



Харківський національний  
педагогічний університет  
імені Г.С. Сковороди

СУЧАСНІ ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ В ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯХ МОЛОДИХ НАУКОВЦІВ

## МАТЕРІАЛИ

міжвузівської науково-практичної конференції студентів

ХНПУ ім. Г. С. Сковороди

(16 травня 2017 р., м. Харків)

кафедра англійської мови

Харків 2017

Kharkiv National Pedagogical University  
named after G. S. Skovoroda

MODERN TENDENCIES IN YOUNG SCHOLARS' RESEARCHES

MATERIALS

of the students' scientific-practical conference

KNPU named after G. S. Skovoroda

(May, 16, 2017, Kharkiv)

Chair of English Language

Kharkiv 2017

## LITERATURE

1. Business Plan for a Startup [online resource].- access mode: [https://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.rockford.edu/resource/resmgr/docs\\_communityed/samplebusinessplan.pdf](https://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.rockford.edu/resource/resmgr/docs_communityed/samplebusinessplan.pdf).
2. Writing a Business Plan [online resource].- access mode: <http://faculty.caes.uga.edu/pthomas/hort4091.web/busplan.pdf>.
3. Business Planning and Financial Forecasting [online resource].- access mode: <http://public-files.prbb.org/intervals/docs/16760815-Business-Planning.pdf>.
4. How To Write A Business Plan [online resource].- access mode: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/davelavinsky/2014/01/30/how-to-write-a-business-plan/#5b7a252a7d04>.
5. The Business Plan [online resource].- access mode: <https://www.scu.edu/mobi/business-courses/starting-a-business/session-2-the-business-plan/>.

*Yarova Valeriia, 41 Hist/L, KhNPU*

### **POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

*Scientific adviser – Balabai I.S.*

Political divisions of the United States describes the various subnational entities that together form the United States. The primary division is the state. The United States Federal and State governments operate within a system of parallel sovereignty, so states are not technically "divisions" created from the United States, but rather units that, together with the federal district and other territories administered by the Federal government, compose the United States.

The admission of sovereign states into the United States, the union of states, beyond the original thirteen states, is authorized under Article IV, Section 3, of the Constitution for the United States of America. Most of the states admitted to the union after the original 13 have been formed within territories of the United States (that is, land under the sovereignty of the federal government but not part of any state) that were organized by an act or resolution of the United States Congress, subject to the Congress' plenary powers under the territorial clause of Article IV, sec. 3, of the Constitution for the United States of America.

States The primary political unit of the United States is the state. According to numerous decisions of the United States Supreme Court, the 50 individual states and the United States as a whole are each sovereign jurisdictions. The 13 original states Thirteen Colonies declared independence from the British Empire in 1776. In 1777, they established a collective government under the Articles of Confederation. The Constitution for the United States of America superseded the Articles in 1789 in the sense that it established and superimposed a consolidated political government over the confederated union of geographical states. The Constitution for the United States of America establishes the political government for the Federal government of the United States, which includes, among other things, judicial review, power to regulate citizenship, power to coin money, power

to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, conduct foreign policy, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. Four states (Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky) call themselves "commonwealths." The word commonwealth in this context refers to the common "wealth", or welfare, of the public. The term has no legal impact. The 50 states can be divided into regions in many different ways. \* The continental United States typically refers to the main block of 48 states and their off-shore islands with the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Pacific Ocean to the west, Canada to the north, and Mexico to the south. Since this grouping contains 48 states, it is also commonly referred to as "the Lower 48". The designation "coterminous" or "contiguous" United States is also used for this grouping of 48 states, arguably more accurately, since Alaska is also located on the North American continent, and therefore "continental United States" should really refer to the Lower 48, plus Alaska. \* Alaska is an exclave of the United States, physically connected only to Canada \* Hawaii is located on an archipelago in the central Pacific Ocean.

**Counties** The states are divided into smaller administrative regions, called counties in all but two states. The exceptions are Alaska where main subdivisions is the boroughs (parts of the state are not included in any borough, called the Unorganized Borough, is divided into "census areas"), and Louisiana (which is divided into county-equivalents that are called parishes). Counties have varying degrees of political and legal significance. In some states, mainly in New England, they are primarily used as judicial districts. In other states, counties have broad powers in housing, education, transportation and recreation. Counties may contain a number of cities, towns, villages, or hamlets, or sometimes just a part of a city.

**Towns and townships.**

Towns and townships are subdivisions of counties in many states. States not having such subdivisions may divide counties into other minor civil divisions. The terms "township" and "town" are closely related. However, the powers granted to towns or townships vary considerably from state to state. In New England, towns are a principal form of local government, providing many of the functions of counties in other states. In California, by contrast, the pertinent statutes of the Government Code clarify that "town" is simply another word for "city", especially a general law city as distinct from a charter city. Also, in some states, large areas have no general-purpose local government below the county level.

