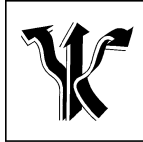


МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП

НАВЧАЛЬНА ПРОГРАМА
дисципліни

“ІНОЗЕМНА ДІЛОВА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)”
(для спеціалістів спеціальності “Політологія”)

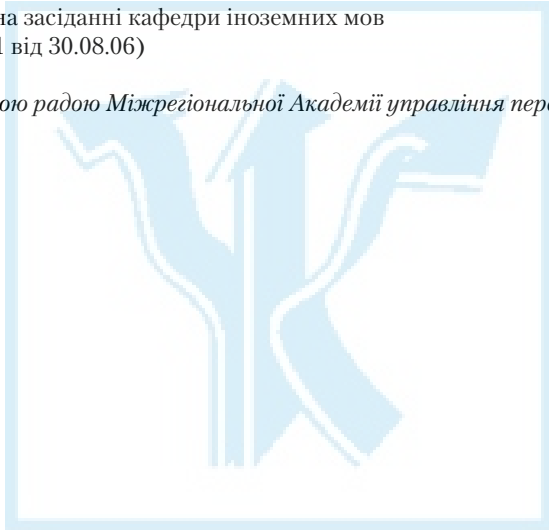
МАУП

Київ 2006

Підготовлено доцентом кафедри іноземних мов *О. В. Гринько*

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов
(протокол № 1 від 30.08.06)

Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом



Гринько О. В. Навчальна програма дисципліни “Іноземна ділова мова (англійська)” (для спеціалістів спеціальності “Політологія”). – К.: МАУП, 2006. – 19 с.

Навчальна програма містить пояснювальну записку, тематичний план, зміст дисципліни “Іноземна ділова мова (англійська)”, варіанти контрольних робіт, питання для самоконтролю, а також список літератури.

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управління персоналом (МАУП), 2006

ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Інтеграція України у світове співтовариство і участь у Болонському процесі зокрема потребують високого професійного рівня знань фахівців. Без володіння іноземною мовою їх професійний рівень визнано недостатнім.

Сучасний розвиток суспільства висуває нові завдання перед сферою професійної освіти у вищій школі. З цією метою було введено нову дисципліну “Іноземна ділова мова”. В основу програми підготовки спеціалістів зі спеціалізації “Політологія” дисципліни “Іноземна ділова мова (англійська)” покладено вивчення теми “Політична система” (“Політична система Великої Британії”, “Політична система США”, “Політичні системи Канади, Австралії, Нової Зеландії”).

Мета викладання курсу — ознайомити студентів з державним устроєм англомовних країн, підготувати фахівців-політологів, здатних вирішувати різноманітні питання у сфері міжнародної діяльності, використовуючи знання англійської мови у професійному аспекті.

Завдання курсу:

- навчання вільному орієнтуванню в науковій і публіцистичній літературі англійською мовою;
- формування навичок роботи з джерелами професійного напрямку англійською мовою в оригіналі;
- сприяння фундаменталізації загальної професійної освіти за допомогою її поглиблення внаслідок вивчення англійської мови у професійному аспекті.

МАУП

ТЕМАТИЧНИЙ ПЛАН
дисципліни
“ІНОЗЕМНА ДІЛОВА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)”

№ пор.	Назва змістового модуля і теми
	Змістовий модуль I. Політологія (Political Science)
1	Політика (Politics)
2	Політична система (The Political System)
3	Політичні партії (Political Parties)
	Змістовий модуль II. Політична система Великої Британії (The Political System of Great Britain)
4	Державний устрій (The State Structure)
5	Британська конституція (The British Constitution)
6	Розподіл влади, Законодавча влада (The Legislature)
7	Виконавча влада (The Executive)
8	Політичні партії (Political Parties)
	Змістовий модуль III. Політична система США (The Political System of the USA)
9	Конституція (The Constitution)
10	Урядова система США (The American System of Government)
11	Законодавча гілка влади (The Legislative Branch)
12	Виконавча гілка: президентські повноваження (The Executive Branch: Powers of the Presidency)
13	Політичні партії (Political Parties)
	Змістовий модуль IV. Політичні системи Канади, Нової Зеландії, Австралії (Political systems of Canada New Zealand, Australia)
14	Політична система Канади (Political system of Canada)
15	Політична система Нової Зеландії (Political system of New Zealand)
16	Політична система Австралії (Political system of Australia)
Разом годин: 216	

