2.1. Translate the text *The Monarchy* in the written way [5]: The Monarchy

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the king or the queen. The power of the monarch is not absolute but constitutional. The monarch acts only on advice of the ministers.

The hereditary principle upon which the monarchy is founded is strictly observed. The now reigning monarch, Queen Elizabeth, II is a descendant of the Saxon King Egbert.

The monarch, be it a king or a queen, is the head of the executive body, an integral part of the legislature, the head of the judicial body, the commander-inchief of the armed forces of the crown, the head of the Established Church and the head of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

2.2. Write the word combinations in English and make your own sentences using them:

глава, корона, власть, потомок, неотъемлемая, Господствующая церковь Англии, наследственный, государство, главнокомандующий, монархия, король, королева, действует, вооруженные силы, судебный орган, законодательный, исполнительный.

2.3. Answer the questions in the written way:

- 1) Who is the official head of the state of Great Britain?
- 2) What are the official titles of Queen Elizabeth II?
- 3) The monarchy in Great Britain is founded on hereditary principle, isn't it? What does «hereditary principle» mean?
- 4) Explain the following sentence: «The power of the monarch is not absolute, but constitutional».

2.4. Fill in the gaps and translate the text Constitution [5]:

Constitution, term, history, written, been, principles, Magna Carta, barons, passed, person, guilty, Parliament, rights, family, constitutional acts.

The Constitution

Practically speaking, there is no constitution in Great Britain. The
"English" means the leading principles, conventions and laws, many
of which have existing for centuries, though they have undergone
modifications and extensions in agreement with the advance of civilization.

These are expressed in such documents of major importance as, a
famous document in English agreed upon in 1215 by King John and the
, which set certain limits on royal power and which was later regarded as a
law stating basic civil rights; Habeas Corpus Act, a law in 1679, which
guarantees to a arrested the right to appear in court of justice so that the
jury should decide whether he is or not guilty; the Bill of Rights, an act of
, passed in 1689, which confirmed certainof the people; the law
deciding the succession of the royal, and a number of, separate laws
and agreement.