Some townships or other minor civil divisions have governments and political power; others are simply geographic designations. Townships in many states are generally the product of the Public Land Survey System.

**Municipalities** Population centers may be organized into incorporated cities, towns, villages, and other types of municipalities. Municipalities are typically subordinate to a county government, with some exceptions. There are approximately 30,000 incorporated cities in the United States, with varying degrees of self-rule.

Other subdivisions In Michigan, the state universities are constitutionally autonomous jurisdictions, possessed of a special status somewhat equivalent to that of metropolitan municipality. That is, as bodies corporate, they operate as though they were municipalities, but they have autonomy from legislative and executive control. Each university has a board which is the sole legislative body for the campuses they control. These campuses are independent of all state laws, and under the sole control of the boards. The boards are responsible for all public services, e.g. policing, and fire protection. They often contract with the city they are located in for these services, but all have their own police departments.

Jurisdictions not administered by the states

District of Columbia

A separate federal district, the District of Columbia (DC), which is under the direct authority of Congress, was formed from land ceded to the Federal Government by the states of Maryland and Virginia; however, the territory ceded by Virginia was returned to that state in 1846. The District does not form part of any state and the United States Congress exercises "exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever", over the city; however, the District of Columbia Home Rule Act provides for limited home rule, including an elected mayor and city council. Residents of the District can vote in presidential elections, as the Twenty-third Amendment to the United States Constitution grants the District three electors in the Electoral College.

Insular areas

The insular areas of the United States are those jurisdictions that are neither a part of one of the 50 states nor the federal district. Unlike within the States, sovereignty over insular areas rests not with the local people, but in Congress. In most cases, however, Congress has granted considerable self-rule through an Organic Act, which functions as a local constitution. Insular areas are administered by the Federal Government through the Department of the Interior's Office of Insular Affairs.

The insular areas include a number of territories under the sovereignty of the United States and three sovereign nations in free association with the United States. Territories incorporated within the provisions of the Constitution for the United States of America are designated incorporated territories. Territories not so incorporated are designated "unincorporated". Territories may also be organized, if granted by an Organic Act of Congress or unorganized (without direct authorization of self-government by such an act).

The unincorporated territories of the United States: \* American Samoa \* Guam \* Northern Mariana Islands \* Puerto Rico \* United States Virgin Islands Along with Palmyra Atoll, the following uninhabited territories form the United States Minor Outlying Islands: \* Baker Island \* Howland Island \* Jarvis Island \* Johnston Atoll \* Kingman Reef \* Midway Atoll \* Navassa Island \* Wake Island.

In addition to the territories noted above, the United States administered the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from July 18, 1947 until October 1, 1994. The trust territory was subsequently divided into four political entities—the Northern

Mariana Islands, listed above, and three freely-associated states with which the United States has entered into the Compact of Free Association: \* Marshall Islands \* Federated States of Micronesia \* Palau

American Indian reservations American Indian reservations are areas of land managed by an American Indian tribe under the United States Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. There are about 310 Indian reservations in the United States. Tribes possess limited tribal sovereignty over the land in their reservation. As a result, laws on tribal lands may vary from the surrounding area. The tribal council, not the county or state government, generally has jurisdiction over reservations. Different reservations have different systems of government, which may or may not replicate the forms of government found outside the reservation. Most Indian reservations were established by the federal government; a limited number, mainly in the East, owe their origin to state recognition.

Residents of a reservation may vote as residents of a state and are required to pay federal taxes. The special status of reservations has created both opportunities (such as gambling in states that normally disallow it) and challenges (such as the unwillingness of some companies to do business in an area where they are not certain what laws will apply to them).

#### LITERATURE

1. Constitution for the United States of America 2. Radan, Peter (2007). *Creating New States: Theory and Practice of Secession*. Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.
3. *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, Fourth Edition, 2000.
4. *The Columbia Encyclopedia*, Sixth Edition, 2001–07.
5. Wade Davies and Richmond L. Clow, *American Indian Sovereignty and Law: An Annotated Bibliography* (Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press, 2009).
6. Veronica E. Velarde Tiller, ed., *Tiller's Guide to Indian Country: Economic Profiles of American Indian Reservations* (Albuquerque: BowArrow Pub.,

*Mohamed Mahmoud, Preparatory Faculty, KhAI*

#### **THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGY IN OUR LIFE**

*Scientific advisers – Kupina Y.V., Chimiris Y.V.*

In the present globalized world, we are living in the era of advanced technology. Every part of our daily life is related to technology in one or other way. When compared with olden days, we are having better facilities and even better luxuries with the help of increased technology [5]. The development of technology is not confined to any one sector and all the industries and different sectors of society are developing new technologies according to their needs and requirements.

There are so many advantages with improved technology in our daily life. With the help of mobile technology we are able to talk to our friends and relatives