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Краткий тематический словарь

Политические партии

**Учебное пособие
для студентов университетов**

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Настоящая работа представляет собой лексический справочник по темам, изучаемым студентами в рамках курса профессионально ориентированного английского языка. Соответствующий словарный состав сгруппирован на основе тематического принципа. Каждая лексическая единица снабжена толкованием, переводом, иллюстративными примерами ее употребления в речи, а также минимально необходимой грамматической и стилистической информацией. Кроме того, в учебное пособие включены разнообразные упражнения, которые должны помочь студентам усвоить изучаемый ими словарный материал.

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1. Political parties

1. **(political) party** [*countable; can be followed by a plural verb (BrE)*] an organization of people with particular political beliefs and aims which competes in elections to try to win positions in local or national government **(политическая) партия: a party member / leader** | *Candidates could be nominated by political parties, party coalitions, or groups of 500 voters. | The Labour party has / have just elected a new leader.*
to join a party **вступить в партию:** *He first joined the Communist party when he was a student.*
to establish / form a party **основать / организовать партию**
to disband / dissolve a party **распустить партию:** *It was agreed to disband the working parties. | He dissolved political parties, banned demonstrations and introduced strict media censorship.*
to ban a party **запретить партию:** *By law, political parties can be banned only by a court decision. | Existing political parties were banned, and a period of military rule followed.*
the party faithful strong supporters of the party **убежденные / преданные / ярые сторонники политической партии:** *Her speech went down very well with the party faithful. | Morris continues to have deep support among the party faithful.*
party apparatus / machine **партийный аппарат**
2. **ruling / governing party** | **party in office / power** **правящая партия:** *Rarely has division within a ruling party been so bitter. | The ruling party's congress last month promised to establish a multi-party democracy.*
3. **opposition party** **оппозиционная партия:** *The opposition parties benefited from the problems of the ruling party. | Analysts say that opposition parties still may question the legitimacy of the midterm elections. | The opposition parties united to boycott the election.*
4. **the opposition** [*singular; can be followed by a singular or plural verb*] the main political party in a country's parliament that is not part of the government **оппозиция:** *the leader of the opposition | an opposition leader / politician* | *The opposition fought hard, but had no chance of winning. | Newspapers must reflect the views of the opposition as well as those of the government. | The Opposition has / have condemned the Government's proposed tax increases.*
5. **in opposition** a political party that is in opposition is in parliament, but is not part of the government **в оппозиции:** *The Socialists were elected to power after ten years in opposition.*

6. **movement** [*countable*] a group of people who share the same ideas or beliefs and who work together to achieve a particular aim **движение (общественно-политическое)**
movement for / against sth / to do sth: *a movement to stop animals being killed for their fur / The movement for civil rights opposes this bill.*
to lead a movement **возглавлять движение:** *Mendes led a movement to stop destruction of the rain forest.*
to launch a movement **создавать / инициировать движение**
to support a movement **поддерживать движение**
to oppose a movement **противодействовать движению**
to suppress a movement **подавлять движение**
to be / become / get involved in a movement | to join a movement **присоединиться к движению:** *He became involved in the anti-nuclear movement in the 1960s.*
a movement begins / develops: *The environmental movement developed rapidly at the end of the last century.*
peace / anti-war movement **движение за мир / против войны, движение сторонников мира:** *He was a tireless campaigner for the peace movement during the cold war.*
political movement **политическое движение:** *People of all faiths have always participated in the political movements of this country.*
social movement **общественное движение**
civil-rights movement **движение за гражданские права:** *The aim of the civil rights movement was to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms.*
labour movement **рабочее движение, движение трудящихся**
trade union movement **профсоюзное движение:** *The trade union movement is increasingly critical of the government.*
revolutionary movement **революционное движение:** *The armed revolutionary movement controlled ten percent of the country's villages.*
independence movement **движение за независимость:** *They were part of the independence movement.*
national liberation movement **национально-освободительное движение:** *The pressures that force these two processes do not cease after a national liberation movement attains power.*
feminist / women's (liberation) movement **женское / феминистское движение:** *Younger women no longer think of themselves as part of the feminist movement.*
protest movement **движение протеста:** *A world-wide protest movement tried to prevent their execution, but they eventually went to the electric chair in 1927.*

7. **faction** [countable] a small group of people within a larger group who have different ideas from the other members and who try to get their own ideas accepted **фракция; группировка**: *The pro-war faction within the party condemned any attempt at negotiation. | Since then, factions of moderates and hardliners have battled within the movement.*
8. **wing** [countable] a group within a political party or organization whose beliefs and aims are in some way different from those of the main group **крыло (политической партии)**: *a left / right wing | a conservative / radical / racist / liberal / moderate wing | a political / military wing | The left wing of the party is confident that the motion will be carried. | The Tamil Tigers have had a political wing since 1976, but never registered it as a legal party. | But the left wing were not satisfied and sought to ensure that the next Labour Government would do what the party wanted.*
(to be) on the left / right (wing) (of a party): *The president is on the right wing of the Democratic party. | The new law has been severely criticized by politicians on the left. | The war is generally opposed on the left.*
(to be) on the liberal / conservative wing of a party: *She's on the liberal wing of the Republican Party.*
9. **fringe (group)** [countable] a group of people within an organization or political party who have extreme ideas that most people do not agree with **экстремистская политическая группировка; политическая группировка, пропагандирующая крайние / экстремистские взгляды**: *The monarchists are a small fringe group who quarrel fiercely among themselves. | The terrorist fringe condemned the decision.*
the right-wing fringe **крайне правые**
the nationalist fringe **крайние националисты**
the lunatic fringe **наиболее ревностные сторонники, фанатичные приверженцы, экстремисты, фанатики, безумствующие крайние, "бешеные"**: *Demands for a separate Siberia are confined to the lunatic fringe.*
10. **the Labour Party | Labour** a left-of-centre party in Britain, which stands for equality, for the weaker people in society, for more government involvement in the economy and is more concerned to provide full social services than to keep taxes low (After many years in the 1980s and 1990s when it did not get elected as a government, the party made its policies less left-wing and began to call itself New Labour.) **Лейбористская партия**: *Britain's general election will probably be won by the ruling Labour Party. | Labour was / were in power for many years. | They all vote Labour. | Most people will pay*

higher taxes under Labour. | Defence, which lost Labour so many votes in 1983 and 1987, is especially important. | Many are too young to remember the last Labour Government. | But the left wing were not satisfied and sought to ensure that the next Labour Government would do what the party wanted. | In 1922 he became the Labour candidate for the University of London constituency.