ЗМІСТ
дисципліни
“ІНОЗЕМНА ДІЛОВА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)”

Змістовий модуль I. Політологія (Political Science)

Тема 1. Політика (Politics).

Тема 2. Політична система (The Political System).

Держава. Влада.

Тема 3. Політичні партії (Political Parties)

Поняття. Основні політичні партії.

Література [3; 4; 8]

Змістовий модуль II. Політична система Великої Британії
(The Political System of Great Britain)

Тема 4. Державний устрій (The State Structure).

Королева, її функції. Королівська сім'я.

Тема 5. Британська конституція (The British Constitution).

Рік створення, основні відмітні особливості.

Тема 6. Розподіл влади. Законодавча влада (The Legislature).

Британський парламент, його діяльність, традиції, членство. Палата Лордів. Палата Общин.

Тема 7. Виконавча влада (The Executive).

Кабінет міністрів, прем'єр-міністр.

Тема 8. Політичні партії (Political Parties).

Політичні партії Великої Британії.

Література [4; 6; 7]

Змістовий модуль III. Політична система США (The Political
System of the USA)

Тема 9. Конституція (The Constitution).

Біль про права.

Тема 10. Урядова система США (The American System of Government).

Розподіл влади.

Тема 11. Законодавча гілка влади (The Legislative Branch).

Конгрес. Сенат. Палата представників.

Тема 12. Виконавча гілка: президентські повноваження (The Executive Branch: Powers of the Presidency).

Виконавчі департаменти-міністерства.

Тема 13. Політичні партії (Political Parties).

Політичні партії США.

Література [3–5; 9]

Змістовий модуль IV. Політичні системи Канади, Нової Зеландії, Австралії (Political systems of Canada, New Zealand, Australia)

Тема 14. Політична система Канади (Political system of Canada).

Тема 15. Політична система Нової Зеландії (Political system of New Zealand).

Тема 16. Політична система Австралії (Political system of Australia).

Література [1; 4; 6]

ВАРІАНТИ КОНТРОЛЬНИХ РОБІТ

Варіант 1

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст українською мовою.

GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

When we think about the political world, the names of certain governmental institutions come to mind. These institutions have such names as the *Senate*, the *Chamber of Deputies*, the *prime minister*; the *Ministry of Defense*, *MI5*, the *Treasury*, and the *Supreme Court*. Each of these labels represent a particular component of one of the four major structures of governance, which are generally termed the *legislature*, the *executive*, the *administration*, and the *judiciary*. There are some broad descriptive generalizations about the nature and roles of these four common governmental structures that operate within most national political systems.

An analytic distinction was made between certain *functions* of governance, such as policy making and policy adjudication, and the institutional *structures* that might be involved in the performance of those functions. This distinction between functions and structures can be confusing, because there is a tendency to identify a certain function with a certain structure. For example, one might assume that the national legislature is the structure that dominates the policy-making function. However, the distinction between function and structure is useful be-

cause, minimally, there might be other structures besides the legislature that are significantly involved in policy making. In the United States, for example, there are major policy-making activities not only in the Congress, but also from the chief executive (the president), the upper levels of the administration (the Cabinet departments), and the judiciary (particularly the Supreme Court). In China the national legislature has almost no real power over the policy-making function, which is carried out by the Communist Party and the political executive.

2. Поставте 10 запитань до тексту.

