

## Группа 10

Дата - 26.03.2020

Преподаватель – Овчаренко Наталья Станиславовна

Тема урока: Политическое устройство Новой Зеландии

1. Выполнить перевод текста Form of Government (приложение №1) по теме «Политическое устройство Новой Зеландии».
2. Просмотреть видеоролик “Top 7 INCREDIBLE Places in NEW ZEALAND”:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LBI-IZROZLE>
3. Написать 10 предложений о любой достопримечательности Новой Зеландии.

**Внимание!** Фотографии с выполненными заданиями присылаем на электронную почту: [natalia.ovrn.bsu@rambler.ru](mailto:natalia.ovrn.bsu@rambler.ru) в срок до 15:00 26.03.2020.

## **Form of Government**

Constitutional monarchy, with a single-chamber parliament. The monarch is said to "reign but not rule": except for a residual power to actually govern in the event of some complete breakdown of the parliamentary system, the monarch has merely ceremonial duties and advisory powers. When the monarch is absent from the country, which is most of the time, those duties and powers are delegated to the Governor-General who is appointed by the monarch for a limited term after approval by the government.

Parliament is the constitutional "sovereign" - there is no theoretical limit on what it can validly do, and the validity of the laws which it enacts cannot be challenged in the courts (although the courts do have and use wide-ranging powers to control administrative acts of the government). A new parliament is elected every three years (universal suffrage at age 18). The leader of the party which commands majority support in parliament is appointed prime minister and he or she nominates the other Ministers of the Crown. The ministers (and sometimes the whole majority party in parliament) are collectively called "the government". The system almost entirely lacks formal checks and balances - the majority party can virtually legislate as it likes subject only to its desire to be re-elected every three years.

Until now, members of parliament have been elected on a single-member constituency, winner takes all, system similar to those of Britain and the U.S.A. As a result of referenda conducted in 1993, future parliaments will be elected on a mixed-member proportional system modelled on that of Germany.

The administration is highly centralised. The country is divided into "districts" (the urban ones called "cities") each with a District (or City) Council and Mayor, but their powers are limited to providing public facilities (not housing) and enforcement of by-laws (local regulations) such as parking regulations. The Police are a single force controlled by the central government.