11. **the Conservative Party | the Tories | the Tory Party** a right-of-centre party in Britain, which stands for hierarchical authority, minimal government interference in the economy, maintains traditional values and institutions, gives high priority to defence and internal law and order, promotes private enterprise and is in favour of keeping taxes low
Консервативная партия: The Conservative Party has a fixed framework for the election of leaders. | The Tories lost the election. | The Tories fell 12 seats short of an overall majority. | The Tories reply with accusations of scaremongering. | They took 5 seats from the Tories to win control of the hung Council. | It was the price of maintaining Britain's posture as a supposedly independent nuclear power, under Labour as under the Tories.
12. **Tory** [countable] a member of the British Conservative Party **член Консервативной партии, тори: a lifelong Tory | Tory policies / principles | They always vote Tory.**
13. **the (Social and) Liberal Democratic Party | the (Social and) Liberal Democrats | the Lib Dems** [plural] a party of the centre, or a party that is slightly left of centre, in Britain, which has always been strongly in favour of the European Union, places more emphasis on the environment than other parties, believes in giving greater powers to local government and in reform of the electoral system **Либерально-демократическая партия, Партия либерал-демократов, Партия социал-либеральных демократов: Three published polls all revealed the Lib Dems gaining ground at the Tories' expense.**
14. **Liberal Democrat | Lib Dem** **либеральный демократ, член Либерально-демократической партии**
15. **the Democratic Party** a left-of-centre party in the USA, which supports international commitment and broad social reform
Демократическая партия
16. **the Republican Party | the Grand Old Party | the GOP** a right-of-centre party in the USA, which favours limited government and low taxes **Республиканская партия**

2. Political spectrum

1. **the left | the Left** [*singular; can be followed by a singular or plural verb*] political parties or groups, such as Socialists and Communists, that want wealth and power to be shared equally between all parts of society, generally support workers rather than employers, usually want large industries to be owned by the state and advocate using taxes to help solve social problems **левые, левые партии**
(to be) on the left: *Younger voters tended to be on the left.*
from the left: *He has support / received strong criticism from the left (of the party).*
to / towards the left: *The party is moving further to the left.*
the extreme / far left **крайние левые:** *Pearce concludes: the truth is that the far left is no longer that important.*
2. **left-wing** (*adjective*) supporting the political left **левый:** *a left-wing newspaper / political party / politician / organization / group / government | left-wing views / activists / intellectuals | She's got very left-wing views. | Her views are fairly left-wing. | She's very left-wing.*
3. **left-winger | leftist | lefty / leftie** (*disapproving*) (*informal*) (*esp. BrE*) [*countable*] someone supporting left-wing ideas or groups **левый, сторонник левых; член левой партии; представитель левого крыла (партии, политической организации, правительства):** *a leftist party / group / politician / activist | She is supported by left-wingers in the party. | Two of the men were leftists and two were centrists. | They make no secret of their leftist sympathies. | He tells me Oxford is boiling with lefties. | I don't get on with his lefty friends.*
4. **left-of-centre | left of centre | centre-left** (*adjective*) supporting ideas and aims that are between the centre and the left in politics **левоцентристский:** *a left-of-centre / centre-left newspaper / party / government / politician | A left-of-centre paper combining easy tabloid reading with heavyweight news coverage looked like a good bet. | Her political views are slightly left of centre.*
5. **the right | the Right** [*singular; can be followed by a singular or plural verb*] political parties or groups, such as the conservatives in Britain or the republicans in the USA, that support traditional values and institutions, encourage private enterprise, believe in low taxes and private ownership of property and industry, stand for less help for the poor **правые; правые партии:** *In Britain, the right was / were in power after 1979. | The Minister has been attacked by the Right for her reforms.*

(to be) on the right: *politicians on the extreme right* | *Most people on the right of the party support privatization.*

from the right

to / towards the right: *Opinion in the country was beginning to shift to the right.* | *There has been a marked shift in attitudes towards the right.*

the extreme / far right **крайние правые:** *extreme / far right politicians* | *He's a man of the extreme / far right.* | *There are four principal theories used to account for the failure of the extreme right in Britain.*

6. **right-wing** (*adjective*) supporting the political right **правый:** *a right-wing newspaper / party / organization / group / politician / government / extremist* | *right-wing views / activists / intellectuals* | *He is known for his extreme right-wing views.* | *Extreme right-wing parties scored more pronounced successes.* | *The organization is very right-wing.*
7. **right-winger** | **rightist** [*countable*] someone supporting right-wing ideas or groups **правый, сторонник правых, консерватор; крайний консерватор, реакционер; член правой партии; представитель правого крыла (партии, политической организации, правительства):** *a prominent right-winger in the party*
8. **right-of-centre** | **right of centre** | **centre-right** (*adjective*) supporting ideas and aims that are between the centre and the right in politics **правоцентристский:** *a right-of-centre / centre-right newspaper / party / government / politician* | *Her political views are slightly right of centre.* | *He is the leader of the centre-right National Action Party.*
9. **the centre** [*singular*] a political party, group of parties, or position that is not extreme because it is neither left-wing nor right-wing (**политический**) **центр:** *a centre party* | *a party of the centre*
to move / drift / shift towards / to the centre: *The party has moved / drifted towards the centre in recent years.*
(to show) a swing towards the centre: *The party's new policies show a swing towards the centre.*
10. **centrist** (*adjective*) having political beliefs that are not extreme; supporting the centre of the range of political opinions; moderate **центристский:** *a centrist party* | *centrist politics / policy* | *It's hard to see many differences between the centrist political parties.* | *He left the movement because it had abandoned its centrist policies.*
11. **centrist** [*countable*] someone having political beliefs that are not extreme; someone supporting the centre of the range of political opinions; moderate **центрист**

12. **moderate** (*adjective*) having opinions or beliefs, especially about politics, that are not extreme and that most people consider reasonable or sensible **умеренный**: *a moderate politician / party / wing / leadership / voter / position | moderate views | Her views represent the moderate wing of the party. | Moderate socialists believe in democratic reform rather than revolution. | Some prominent Republicans are adopting this moderate position. | Whitman lost moderate voters by a narrow margin. | Both countries have called for a moderate approach to the use of force.*
to be moderate in one's views: *The party leader is an extreme left-winger, but her deputy is more moderate in her views.*
13. **moderate** [*countable*] someone whose opinions or beliefs, especially about politics, are not extreme and are considered reasonable or sensible by most people **умеренный; человек, придерживающийся умеренных взглядов**: *He is well-known as a moderate in the party. | Carter appointed moderates to the Supreme Court. | The party is deeply divided between moderates and conservatives / extremists.*
14. **the mainstream** [*singular*] the ideas and opinions that are thought to be normal because they are shared by most people; the people whose ideas and opinions are most accepted **основное течение, господствующая тенденция, главное направление, мейнстрим; господствующие, общепринятые взгляды**: *He was never part of the literary mainstream as a writer.*
to be within / outside the mainstream: *Within the political mainstream, the spirit of these times was consensual. | His radical views place him outside the mainstream of American politics. | The 5 October march was very much outside the mainstream of Derry politics. | His relative electoral strength is not an end in itself, but an illustration of his influence outside the mainstream.*
into the mainstream: *Environmental ideas have been absorbed into the mainstream of European politics. | Affirmative action has been the most productive route ever for the emergence of minorities into the mainstream.*
15. **mainstream** (*adjective*) accepted by or involving most people in a society **относящийся к основному течению, представляющий большинство**: *Since this approach is not clearly within mainstream Marxist explanations, it is not analysed in detail here. | But we know a good deal about the performance of the mainstream media. | As a result, the mainstream right-wing parties have been hit hard.*
mainstream political parties **основные политические партии**: *The mainstream political parties are losing support to smaller, more radical organizations.*