Варіант 2

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст українською мовою.

STRUCTURAL ARRANGEMENTS

There is only one very visible difference in the structural arrangements of different legislatures – the number of houses (often called *chambers*). About three-fifths of the nation-states with legislatures have *unicameral* or one-chamber legislatures. The presumed advantages of a unicameral system are that political responsibility is clearly located in one body and that risks of duplication or stalemate between parallel legislative bodies are eliminated. These arguments sound similar to those put forth in favor of a unitary state. In fact, most unitary states have unicameral legislatures. Among states with unicameral legislatures are Algeria, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Kenya, New Zealand, South Korea, Sweden, and Tanzania.

In contrast, many of the states that have two legislative chambers – *bicameral* legislatures – are federations. These federal states include Australia, Canada, Germany, India, Mexico, the United States, and Venezuela. There are bicameral systems in some unitary states such as Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. Given the apparent advantages of a unicameral system, what is the justification for a second chamber?

One argument is that two legislative houses ensure more careful and thorough deliberation on issues and laws. Second, the two houses can be based on two different and desirable principles of representation. Thus in Germany and the United States one house represents the regional governments in the federal system and the other house more

directly represents the numerical and geographic distribution of citizens. Some upper houses also represent functional groups in the society, as in the Republic of Ireland, where most members are appointed as representatives of such groups as agriculture, labor, industry, culture, and public services. Third, in a few bicameral systems some members are selected on more individualistic criteria, as in the Canadian Senate (where all members are appointed for life) and the British House of Lords (where many lords are members because of their family's aristocratic status and the rest are "life" peers appointed for merit).

2. *Поставте 10 запитань до тексту.*

Варіант 3

1. *Прочитайте і перекладіть текст українською мовою.*

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

As you know, a parliament is the group of people who make the laws of their country. British laws are made in Parliament, which consists of two Houses, as they are called, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Each session of Parliament is usually opened in the House of Lords by the Queen who is attended by heralds, officers of the Court and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The Commons are "summoned" to the Chamber by Black Rod (the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, whose title derives from the black staff with golf fittings which he carries on formal occasions).

The peers sit comfortably on their red leather benches as the MPs stand awkwardly huddled together below the bar while the Queen reads the throne speech, which outlines the Government's programme of legislation for the coming session.

Before the throne in the House of Lords, and dividing the benches, is the woosack upon which the Lord Chancellor sits as Speaker of the House.

By traditions, the woosack was introduced in the reign of Edward III and it is recorded in the House of Lords documents 'That the judges shall sit upon woosack'.

The woosack is now stuffed with wood from England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and from the Commonwealth countries.

Members of the Government and their supporters sitting to the right of the throne, and those of the Opposition to the left. The bishops always sit on the Government side of the House Cross — benches, set near the bar of the House, are for the use of peers who sit as Independents.

The House of Lords consists of the Lords “Spiritual and Temporal”.

The Lords Spiritual are the two archbishops (Canterbury and York) and twenty-four bishops of the church of England.

The Lords Temporal include peers by hereditary right, peer by virtue of their office (the Law Lords), and Life peers created under the Life Peerages Act. 1958.

Peerages are created by the sovereign; about half have been created since 1920. Peerages can also be renounced for life under the Peerages Act, 1963. In the full House of Lords there are some 1.000 potential members, though the actual numbers are cut to under 700 working members by a voluntary process of a “leave of absence”.

When Cromwell’s troopers crushed the King’s men the House of Lords, which had backed the King in his dictatorship, was abolished only to be restored when Charles II was restored to the throne. Over the past two centuries of more modern times, there has been pressure for the House of Lords to be abolished or reformed.

The Liberals, faced with a Lords veto of a Budget, had to pass the Parliament Act of 1912 restricting the House of Lords delaying power on laws to 2 years. In 1949 this power to delay was reduced to one year. The Lords don’t possess the power to reject a money bill.

