</td>
<td>Affect badly, Influence</td>
<td>Fuel strike hits hospitals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet</td>
<td>Airplane</td>
<td>300 killed in jet disaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobless</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>Number of jobless increased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Essential, Vital</td>
<td>Key witness dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link</td>
<td>Connection</td>
<td>No link found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Clinton man in US Congress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Drug raid nets $1 mln.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordeal</td>
<td>Drama</td>
<td>Jail ordeal ends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oust</td>
<td>push out, drive out, expel</td>
<td>China ousts US diplomat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Production</td>
<td>Industrial output increased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pact</td>
<td>Agreement,</td>
<td>Pits pact ends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay</td>
<td>Wages, Salary</td>
<td>Pay rise for miners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>Coal mine</td>
<td>Pit talks end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plea</td>
<td>Request for help</td>
<td>Free hostages plea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledge</td>
<td>Promise</td>
<td>Labour pledges higher pensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plunge</td>
<td>Steep fall</td>
<td>Ford plunges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poll</td>
<td>Election, Public opinion survey</td>
<td>German Poll shows swing to right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press for</td>
<td>Demand, ask for</td>
<td>Teachers press for pay rise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe</td>
<td>Investigate</td>
<td>New vaccine to be probed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quit</td>
<td>Resign, Leave</td>
<td>Will Clinton quit?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raid</td>
<td>Attack, Robbery</td>
<td>$ 2 m drug raid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riddle</td>
<td>Mystery</td>
<td>Young couple death riddle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row</td>
<td>Argument, Dispute</td>
<td>BBC boss quits in row.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scare</td>
<td>Public alarm</td>
<td>US missiles in Europe scare public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split</td>
<td>Divide</td>
<td>Nationalism splits people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squeeze</td>
<td>Shortage, Scarcity, Lack</td>
<td>Petrol squeeze ahead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>Angry reaction, Dispute</td>
<td>Clinton speech storm grows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strilfe</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>Inter-union strife threatens collective actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch</td>
<td>Change, Deviation</td>
<td>New switch in Foreign Policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swoop</td>
<td>Sudden Attack, raid</td>
<td>Alcohol swoop in the USSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talks</td>
<td>Discussions</td>
<td>Peace talks in Moscow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>Exceed</td>
<td>US profits in Africa top $ 40 b. annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vow</td>
<td>Promise</td>
<td>President vows change in policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walkout</td>
<td>Strike (often unofficial)</td>
<td>Factory walkout threat over Sacking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>Marry</td>
<td>Clinton’s daughter is to wed millioneer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISES**
1. **Match the headlines on the left with the appropriate topic on the right.**

1. PM BACKS PEACE PLAN   a. marriage of famous actress
2. MP SPY DRAMA           b. royal jewels are stolen
3. space probe fails       c. person who saw crime in danger
4. QUEEN'S GEMS RIDDLE    d. proposal to end war
5. Star weds              e. satellite is not launched
6. Key witness death threat f. politician sells secrets to enemy

2. **Explain what the following headlines mean in ordinary English.**

**EXAMPLE**  SHOP BLAZE 5 DEAD. *Five people died in a fire in a shop.*

1. MOVE TO CREATE MORE JOBS
2. GO-AHEAD FOR WATER CURBS
3. Woman quits after job ordeal
4. POLL PROBES SPENDING HABITS
5. BID TO OUST PM
6. Prince vows to back family

**SUPPLEMENT 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The plan for rendering the text</th>
<th>Some expressions to be used while rendering the text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The title of the article.</td>
<td>The article is headlined…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The headline of the article I have read is…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The author of the article, where and when the article was published.</td>
<td>The author of the article is…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The article is written by…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is (was) published in…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is (was) printed in…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The main idea of the article.</td>
<td>The main idea of the article is…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The article is about…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The article is devoted to…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The article deals with…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The article touches upon…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material (data) on…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The contents of the article.</td>
<td>a) The author starts by telling the reader that…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) The author writes (states, stresses,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some facts, names, figures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The article describes...

c) According to the text...
   Further the author reports (says)...
   The article goes on to say that...

d) In conclusion...
   The author comes to the conclusion that...

5. Your opinion of the article.
   I found the article interesting (important, dull, of no value, too hard to understand...)