16. **hard-line** (*adjective*) (of a person) having very fixed beliefs and being unlikely or unwilling to change them; (of ideas) very fixed and unlikely to change **являющийся сторонником жесткой линии / жесткого курса; бескомпромиссный: a hard-line conservative / communist / a hard-line attitude**
17. **hardliner** [*countable*] a politician who wants political problems to be dealt with in a strong and extreme way **сторонник жесткой линии / жесткого курса; противник соглашений / компромиссов: He needs to persuade the hardliners in the cabinet. / He's a hardliner opposed to any political settlement. / Since then, factions of moderates and hardliners have battled within the movement.**
18. **liberal** (*adjective*) **(1)** believing in social or political change if most people want it **свободомыслящий, с широкими взглядами, без предрассудков: liberal ideas / views / values / attitudes / a more liberal policy on issues of crime and punishment**
(2) allowing people a lot of personal, political, or economic freedom **либеральный; свободный: a liberal party / politician / liberal politics / policy / This distinction reflects the separation of the state from the individual in a liberal society / state / democracy. / They favour liberal free-market policies.**
19. **liberal** [*countable*] someone with liberal opinions or principles **либерал, сторонник либерализма: a nation of free-thinking liberals / That decision did not win her much support from liberals and moderates.**
20. **liberalism** [*uncountable*] a belief in liberal ideas and principles, especially in political and social matters **либерализм: political / economic liberalism / Seafaring has also promoted political liberalism in Britain. / In the name of economic liberalism, the Thatcher governments made war on traditional institutions and traditional elites.**
21. **conservative** (*adjective*) not willing to accept much change, especially in the traditional values of society **консервативный: a conservative society / government / group / politician / conservative ideas / views / a conservative approach / outlook / position / The conservative opposition managed to prevent any real discussion of political change. / They use it to promote conservative views.**
22. **conservative** [*countable*] someone who is not willing to accept much change, especially in the traditional values of society **консерватор: They ranged across the political spectrum from right-wing conservatives to left-wing socialists. / According to a recent poll, the governor has lost support among (political / religious) conservatives.**
23. **conservatism** [*uncountable*] a political belief that it is better for society to change only gradually; a political philosophy which believes

that if changes need to be made to society, they should be made gradually **консерватизм; консервативность**: *the philosophy of modern Conservatism | They like the Pope's policy of conservatism on religious doctrine.*

24. **radical** (adjective) believing or expressing the belief that there should be complete social and political change **радикальный**: *radical ideas / views (about education) | radical politics / policy | a radical politician / party / organization / group | He was known as a radical reformer / thinker / politician. | These people have very radical views. | Such conditions fuelled discontent and facilitated the spread of radical ideas. | The senate objected to Stuart's radical politics.*
25. **radical** [countable] someone who has new and different ideas, especially someone who wants complete social and political change **радикал**: *a social / political radical | Millionaires are unlikely to be social or political radicals. | Are student radicals of the left different from student radicals of the right?*
26. **extreme** (adjective) extreme opinions, beliefs, or organizations, especially political ones, are considered by most people to be unacceptable and unreasonable **крайний**: *He has rather extreme views. | He's on the extreme right wing of the party. | Observers argue that banning political parties is counterproductive because it forces moderates into more extreme positions.*
27. **extremist** [countable] someone who has extreme political opinions and aims, and who is willing to do unusual or illegal things in order to achieve them **экстремист, сторонник крайних мер / крайних взглядов**: *The government condemns anyone who disagrees with it as extremists. | The bomb was planted by right-wing / left-wing extremists. | The army was infiltrated by political / religious extremists.*
28. **extremist** (adjective) **экстремистский**: *an extremist candidate / group / regime | extremist violence / tendencies | It will eradicate the power of the extremist minority in political parties. | A previously unknown extremist group carried out Friday's bomb attack.*
29. **extremism** [uncountable] opinions, ideas, and actions, especially political or religious ones, that most people think are unreasonable and unacceptable **экстремизм**: *political / religious extremism | left-wing / right-wing extremism | It breeds extremism in the environmental community and greater detachment from reality.*
30. **fundamentalist** [countable] someone who believes that original religious and political laws should be followed very strictly and not be changed **фундаменталист**: *He will try to satisfy both wings of the*

party, the fundamentalists and the realists. | The president's announcement is bound to anger religious fundamentalists.

31. **fundamentalist** (adjective) **фундаменталистский**: a fundamentalist doctrine / group / movement | He spoke for traditional family values and found support from various fundamentalist groups.
32. **fundamentalism** [uncountable] the belief that original religious and political laws should be followed very strictly and not be changed **фундаментализм**: Religious fundamentalism was spreading in the region. | Recent years have seen / witnessed a growth in religious fundamentalism.
33. **reactionary** (adjective) very strongly opposed to any social or political change (used to show disapproval) **реакционный**: reactionary attitudes / ideas / views | a reactionary politician | He is known for his reactionary views on immigration and the reintroduction of the death penalty. | Reactionary forces / elements in the industry are preventing its progress towards greater efficiency.
34. **reactionary** [countable] someone who strongly opposes any social or political change (used to show disapproval) **реакционер**: Reactionaries are preventing reforms.

3. Meetings

3.1. Conduct of a meeting

1. **meeting** [countable] (1) an event at which people meet to discuss and decide things **заседание, собрание, совещание; встреча; конференция; съезд**: a meeting of senior politicians | She will raise the question at her meeting with the ambassador.
meeting about / on sth: There was a public meeting about the future of the gallery. | European leaders attended a meeting on air pollution.
to arrange / organize / set up a meeting **организовывать заседание / собрание / совещание**: They organized meetings on a number of important political issues. | I'm going to set up a meeting to discuss the budget.
to call / convene / convoke (formal) / summon a meeting **созывать заседание / собрание / совещание**: The minister has called / convened an emergency meeting. | Separate meetings were convoked / summoned by the two opposing factions.

to hold / have a meeting *проводить заседание / собрание / совещание: The committee will hold another meeting to discuss the funding crisis. / We're having a meeting next week to discuss the matter.*

to adjourn / suspend a meeting *объявлять / делать перерыв в заседании / собрании / совещании*

to call off / cancel a meeting *отменять заседание / собрание / совещание*

to postpone / put off a meeting *откладывать заседание / собрание / совещание: Can we postpone our meeting until next week?*

to attend a meeting *посещать / приходить на заседание / собрание / совещание, присутствовать на заседании / собрании / совещании: Over a hundred and fifty people attended the meeting. / Neighbourhood groups were invited to nominate a representative to attend relevant council meetings.*

a meeting takes place: *In the end, the meeting did not take place.*

summit meeting *встреча глав государств / правительств, встреча на высшем уровне: The visit cleared the way for a summit meeting between the Communist Party leaders of the two countries.*

(2) the meeting (formal) *all the people who are at a meeting*
участника заседания / собрания / совещания: *The meeting decided that further efforts were needed. / I'd like to put a few ideas before the meeting.*

2. **chairperson | chairman | chairwoman | chair | presiding officer** [countable] **(1)** *someone who is in charge of a meeting* **председатель, председательствующее лицо:** *A woman who chairs a meeting is either a chairwoman or a chair, never a chairman. / All questions must be addressed to the chair.*

(2) *someone who directs the work of a committee, board, or organization*
председатель: *the chairman of the board / He is the former chair of the Atomic Energy Commission. / He was nominated as chair of the board of governors.*

deputy / vice chairperson / chairman / chairwoman *заместитель председателя, вице-председатель:* *He was replaced by John Smith, but he remains deputy chairman. / Barrett serves as vice chairman.*

to appoint / nominate a chairperson / chairman / chairwoman

to appoint / nominate sb (as) chairperson / chairman / chairwoman: *Potts was appointed / nominated chairman of the education committee. / The board appointed him chairman and managing director, a fulltime post. / Martin Brookes has been appointed as the new chairman and succeeds Charlie Jones, who drops to vice chairman.*

to serve (a term) as chairperson / chairman / chairwoman: *He also served as chairman of the newspaper publishers group. | I served as finance chairman of his successful gubernatorial races. | She later served a term as chairwoman of the council.*