2. Поставте 10 запитань до тексту.

Варіант 4

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст українською мовою.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE USA

The traditional pattern of municipal organization is *the Mayor – Council* form. Under this plan the members of the council are elected. They represent the political aspect of local government and in democracy, provide the opportunity for the flow of control and responsibility between government and the electorate.

Through its ordinance-making power, it exercises the legislative function. In addition to legislative and policy-making functions, the council — in common with most legislative bodies — is the purse strings and exer-

cises control over appropriations. Executive power is vested in the mayor, who may be chosen by the council or elected directly by the people.

Upon the mayor is conferred the power of appointment and removal of the heads of administrative departments, including the police, subject in most instances to the approval of the council.

Ideally, the department head whom the mayor appoints should be an expert in those functions over which he has jurisdiction.

There are instances where the office of mayor is held by a man with a strong personality, endowed with those qualities of leadership, integrity, and vision, which are necessary for the successful administration of an important business enterprise.

Under these conditions, capable leadership may be reflected in the competence of the police executive and the heads of other municipal departments. However, such a happy condition is a rare occurrence. The history of police administration in the US points up the frequency of failure in the Mayor – Council form of municipal government. As often as not, the mayor is largely a figure – head while the like departments of government are dominated and even corrupted by legislative interference. It was under such conditions of incompetence in local government that new forms of municipal administration were born.

2. Поставте 10 запитань до тексту.

Варіант 5

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст українською мовою.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is a Parliamentary Democracy. Like Great Britain, it has no written constitution. The legislature, which has been unicameral since 1950, comprises 95 members who serve 3-years terms. 91 are elected by universal suffrage and 4 are elected from Maori electoral rolls.

The British Monarch, represented by a Governor General, is recognized as Queen of New Zealand. Executive authority rests with a Cabinet headed by Prime Minister.

New Zealand was the first country to enfranchise women (in 1893), and all citizens aged 18 and over are eligible to vote. Counties, boroughs, district councils, and town districts are units of local government.

New Zealand's leaders have been committed to a moderately controlled economic system and an extensive social welfare system since the

1930s. This body comprises two chambers – the Legislative Council (the upper house) and the House of Representatives (the lower house).

The number of members of the legislative council is indeterminate (in 1943 it was 36), and they are appointed for seven years by the Crown, that is, by the Governor General on the advice of the Cabinet; women became eligible for appointment in 1941.

Provision was made in 1914 for an elected legislative council, but down to 1943 this change had not been made. Members are paid and, subject to certain exemptions, may be fined for absence.

As in the case of the British House of Lords, the legislative council cannot initiate or amend taxation and revenue bills, and as a general rule most legislation is in fact first introduced in the lower house.

The House of Representatives has 80 members, four of whom are Maori. After each population census the 76 European electorates are readjusted according to population distribution.

An addition is made to rural populations so that the number of rural electorates, in proportion to their population, is higher than urban electorates.

The “*country quota*”, as this allowance is called, first appeared in 1881; it is computed on the basis that 28 % is added to the rural population – for electoral purposes, population other than that contained in a city or borough of more than 2,000 inhabitants or in any area within five miles of the Chief Post Offices at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch or Dunedin.

In 1937 the life of Parliament was fixed at three years, but in 1941, because of conditions extended to four years. Women became eligible as parliamentary candidates in 1919 and public servants in 1936, the latter with the provision that if elected they immediately cease to be public servants.

Members of the legislative council were equal, as were individual contractors to the public service where payment of more than 50 pounds was involved.

An elector must be a British subject resident for one year and for three months in the electoral district in which he claims to vote.

Registration became compulsory in 1924. Maori are qualified to vote only at elections of the four members representing their race, a secret ballot being introduced in 1937.

2. *Поставте 10 запитанъ до текстѹ.*

Варіант 6

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст українською мовою.