SUPPLEMENT 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Страна</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Чехия</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>a Czech</td>
<td>the Czechs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Греция</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>a Greek</td>
<td>the Greeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Таиланд</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>a Thai</td>
<td>the Thais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ирак</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Iraqi</td>
<td>an Iraqi</td>
<td>the Iraqis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Израиль</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Israeli</td>
<td>an Israeli</td>
<td>the Israelis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Пакистан</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>a Pakistani</td>
<td>the Pakistanis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Саудовская Аравия</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Arab or Arabic</td>
<td>an Arab</td>
<td>the Arabs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Америка</td>
<td>America</td>
<td>American</td>
<td>an American</td>
<td>the Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ангола</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Angolan</td>
<td>an Angolan</td>
<td>the Angolans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Бельгия</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Belgian</td>
<td>an Belgian</td>
<td>the Belgians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Бразилия</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Brazilian</td>
<td>an Brazilian</td>
<td>the Brazilians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чили</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Chilean</td>
<td>an Chilean</td>
<td>the Chileans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Германия</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>an German</td>
<td>the Germans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Иран</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Iranian</td>
<td>an Iranian</td>
<td>the Iranians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Италия</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>an Italian</td>
<td>the Italians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Лаос</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Laotian</td>
<td>a Laotian</td>
<td>the Laotians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мексика</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>a Mexican</td>
<td>the Mexicans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Марокко</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Moroccan</td>
<td>a Moroccan</td>
<td>the Moroccans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Норвегия</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>a Norwegian</td>
<td>the Norwegians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Россия</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>a Russian</td>
<td>the Russians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Китай</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>a Chinese</td>
<td>the Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Португалия</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>a Portuguese</td>
<td>the Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Япония</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>a Japanese</td>
<td>the Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Бирма</td>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>Burmese</td>
<td>a Burmese</td>
<td>the Burmese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ливан</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Lebanese</td>
<td>a Lebanese</td>
<td>the Lebanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Судан</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Sudanese</td>
<td>a Sudanese</td>
<td>the Sudanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Вьетнам</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>a Vietnamese</td>
<td>the Vietnamese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Дания</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>a Dane</td>
<td>the Danes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Финляндия</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Finnish</td>
<td>a Finn</td>
<td>the Finns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Исландия</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Icelandic</td>
<td>an Icelander</td>
<td>the Icelanders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Новая Зеландия</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>a New Zealander</td>
<td>the New Zealanders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Польша</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>a Pole</td>
<td>the Poles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Шотландия</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>Scottish, Scotch</td>
<td>a Scot or a Scotsman</td>
<td>the Scots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Швеция</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>a Swede</td>
<td>the Swedes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Турция</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>a Turk</td>
<td>the Turks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ирландия</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>a Jew</td>
<td>the Jews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Швейцария</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Swiss</td>
<td>a Swiss</td>
<td>the Swiss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE**

**Give English equivalents for the words in brackets:**

1. A (ливанский) horse breeder realizes his dream in Russia.
2. This beautiful plant has been cultivated from ancient times in the (Среднем Востоке), (Греции), (Риме).
3. (Русские) rush to brush up long-neglected teeth.
4. (Американцев) wages and benefits rose 3.3 percent in 1997.
5. The company’s North American’s operations continued to improve, helping to overcome difficulties in (Европе), (Латинской Америке) and (Азии).
6. (Россия) seeks firm to set Rosneft price.
7. The USSR was a helping hand to the (венгерскому) people, later the same longer hand was extended to (Чехословакии) and (Афганистану).
8. Since the wars in former (Югославии) ended more than two years ago, there have been few reasons to bracket the words “Bosnia” and “progress” together.

9. If Clinton takes action in (Ираке), at home or abroad, he is not just creating a crisis to keep his enemy some distance away.

10. The bishops’ announcement appeared to be an attempt to satisfy both the Vatican and (немецкие) politicians.

11. The (britанское) and (ирландское) governments are charting a compromise course between those two opposite demands.

12. (Израильский) Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu complained Tuesday that the (палестинцы) have done nothing to help to prevent terror attacks by Islamic militants.

13. Netanyahu spoke as an (израильский) magistrate ordered two (израильские арабы) be held in prison on suspicion they planned an attack in Jerusalem.

14. Albright was to meet (французского) Foreign Minister Hubert Vedrine in Paris.

15. (Китайский) Prime Minister Li Peng called on Tuesday for resuming talks with (Тайвань) in a further sign (Китай) was relaxing harsh preconditions that have deadlocked relations.

16. (Алжирские) security forces killed suspected rebels in northeastern (Алжире).

17. (Японский) finance minister said on Tuesday that he would resign over a bribery scandal.

18. The proposal calls for donations of food and medicine to be distributed to needy (кубинцам) by the (американским) Red Cross.

19. Students come from (Гонконга), (Таиланда), (Японии), (США), (Нигерии) and (Европы) as well as from (Соединенного Королевства).

20. Staff in the school have wide-ranging interests in the literature and culture of (Франции), (Италии) and (Испании).

21. A love-struck (голландец) was seduced by his (английской) girl-friend into cocaine worth $ 115 000 and smuggling it into (Британию) was jailed for six years yesterday.

22. (Корея) swallows its pride and asks the IMF for help.

23. The (палестинцы) accused (Израиль) of its policy and said they had lived up to obligations spelled out in previous peace accords.

24. (Алжирская) newspaper reports Tuesday significantly raised the number of people killed in two previous attacks this weekend.

25. Hermann Maier from (Швейцарии) won his fourth consecutive World Cup race.
ЛИТЕРАТУРА