3. **to chair** [transitive] (1) **to preside at / over** | **to be in the chair** to be the chairperson of an official meeting, ceremony, or other event *председательствовать на заседании / собрании / совещании, вести заседание / собрание / совещание*
to chair / preside at / over a meeting / hearing / conference / congress / convention / ceremony / trial / service: *He was about to chair a meeting in Venice of EC foreign ministers. | I shall be pleased to preside at your meetings. | He continued to preside over cabinet meetings.*
to be in the chair: *There were 52 members present and the President, Alistair Shaw, was in the chair. | Who will be in the chair at tomorrow's meeting?*
- (2) **to preside over** to be the head of a committee, board, or organization *возглавлять (комитет / комиссию / совет); осуществлять контроль / руководство*
to chair / preside over a committee / commission / board / council / cabinet / company / organization: *She subsequently chaired the executive board of the UN Children's Fund. | The President appoints and presides over the Council of Ministers. | These committees are usually presided over by a senior judge.*
4. **to call / bring a meeting to order** | **to call for order** (formal) to tell people to obey the rules of a formal meeting, for example by asking them to stop talking so that the meeting can continue *призывать к порядку:* *The Chair called for order / called the meeting to order. | I now call this meeting to order.*

3.2. Debating

1. **to propose** [transitive] to make a formal suggestion in a meeting for people to think about and vote on *предлагать; вносить предложение; предлагать / выдвигать чью-л. кандидатуру, представлять (кандидата на должность)*
to propose sth: *I propose the admission of Peter King as a new member.*
to propose that... : *I propose that we discuss this at the next meeting.*
to propose doing sth: *France has proposed creating a rapid-reaction force to deal with the crisis.*

to propose a motion / bill / law / legislation / amendment / resolution: *He proposed a motion that the chairman resign. | He also proposed an electoral law, details of which remained unspecified. | He proposed an amendment to the poll tax. | The resolution was proposed by the chairman of the International Committee.*

to propose sb (for sth): *I asked them to propose and second me. | I would like to propose Mr Harrison for the position of Party Treasurer.*

2. **to move** [intransitive; transitive] (formal) to officially make a proposal at a meeting or in a court of law **вносить (предложение / резолюцию); делать заявление; ходатайствовать**

to move an amendment / motion: *They want to move an amendment to the bill. | Labour quickly moved a closure motion to end the debate.*

to move for sth: *to move for an adjournment | Your Honour, we wish to move for dismissal of the charges.*

to move to do sth: *I move to approve the minutes as read.*

to move that... : *I move that we accept the proposal. | The chairman moved that the meeting be adjourned.*

3. **to second** [transitive] to make a formal statement of support for a suggestion or plan made by someone else during a meeting so that there can be a discussion or vote **поддерживать предложение (на собрании):** *Who'll second the motion / proposal / amendment? | The motion was proposed by the club's chairwoman and seconded by the secretary. | He nominated Brown and eighteen other committee members made lengthy speeches seconding the nomination.*

4. **to table** [transitive] (1) (BrE) to suggest formally in a meeting something such as a proposal that you would like everyone to discuss **предлагать, выносить на обсуждение, вносить (предложение / резолюцию)**

to table a proposal / motion / suggestion / measure / question / bill / amendment: *Dr Clark tabled a motion for debate at next month's committee meeting. | The committee voted 17-9 to table the bill. | The Opposition have tabled a cluster of amendments.*

(2) (AmE) to delay dealing with something such as a proposal until a future time **откладывать обсуждение, класть под сукно**

to table a proposal / motion / suggestion / measure / question / bill / amendment: *The suggestion was tabled for discussion at a later date. | Six senators tabled the bill and refused to discuss other similar proposals.*

5. **proposal** [countable] a plan or suggestion which is made formally to an official person or group **предложение; план**

proposal for sth / for doing sth / to do sth: *proposals for increasing trade between two countries / Proposals for a new constitution are under discussion. / There has been an angry reaction to the government's proposal to reduce unemployment benefit.*

proposal that... : *There was anger at the proposal that a UN peacekeeping force should be sent to the area.*

to draw up a proposal *готовить / подготовить предложение:* *A commission to draw up proposals for changes to the Constitution was established on Sept. 9.*

to make / present / put forward / put forth / submit a proposal *делать / выдвигать / вносить / представлять предложение:* *The governor has made a proposal to raise the tax on gasoline by two cents. / The committee put forward / presented a proposal to reduce the time limit. / The governor will submit his proposal later this month.*

to consider / discuss a proposal *рассматривать / обсуждать предложение:* *They will consider our proposal at their next meeting. / The council is considering a proposal to double that limit.*

to approve of / welcome a proposal *одобрить предложение:* *We approve of / welcome the proposals to reduce the superpower arsenals.*

to approve / adopt / accept a proposal *принять предложение:* *The French government has approved proposals for a new waste law. / Clinton is facing a battle to get Congress to adopt / accept his proposals.*

to reject / defeat / turn down a proposal *отвергнуть / отклонить предложение:* *The committee rejected the proposal to reduce taxes.*

a proposal falls through *предложение / план проваливается / терпит неудачу*

to oppose a proposal | to be opposed to a proposal *выступать против предложения:* *That is why we oppose / are opposed to the Commission's proposals.*

6. **motion** [*countable*] a formal proposal that people discuss and then vote on in a meeting or debate (Someone proposes a motion, and someone else must second it before it is accepted for discussion.)
предложение

motion to do sth: *We will now vote on the motion to raise membership charges by 15%.*

motion that... : *We will now vote on the motion that membership charges should rise by 15%.*

to put forward (BrE) / put (BrE) / propose / make / table (BrE) / bring / file / introduce (esp. AmE) a motion *сделать / выдвинуть / внести / представить предложение:* *Someone proposed / put forward a motion to increase the membership fee to £500 a year. / She*

made a motion to adjourn. | She made a motion that debate (should) be stopped. | Opposition parties are likely to bring a no-confidence motion against the government. | He is eligible now to file a motion for a new trial.

to second / support a motion *поддержать предложение: Mr Jones seconded the motion. | I urge you to support this motion.*

to debate a motion *обсуждать предложение: The Committee will debate the motion today.*

to vote on // for / against a motion

to carry / pass / adopt / approve / accept a motion *принимать предложение: The motion was carried (by 15 votes to 10 / unanimately). | The motion was passed / adopted / approved / accepted.*

to reject / defeat / vote down a motion *отклонять / отвергать предложение: The motion was defeated by 201 votes to 159.*

closure motion | motion for adjournment *предложение о прекращении прений*

motion for adjournment *предложение о рассмотрении / обсуждении внеочередного вопроса (в Палате общин)*

to withdraw a motion *снять предложение*

7. **to debate** [*transitive; intransitive*] to discuss a subject formally, putting forward different views, before making a decision, usually by voting *обсуждать, дебатировать, дискутировать, полемизировать*

to debate (with sb / on sth): *He received an invitation to debate with Williams on the future of democracy. | We debated heatedly / hotly for several hours before taking a vote.*

to debate a matter / issue / question / subject / motion / proposal / measure / bill / law / report / budget / policy etc: *The United Nations Security Council will debate the issue today. | Parliament is still debating the bill. | The budget currently is being debated by Parliament.*

to debate whether / what / how... : *The two sides debated whether to raise taxes. | We debated what to do. | Officials were still debating how to pay for the program.*