THE USA CONGRESS

Congress, the legislative branch of the federal government, is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

There are 100 Senators, two from each state. One third of the Senators are elected every two years for six-year terms of office. The Senators represent all of the people in a state and their interests.

The House has 435 Members. They are elected every two years for two-year terms. They represent the population of “*congressional districts*” into which each state is divided.

The number of Representatives from each state is based upon its population. For instance, California, the state with the largest population, has 45 Representatives, while Delaware has one.

There is no limit to the number of terms a Senator or a Representative may serve. Almost all elections in the United States follow the “*winner-take-all*” principle: the candidate who wins the largest number of votes in a Congressional district is the winner.

Congress makes all laws, and each house of Congress has the power to introduce legislation. Each can also vote against legislation passed by the other.

Because legislation only becomes law if both houses agree, compromise between them is necessary. Congress decides upon taxes and how money is spent. In addition, it regulates commerce among the states and with foreign countries. It also sets rules for the naturalization of foreign citizens.

2. Поставте 10 запитань до тексту.

Варіант 7

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст українською мовою.

AUSTRALIA

Australia was united in 1901 by the federation of six self-governing British colonies – New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia – which there became states of the indissoluble Commonwealth of Australia.

Legislative independence from Britain was a practical reality from 1901 onward and was formally acknowledged in the 1931 Statute of West-

minster, in which the British Parliament guaranteed that it would not legislate for Australia except at the Commonwealth Government's request.

Australia's perception of its unique character and position in the world was heightened by its World War II experience, by great postwar immigration programs, and by the expansion of Asian and Pacific trade after the 1960's. Diplomatic missions overseas increased from three in 1939 to over 100 four decades later.

The Commonwealth combines British — — style cabinet Government, responsible to Parliament, with a U. S. — style written federal constitution that is judicially interpreted. This system has provided political stability as an underpinning for Australia's development and growth.

The power of the federal government has grown steadily since 1901, but the individual states and their governments remain distinct and vital elements of the nation.

Increasing central power has stemmed mainly from federal tax dominance, from community expectations of greater government services, and from the willingness of most governments to provide those services.

The Commonwealth Parliament moved to Canberra from Melbourne in 1927, and the permanent Parliament House building was designed for Australia's bicentennial in 1988. In the preceding decades, the High Court and virtually all government departments also had moved to Canberra.

2. Поставте 10 запитань до тексту.

Варіант 8

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст українською мовою.

POLITICAL PARTIES OF AUSTRALIA

In the decades following World War II the Liberal Party' of Australia (in coalition with the National Party of Australia) governed the Commonwealth for a substantially greater number of years than its rival, the Australian Labour Party (ALP). A uniform national swing of the less than 3 % of the voters was usually enough to unseat governments.

The Liberal Party is oriented to free enterprise and an individualist philosophy, while the National Party (formerly Country) Party has remained concerned principally with rural matters. The ALP has trade — union affiliations and is more committed to equality and a centralistic outlook.

Although the argument is often made that the two parties are closer in practice than their ideologies might indicate it. Here it is little doubt that

the Labour Government of 1972–1975 set a substantially different course from that of Liberal Administrations.

The fortunes of minor parties have been checkered. The proportional system of voting used for Senate seats assists small parties and enabled the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) to gain a significant voice in the upper house for more than a decade after it split from the ALP in 1955. In the way the Australian Democrats achieved important representation in the Senate beginning in the late 1970's.

In the House of Representatives elections, minor parties gain some leverage over major parties from system of preferential voting for members, which ensure that no candidate is elected without a popular majority.

Voters cast ballots specifying the order of their preferences among contenders for a particular seat.

If no candidate receives over 50 % of the first preferences, the candidate with fewest votes is eliminated; then the second preferences specified on his ballots are distributed among the contenders so named as if the first preferences. The process continues until one candidate receives more than 50 % of the votes.