8. **to argue** [*intransitive; transitive*] to give clear reasons why you believe that something is right or true, or that something should be done *приводить доводы / аргументы, аргументировать: You can argue either way, for or against.*

to argue: *Successful economies, she argues, are those with the lowest taxes.*

to argue soundly *приводить убедительные / обоснованные доводы / аргументы, обоснованно аргументировать: He argues soundly.*

to argue for / in favour of // against (doing) sth *приводить доводы / аргументы в пользу чего-л. // против чего-л., выступить в пользу чего-л. // против чего-л.: They argued for the new policy. | His report argued for an improvement in prison conditions. | The minister argued in favour of making cuts in military spending. | They argued against the amendment / cutting the military budget. | The report argues against tax increases.*

to argue a case / point / matter (for / in favour of // against sth): *The lawyers argued the case for hours. | They argued the point for hours without reaching a conclusion. | I argued the case for an independent central bank. | She argued the case for changing the law.*

to argue a case / point / matter pro and con *обсуждать проблему, приводя доводы за и против: They argued the matter pro and con.*

to argue that... : *He argued that a date should be set for the withdrawal of troops. | They argued that legality and transparency often conflict with the interests of state. | He was arguing that poverty may be a blessing.*

9. **to weigh (up) / consider** [*transitive*] *to think carefully about the advantages or disadvantages of a situation before making a decision or choice* *оценивать, рассматривать, обдумывать, взвешивать*

to weigh (up) / consider sth / doing sth: *They weighed up the consequences of an action. | The judge weighed / considered all the facts carefully before reaching a verdict.*

to weigh (up) / consider whether...: *You have to weigh up whether a human life is more important than an animal's life. | He is considering whether to accept a job offer.*

to weigh (up) / consider what / where / how / why... : *She spoke very slowly, weighing what she would say. | We're still considering where to move to.*

10. **to weigh / balance sth against sth** *to consider the importance of one thing in relation to something else when you are making a decision; to compare the advantages and disadvantages of something* *сравнивать, сопоставлять, взвешивать: They weighed one plan / argument against another. | We have to weigh the benefits of the scheme against the costs. | The courts must balance our liberty against the security of the nation. | Development has to be balanced against environmental concerns. | She carefully tried to balance religious sensitivities against democratic freedom.*

11. **to outweigh** [*transitive*] to be more important, useful, or valuable than something else *перевешивать; быть более влиятельным / важным и т. п.*
advantages / benefits / strengths (greatly / far / heavily / vastly) outweigh disadvantages / drawbacks / weaknesses / risks: *The advantages / benefits / strengths of the scheme outweigh the disadvantages / drawbacks / weaknesses.*
disadvantages / drawbacks / weaknesses / risks outweigh advantages / benefits / strengths: *The likely dangers of traditional internationalism are starting to outweigh any plausible benefits.*
12. **debate** [*countable; uncountable*] a formal discussion, for example in a parliament or institution, in which people express different opinions about a particular subject and then vote on it *дебаты; дискуссия, обсуждение; прения: an acrimonious / bitter / fierce / heated / lively / spirited / sharp debate / a televised debate*
debate about / on / over sth: *The debate about who should pay what tax in the underdeveloped world has moved centre stage. | A parliamentary debate on the issue might be the one thing to tear the coalition apart. | Agreement was only reached following a fierce debate over the question of radioactive waste.*
to have / hold / conduct a debate *вести дискуссию, проводить дебаты: I appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, to allow us to have a debate on this matter today. | It would have been better to hold the debate during the day.*
to be under debate: *The future size and shape of these forces is under debate. | The whole question of compensation is still under debate.*
13. **argument** [*countable; uncountable*] a reason or set of reasons that you use for persuading other people to support your views *довод, аргумент, доказательство; аргументация, приведение / изложение доводов: Politicians need to put both sides of the argument to the electorate.*
airtight / balanced / cogent / compelling / conclusive / convincing / credible / forceful / good / logical / persuasive / plausible / powerful / rational / reasoned / solid / sound / strong / telling / tenable / trenchant / valid argument *веский / убедительный / обоснованный / четкий / ясный довод / аргумент, веское / убедительное / обоснованное / четкое / ясное доказательство: One powerful argument attributes this stagnation to the economic structure set in the early 1950s.*
irrefutable / unassailable argument *неопровержимый довод / аргумент, неопровержимое доказательство*

groundless / spurious / tenuous / false / weak / flimsy argument
слабый / безосновательный довод / аргумент, слабое / безосновательное доказательство: He demolished the Opposition's spurious arguments.

argument for / in favour of // against sth: *The arguments for and against a government regional policy in industry are old and well-rehearsed. | There are other very strong arguments for the importance of reading for pupils under the age of 16. | There are powerful arguments against releasing them from prison.*

argument that... : *They rejected the argument that security cameras would reduce crime.*

to present / put forward / make / provide / produce / offer / set out / advance / use an argument *выдвигать довод / аргумент / доказательство: She made / presented a good / strong argument for more funding. | He was the first person to put forward this argument. | We need to provide a convincing argument as to why the system should be changed. | He produced the strongest arguments why these provinces should not be partitioned. | The doctors have set out their arguments against the proposals. | In some ways, she might be justified in using that argument.*

to accept / agree with an argument *принимать довод / аргумент / доказательство: I can't accept his argument that war is inevitable. | I can't accept the argument that prison deters crime / criminals. | Do you agree with the argument that violence on TV makes people behave violently?*

to support an argument *подтверждать довод / аргумент / доказательство: At least this one case supports the argument for a flexible policy. | There is little evidence to support their argument.*

to reject an argument *отвергать довод / аргумент / доказательство: The Court of Appeal rejected her arguments. | The judge rejected the argument that publication of the information in an article would be in the public interest.*

to refute / confute / rebut / counter / demolish an argument
опровергать аргумент: He could not publicly counter / refute / rebut the false arguments of the government. | He completely demolished all her arguments.

(so) the argument goes / runs *в соответствии с приведенным доводом / аргументом / доказательством: If violence is increasing amongst children, so the argument runs, then the increased violence on television must be a factor.*

line of argument / reasoning *аргументация, последовательность доводов, путь доказательства: I don't think that line of argument is going to work.*

14. **case** [*countable; usually singular*] a set of arguments, reasons and facts in support of or against something **доводы, аргументы, доказательства, факты**

case for / against (doing) sth: *There is a good / strong case for / against government intervention. | The case for reform of the law is clear. | Both these facts strengthen the case against hanging. | The case against cigarette advertising is becoming stronger all the time.*

to make (out) / present / put (forward) / put up / argue / state / have a case (for / against sth) *готовить / излагать доводы: Calvin makes a good case for this unpopular policy in his article. | She presented / put forward a well-argued case / a good arguable case for the banning of smoking in public places. | If you can put up a good enough case, the board will provide the finance. | He argues a case against the war. | She is going to state her case. | He had a good arguable case.*

15. **pros and cons** the advantages and disadvantages of something **за и против**

the pros and cons (of sth): *Experts will give advice on the pros and cons of restocking with fish.*

to have one's pros and cons: *Every scheme has its pros and cons.*

to discuss / debate the pros and cons of sth: *Two subgroups were formed to discuss / debate the pros and cons of various structural alternatives.*

to weigh (up) / consider / look at the pros and cons (of sth): *We weighed up the pros and cons. | We're just weighing up the pros and cons of the two deals. | I can't decide for you, but don't ignore the questions; consider the pros and cons and then decide. | We need to look at the pros and cons of each system.*

16. **to pass | to approve | to adopt | to accept | to enact** [*transitive*] to officially accept a law or proposal, especially by voting **принимать, одобрять, утверждать**

to pass / approve / adopt / accept / enact legislation / a law / a bill / a measure / a resolution: *Parliament passed a series of important measures in 1994. | The Senate approved a plan for federal funding of local housing programmes. | They tried to persuade the UN to adopt an aggressively anti-American resolution. | A package of economic sanctions is to be enacted against the country.*

17. **to carry** [*transitive*] to vote for and accept something such as a suggestion at an official meeting **принимать / проводить (законопроект / предложение / резолюцию)**
to carry a motion / proposal / amendment / bill / resolution: *The proposal / bill / resolution was carried. | The motion / amendment was carried by 210 votes to 160. | Those in favour of the motion raise your arm. Those against? The motion is carried.*
18. **unanimous** (1) a unanimous decision, vote, agreement, approval etc is one that everyone in a group agrees with and supports **единогласный, единодушный:** *After a lengthy discussion we reached a unanimous decision on the proposal. | The decision of the committee was unanimous. | He was elected by a unanimous vote. | The proposal was accepted with unanimous approval.*
 (2) a group of people who are unanimous about something all agree about it or vote the same way **единодушный**
to be unanimous (that...): *The jury was unanimous. | Many party members agreed with their leader, but they certainly weren't unanimous. | The jury was unanimous that the defendant was guilty.*
to be unanimous in (doing) sth: *The country is unanimous in support of the Government's policy. | The meeting was unanimous in adopting the proposals.*
19. **unanimously** (*adverb*) **единогласно, единодушно:** *The board of ministers unanimously approved the project last week. | The court ruled unanimously in her favour.*
20. **to adjourn** [*intransitive; transitive*] to temporarily end something such as a formal meeting, parliamentary session, or trial **делать / объявлять перерыв (в работе заседания, сессии и т. п.), прерывать / закрывать (заседание)**
to adjourn: *When the conference was over, the delegates voted not to adjourn, but to constitute themselves as a permanent body. | It was almost noon when the meeting adjourned.*
to adjourn sth: *The chairman has the power to adjourn the meeting at any time. | An inquest was opened and adjourned last week.*
to adjourn for sth: *Congress has adjourned for the November elections. | Can I suggest we adjourn for lunch now?*
to adjourn (sth) until / to a particular date: *The committee adjourned until Tuesday. | His trial was adjourned until May. | The case was adjourned to 3 October 1983.*
to adjourn for a particular period of time: *The trial was adjourned for two weeks.*

21. **adjournment** [*uncountable; countable*] a temporary stopping of a formal meeting, parliamentary session, or trial ***перерыв в работе, остановка; пауза; перерыв между заседаниями***: *The court ordered a four-month adjournment. | The defence attorney requested an adjournment. | We sought an adjournment of the proceedings.*

Vocabulary practice

I. Section: *Political parties*

1. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. to join a party
2. to establish a party
3. to disband a party
4. to ban a party
5. the party faithful
6. ruling party
7. opposition party
8. the opposition
9. in opposition
10. to lead a movement
11. to launch a movement
12. to get involved in a movement
13. peace movement
14. political movement
15. social movement
16. civil-rights movement
17. trade union movement
18. independence movement
19. national liberation movement
20. faction
21. wing
22. fringe group
23. Tory
24. the Tories
25. Labour
26. the Grand Old Party

List B

- a. движение за мир
- b. фракция
- c. Республиканская партия
- d. крыло (политической партии)
- e. национально-освободительное движение
- f. Лейбористская партия
- g. экстремистская политическая группировка
- h. Консервативная партия
- i. движение за независимость
- j. член Консервативной партии
- k. запретить партию
- l. в оппозиции
- m. вступить в партию
- n. политическое движение
- o. общественное движение
- p. движение за гражданские права
- q. профсоюзное движение
- r. оппозиция
- s. преданные сторонники политической партии
- t. основать партию
- u. создавать движение
- v. оппозиционная партия
- w. возглавлять движение
- x. присоединиться к движению
- y. правящая партия
- z. распустить партию

2. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

to establish (a party), to disband (a party), (party) apparatus, ruling (party), feminist (movement), Labour, the Tories, the Lib Dems

3. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. a left-of-centre party in Britain, which stands for equality, for the weaker people in society, for more government involvement in the economy and is more concerned to provide full social services than to keep taxes low
2. a group of people within an organization or political party who have extreme ideas that most people do not agree with
3. a right-of-centre party in Britain, which stands for hierarchical authority, minimal government interference in the economy, maintains traditional values and institutions, gives high priority to defence and internal law and order, promotes private enterprise and is in favour of keeping taxes low
4. a group of people who share the same ideas or beliefs and who work together to achieve a particular aim
5. a left-of-centre party in the USA, which supports international commitment and broad social reform
6. a right-of-centre party in the USA, which favours limited government and low taxes
7. a small group of people within a larger group who have different ideas from the other members and who try to get their own ideas accepted
8. a party of the centre, or a party that is slightly left of centre, in Britain, which has always been strongly in favour of the European Union, places more emphasis on the environment than other parties, believes in giving greater powers to local government and in reform of the electoral system
9. the main political party in a country's parliament that is not part of the government
10. an organization of people with particular political beliefs and aims which competes in elections to try to win positions in local or national government

4. Match the words in List A with those in List B to form phrases.

List A

1. the party
2. party
3. to join

List B

- a. fringe
- b. group
- c. Old Party

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 4. ruling | d. in office |
| 5. to suppress | e. Democrat |
| 6. to get involved | f. wing |
| 7. protest | g. faithful |
| 8. conservative | h. in a movement |
| 9. fringe | i. party |
| 10. lunatic | j. movement |
| 11. Liberal | k. a movement |
| 12. Grand | l. a party |

5. *Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.*

1. Labour was power for many years.
2. The Conservative Party has a fixed framework the election of leaders.
3. The pro-war faction the party condemned any attempt at negotiation.
4. The president is the right wing of the Democratic party.
5. The opposition parties benefited the problems of the ruling party.
6. The movement civil rights opposes this bill.
7. He became involved the anti-nuclear movement in the 1960s.
8. The Socialists were elected to power after ten years opposition.
9. Newspapers must reflect the views of the opposition as well as those the government.
10. Her speech went very well the party faithful.
11. In 1922 he became the Labour candidate the University of London constituency.
12. Rarely has division a ruling party been so bitter.

6. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

to join, Labour, to dissolve, trade union, faithful, to establish, party apparatus, opposition, faction, movement, civil rights, liberation, ground, ruling, wing, left, fringe, lunatic, group, the Tories

1. The left of the party is confident that the motion will be carried.
2. Demands for a separate Siberia are confined to the fringe.
3. The aim of the movement was to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms.
4. He first the Communist party when he was a student.

5. The monarchists are a small group who quarrel fiercely among themselves.
6. He political parties, banned demonstrations and introduced strict media censorship.
7. They took 5 seats from to win control of the hung Council.
8. People of all faiths have always participated in the political of this country.
9. The pressures that force these two processes do not cease after a national movement attains power.
10. Three published polls all revealed the Lib Dems gaining at the Tories' expense.
11. The new law has been severely criticized by politicians on the
12. Analysts say that parties still may question the legitimacy of the midterm elections.
13. Morris continues to have deep support among the party
14. The party has just elected a new leader.

7. Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.