Both major parties have professionally staffed secretariats in Canberra and each state. The annual federal party conferences, most of whose delegates are not parliamentarians, determine party platforms. The Labour platform represents party policy, at least in theory.

The Liberal platform states basic principles, and policy rests with the elected parliamentary leadership. The organizational wing of each party reselects parliamentary candidates with varying involvement of branch members.

2. *Поставте 10 запитань до тексту.*

Варіант 9

1. *Прочитайте і перекладіть текст українською мовою.*

CANADA

Canada is an independent, self – governing democracy whose form of government is *Constitutional Monarchy*. There are three types of government power: legislative, executive and judicial.

In Canada the legislative and executive powers are joined, while the judiciary remains separate. The executive proposes legislation, presents budgets and implements laws; the legislature adopts laws and votes on

recommendations for taxes or other revenue; the judiciary interprets the laws.

The British Monarch (since June 2, 1953 Queen Elizabeth II) is Canada's official head of state, through which the entire authority of Government is set in motion and in whose name laws are enacted.

The Queen's role is set out in the Constitution Act, 1867, and the same act gives the Monarch ultimate authority over Canada's armed forces.

In practice, however, the Queen has little or no part to play in Canadian Government. She appoints the Governor General, but does so only on the Prime Minister's recommendation.

Once appointed, it is the Governor General who performs the Monarch's duties, and these duties have been mainly ceremonial for many years. Only during Royal visits does the Queen carry out those functions normally performed in her name by the Governor General, such as the opening of the Parliament.

The Governor General is selected by the Prime Minister and formally appointed by the Queen to act as her representative in Canada. The appointment is usually for five years but has sometimes been extended to seven.

Bills passed in the House of Commons and Senate do not become law until the Governor General has given them Royal assent. He executes all orders in-council and other state documents, appoints all Superior Court Judges (on the advice of Cabinet) and summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament (on the advice of the Prime Minister).

Also the Governor General invites the leader of the political party with the most support in the House of Commons to form government. Thus, that leader becomes Prime Minister.

The Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930 established that the Governor General was not the representative or agent of the British Government and should act only on the advice of the Canadian Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Therefore, the Governor General is obliged to respect the principle of responsible government and to follow the wishes of Canada's elected representatives.

Because of this, the role of the Governor General has become largely symbolic, with duties that are chiefly ceremonial.

Two members of the Royal Family have held the post: the Duke of Connaught (1911–1916) and the Earl of Athlone (1940–1946). The first Canadian Governor-General was Vincent Massey (1952–1959).

2. Поставте 10 запитанъ до текстѹ.

Варіант 10

1. Прочитайте і перекладіть текст українською мовою.

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE UK

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has been the official title of the British state ever since 1922. The UK is constitutional monarchy. This means that the official head of state is the monarch, but his or her powers are limited by the constitution. The British constitution is not written in any single document. Only some of these rules are written down in the form of ordinary laws passed by Parliament at various times. Parliament is the supreme law-making body in the country. It consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. British parliamentary system is one of the oldest in the world, it developed slowly during the 13th century after King John's signature of Magna Charta in 1215. The Commons has 650, elected and paid Members of Parliament. The Lords is made up of hereditary and life peers, two archbishops and 24 bishops of the Church of England. The House of Lords is also the final court of appeal for civil cases in the United Kingdom and for criminal cases in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Only the Lords of Appeal (Law Lords) — of whom there are 12 employed full-time — take part in judicial proceedings. The major part of Parliament's work is revising the Government's work. From Monday to Thursday all ministers must answer MPs questions for one hour, the Prime Minister must answer their questions two days a week. Another important parliamentary task is law-making. A bill (a proposal of a new law) must pass through the Houses and then is sent to the Queen for Royal Assent. General elections to choose MPs are held every five years. Voting is not compulsory and is from the age of 18. In 1997 won the Labour Party headed by Tony Blair. The Government is formed by the party which has the majority in the Parliament and the Queen appoints its leader as the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister appoints a team of main ministers as the Cabinet (about 20 people). The second largest party form the official opposition with its own leader and "shadow cabinet". At present it is the Conservative Party headed by John Major. The third party represented in the Parliament are the Liberals. British national flag is called "Union Jack". It symbolises the Union of England, Scotland and Ireland and dates back from 1801. The flag is made up of the crosses of the patron saints of England (St George's red cross on a white field), Ireland (St Patrick's red diagonals on a white