1. Кандидаты на выборах выдвигаются политическими партиями, партийными коалициями и группами избирателями.
2. Он вступил в Либерально-демократическую партию, когда учился в университете.
3. Партия была основана в конце 19 века.
4. Диктатор распустил политические партии, запретил проведение демонстраций и ввел строгую цензуру.
5. Речь президента не произвела впечатления на преданных сторонников партии.
6. В партии имеется серьезный раскол.
7. Политологи считают, что оппозиционные партии поставят под сомнение законность выборов.
8. Оппозиция резко критикует международную политику, проводимую правящей партией.
9. В то время консерваторы были в оппозиции.
10. Эта страна является лидером национально-освободительного движения на континенте.
11. Многие государства поддержали движение за мир.
12. Профсоюзное движение выступает за повышение среднего уровня зарплаты в стране.
13. В нашей партии нет фракций.
14. Радикальное крыло партии поддержало военную операцию в Ираке.

15. Левое крыло партии традиционно выступает против войны как средства достижения политических целей на международной арене.
16. Крайние националисты в партии выступают за ужесточение иммиграционных правил.
17. Консерваторы потерпели поражение на всеобщих выборах.
18. Лейбористы и либеральные демократы не смогли договориться о создании правительственной коалиции.

II. Section: *Political spectrum*

1. Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.

List A

1. the far left
2. left-wing views
3. leftist
4. centre-left party
5. the extreme right
6. right-wing intellectuals
7. centre-right party
8. a swing towards the centre
9. centrist party
10. to be moderate in one's views
11. moderate politician
12. hardliner
13. political liberalism
14. conservative government
15. radical policy
16. extremist
17. extremist group
18. to breed extremism
19. fundamentalist doctrine
20. reactionary ideas
21. the mainstream
22. mainstream political parties

List B

- a. умеренный политик
- b. основное течение
- c. радикальная политика
- d. политический либерализм
- e. основные политические партии
- f. экстремистская группа
- g. сторонник жесткого курса
- h. сторонник крайних взглядов
- i. консервативное правительство
- j. фундаменталистское учение
- k. крайние левые
- l. породить экстремизм
- m. крайние правые
- n. левоцентристская партия
- o. сторонник левых
- p. поворот в сторону политического центра
- q. правая интеллигенция
- r. правоцентристская партия
- s. придерживаться умеренных взглядов
- t. реакционные идеи
- u. левые взгляды
- v. центристская партия

2. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

leftist, centre-left, the far (left), right-winger, centre (party)

3. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. allowing people a lot of personal, political, or economic freedom
2. someone who strongly opposes any social or political change (*used to show disapproval*)
3. the ideas and opinions that are thought to be normal because they are shared by most people; the people whose ideas and opinions are most accepted
4. someone who has extreme political opinions and aims, and who is willing to do unusual or illegal things in order to achieve them
5. supporting ideas and aims that are between the centre and the left in politics
6. someone whose opinions or beliefs, especially about politics, are not extreme and are considered reasonable or sensible by most people
7. someone who has new and different ideas, especially someone who wants complete social and political change
8. political parties or groups, such as the conservatives in Britain or the republicans in the USA, that support traditional values and institutions, encourage private enterprise, believe in low taxes and private ownership of property and industry, stand for less help for the poor
9. the belief that original religious and political laws should be followed very strictly and not be changed
10. a politician who wants political problems to be dealt with in a strong and extreme way
11. supporting ideas and aims that are between the centre and the right in politics
12. someone who is not willing to accept much change, especially in the traditional values of society
13. a political party, group of parties, or position that is not extreme because it is neither left-wing nor right-wing
14. someone having political beliefs that are not extreme; someone supporting the centre of the range of political opinions; moderate
15. political parties or groups, such as Socialists and Communists, that want wealth and power to be shared equally between all parts of society, generally support workers rather than employers, usually want large industries to be owned by the state and advocate using taxes to help solve social problems

16. someone supporting left-wing ideas or groups
17. someone supporting right-wing ideas or groups

4. *Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.*

1. He's a hardliner opposed any political settlement.
2. He's the extreme right wing of the party.
3. That decision did not win her much support liberals and moderates.
4. He is known his reactionary views on immigration and the reintroduction of the death penalty.
5. Environmental ideas have been absorbed the mainstream of European politics.
6. the name of economic liberalism, the Thatcher governments made war on traditional institutions and traditional elites.
7. This distinction reflects the separation of the state the individual in a liberal democracy.
8. They ranged across the political spectrum right-wing conservatives left-wing socialists.
9. The party's new policies show a swing the centre.
10. His radical views place him the mainstream of American politics.
11. Opinion in the country was beginning to shift the right.
12. The party is deeply divided moderates and conservatives / extremists.
13. The party leader is an extreme left-winger, but her deputy is more moderate her views.
14. He received strong criticism the left of the party.
15. Most people the right of the party support privatization.

5. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

leftist, to change, left of centre, the right, the extreme right, to shift, party, policies, moderate, mainstream, political, movement, hardliner, liberal, conservative, radical, counterproductive, hard-line, group, fundamentalist

1. A previously unknown extremist carried out Friday's bomb attack.
2. They favour free-market policies.
3. Since then, factions of moderates and have battled within the movement.
4. Such conditions fuelled discontent and facilitated the spread of ideas.

5. The opposition managed to prevent any real discussion of political change.
6. Observers argue that banning political parties is because it forces moderates into more extreme positions.
7. He spoke for traditional family values and found support from various groups.
8. There are four principal theories used to account for the failure of in Britain.
9. socialists believe in democratic reform rather than revolution.
10. In Britain, was in power after 1979.
11. The mainstream parties are losing support to smaller, more radical organizations.
12. Opinion in the country was beginning to the right.
13. Environmental ideas have been absorbed into the of European politics.
14. He left the movement because it had abandoned its centrist
15. They make no secret of their sympathies.
16. Her political views are slightly

6. Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.

1. Он придерживается левых взглядов.
2. Он пользуется поддержкой правого крыла партии.
3. Левоцентристские взгляды становятся более популярными в стране.
4. Предложения правительства встретили острую критику со стороны левой оппозиции.
5. Среди интеллигенции произошел заметный поворот в сторону центристских взглядов.
6. Крайние правые набирают политический вес во многих европейских странах.
7. Его отличают умеренные / крайние взгляды.
8. Большинство членов правительства являются политиками, придерживающимися умеренных взглядов.
9. Основные политические партии теряют поддержку избирателей.
10. Он является сторонником жесткого курса.
11. В экономической области либеральные партии выступают за свободный рынок.
12. Идеи либерализма не принесли России успеха в сфере экономики.
13. Консерваторы выступают против радикальных изменений в политике, экономике и культуре.
14. Партия движется в сторону политического центра.

15. Радикальное крыло партии выступило против компромисса с оппозиций по вопросу о разоружении.
16. В стране действует большое количество экстремистских групп.
17. Он полагает, что исламский фундаментализм представляет опасность для демократических ценностей.
18. Реакционные силы хотят помешать правительству реформировать экономику страны.

III. Section: *Meetings*

1. *Match the words and phrases in List A with those in List B. Learn these lexical units.*

List A

1. to hold a meeting
2. to call a meeting
3. to cancel a meeting
4. to adjourn a meeting
5. chairperson
6. to preside at a meeting
7. to propose a motion
8. to second a motion
9. to draw up a proposal
10. to present a proposal
11. to carry a motion
12. to reject a motion
13. to debate a motion
14. to argue for sth
15. to argue a matter pro and con
16. to balance sth against sth
17. advantages outweigh disadvantages
18. to hold a debate
19. compelling argument
20. flimsy argument
21. to put forward an argument
22. to refute an argument
23. line of argument
24. to make out a case

List B

- a. последовательность доводов
- b. обсуждать предложение
- c. приводить доводы в пользу ч.-л.
- d. выдвигать аргумент
- e. готовить доводы
- f. опровергать аргумент
- g. единогласное решение
- h. созывать собрание
- i. председательствовать на собрании
- j. взвешивать доводы за и против
- k. поддерживать предложение
- l. веский аргумент
- m. отменять собрание
- n. отклонять предложение
- o. подготовить предложение
- p. вносить предложение
- q. безосновательный довод
- r. обсуждать проблему, приводя доводы за и против
- s. проводить собрание
- t. сравнивать
- u. объявлять перерыв в заседании
- v. вносить предложение
- w. преимущества перевешивают

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 25. to weigh up the pros and cons | недостатки |
| 26. unanimous decision | х. вести дискуссию
у. принимать предложение
z. председатель |

2. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases.

to call (a meeting), to cancel (a meeting), to postpone (a meeting), chairperson, to preside at (a meeting), to call (a meeting to order), to propose (a motion), to carry (a motion), to reject (a motion), to balance (sth against sth), to hold (a debate), compelling (argument), flimsy (argument), to present (an argument), to make out (a case), to refute (an argument), to weigh up (the pros and cons), to pass (a law)

3. Suggest words and expressions that correspond to the following definitions.

1. to officially make a proposal at a meeting or in a court of law
2. to temporarily end something such as a formal meeting, parliamentary session, or trial
3. to delay dealing with something such as a proposal until a future time
4. a plan or suggestion which is made formally to an official person or group
5. to be more important, useful, or valuable than something else
6. someone who is in charge of a meeting
7. to give clear reasons why you believe that something is right or true, or that something should be done
8. to consider the importance of one thing in relation to something else when you are making a decision; to compare the advantages and disadvantages of something
9. a set of arguments, reasons and facts in support of or against something
10. the advantages and disadvantages of something
11. to make a formal statement of support for a suggestion or plan made by someone else during a meeting so that there can be a discussion or vote
12. to think carefully about the advantages or disadvantages of a situation before making a decision or choice
13. to officially accept a law or proposal, especially by voting
14. to make a formal suggestion in a meeting for people to think about and vote on
15. to tell people to obey the rules of a formal meeting, for example by asking them to stop talking so that the meeting can continue

16. to discuss a subject formally, putting forward different views, before making a decision, usually by voting
17. to be the chairperson of an official meeting, ceremony, or other event
18. to vote for and accept something such as a suggestion at an official meeting
19. an event at which people meet to discuss and decide things

4. Match the words in List A with those in List B to form phrases.

List A

List B

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. to adjourn | a. a case |
| 2. deputy | b. on a motion |
| 3. to serve | c. an argument |
| 4. to preside | d. pro and con |
| 5. to be | e. approval |
| 6. to call a meeting | f. sth against sth |
| 7. presiding | g. the pros and cons |
| 8. to propose | h. of argument |
| 9. a proposal | i. over a meeting |
| 10. to be opposed | j. a motion |
| 11. to vote | k. chairperson |
| 12. to argue | l. a meeting |
| 13. to argue a matter | m. falls through |
| 14. to balance | n. officer |
| 15. irrefutable | o. to order |
| 16. to set out | p. as chairperson |
| 17. line | q. to a proposal |
| 18. to make out | r. in favour of sth |
| 19. to weigh up | s. argument |
| 20. unanimous | t. in the chair |

5. Fill the gaps in the sentences with prepositions or adverbial particles if necessary.

1. She later served a term chairwoman of the council.
2. The committee adjourned Tuesday.
3. There were 52 members present and the President, Alistair Shaw, was the chair.
4. Opposition parties are likely to bring a no-confidence motion the government.

5. The President appoints and presides the Council of Ministers.
6. The motion was carried15 votes 10.
7. His report argued an improvement in prison conditions.
8. I argued the case an independent central bank.
9. The Chair called the meeting order.
10. Your Honour, we wish to move dismissal of the charges.
11. Can we put our meeting until next week?
12. It was the responsibility of the council to supply information to all the citizens and put proposals.
13. A commission to draw proposals changes to the 1947 Constitution was established on Sept. 9.
14. The Communist Party was originally opposed such a proposal.
15. Shall we adjourn lunch?
16. What are the arguments the legalization of cannabis?
17. It also argued immigration controls and the repatriation of those immigrants without jobs or qualifications.
18. He received an invitation to debate Williams the future of democracy.
19. The public's right to know has to be balanced national security.
20. A parliamentary debate the issue might be the one thing to tear the coalition apart.
21. The country is unanimous support of the Government's policy.
22. Mrs Banks has been proposed the position of Treasurer.

6. *Choose the word or phrase (from the list) that best completes each of the sentences below. Change the grammatical form of the word or phrase if necessary.*

to weigh up, deputy, to attend, to chair, to postpone, to second, proposal, to table, motion, to approve, to argue, to support, to balance, to outweigh, to provide, case, unanimous, to adjourn, to draw up, meeting, to set up, chairman, to propose, to move, adjournment, to consider, to debate

1. They the matter pro and con.
2. The motion was proposed by the club's chairwoman and by the secretary.
3. After a lengthy discussion we reached a decision on the proposal.
4. The two sides whether to raise taxes.
5. European leaders attended a on air pollution.
6. After this brief introduction the head, who the meeting, asked staff for comments and questions.

7. He anticipated that the government might amendments to the Bill as it passes through parliament.
8. They our proposal at their next meeting.
9. The chairman that the meeting be adjourned.
10. The trial for two weeks.
11. I'm going a meeting to discuss the budget.
12. . The judge all the facts carefully before reaching a verdict.
13. According to people who the meeting, Ms. Robins refused to answer any questions about the deal.
14. The county Board of Supervisors unanimously some proposals for the program yesterday.
15. He argues the against the war.
16. I served as finance of his successful gubernatorial races.
17. The resolution by the chairman of the International Committee.
18. The possible benefits the risks involved.
19. The courts must our liberty against the security of the nation.
20. This book does not a convincing argument for change.

7. Translate these sentences. Give synonymous translations if possible.

1. Ему было поручено организовать совещание для обсуждения вопроса иммиграции.
2. В такой ситуации лучше всего отменить заседание.
3. Он предложил перенести собрание на более поздний срок.
4. Заседание состоится завтра во второй половине дня.
5. Министр финансов созвал совещание для обсуждения нескольких актуальных вопросов.
6. Ее любимым занятием было председательствовать на заседаниях совета директоров.
7. В два часа он внес предложение объявить перерыв в работе собрания и был поддержан двумя другими членами фракции.
8. Председатель комиссии сделал несколько важных предложений.
9. Предложение будет обсуждено на следующем общем собрании членов организации.
10. Предложение было одобрено десятью голосами против двух.
11. Участники совещания обсуждали вопрос о том, как улучшить экономическое положение страны.
12. Два предложения были одобрены собранием, а одно отвергнуто.
13. Она привела несколько веских аргументов в пользу сокращения военного бюджета страны.
14. Они долго обсуждали проблему, приводя доводы за и против.

15. Нам необходимо тщательно взвесить все аргументы за и против предлагаемой политики в области разоружения.
16. Вы должны сопоставить преимущества данного проекта с теми сложностями, которые могут возникнуть при его осуществлении.
17. Преимущества проводимой политики явно перевешивают ее недостатки.
18. Дебаты по проекту конституции планируется провести в следующем году.
19. Он изложил хорошо аргументированные доводы в пользу запрета курения в общественных местах.
20. Вопрос о введении санкций против Ирана находится в стадии обсуждения.