field) and Scotland (St Andrew's white diagonals on a blue field). Wales is not represented because when the flag first appeared it was already united with England. The design and colours (especially the Blue Ensign) have been the basis for a number of other flags including other Commonwealth countries and their constituent states or provinces, as well as British overseas territories. National anthem is "God Save The Queen". Each part of the UK has its own symbol: England – red rose, Ireland – shamrock, Wales – leek, daffodil, Scotland – thistle.

2. Поставте 10 запитань до тексту.

ПИТАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОКОНТРОЛЮ

1. Британська конституція (The British Constitution).
2. Британський парламент (The British Parliament).
3. Палата Лордів (The House of Lords).
4. Палата Общин (The House of Commons).
5. Спікер і парламент (The Speaker and the Parliament).
6. Кабінет міністрів і прем'єр-міністр (The Cabinet and the Prime Minister).
7. Політичні партії у Великій Британії (Political Parties in the UK).
8. Королева (The Queen).
9. Функції Королеви (Functions of the Queen).
10. Конституція США (The Constitution of the USA).
11. Білль про права (The Bill of Rights).
12. Урядова система США (The American System of Government).
13. Конгрес (Congress).
14. Президент і федеральні міністерства (The President and Federal Departments).
15. Політичні партії у США (Political Parties in the USA).
16. Політична система Канади (Political system of Canada).
17. Конституція Канади (The Constitution of Canada).
18. Уряд Канади (Government).
19. Генерал-губернатор Канади (The Governor General).
20. Законодавча влада в Канаді (The Legislature in Canada).
21. Виконавча влада в Канаді (The Executive in Canada).
22. Прем'єр-міністр Канади (The Prime Minister).
23. Кабінет міністрів Канади (The Cabinet).
24. Конституція Канади (The Constitution of Canada).

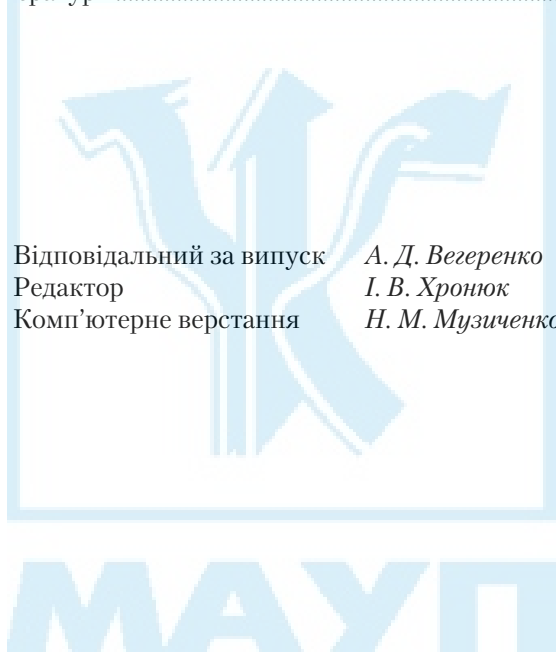
25. Політична система Нової Зеландії (Political system of New Zealand).
26. Адміністрація. Центральний уряд (Administration. Central Government).
27. Політичні партії в Новій Зеландії (Political Parties in New Zealand).
28. Політична система Австралії (Political system of Australia).
29. Конституція Австралії (Constitution of Australia).
30. Федеральна система правління Австралії (The Federal System of Government of the Commonwealth).

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