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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

Методические указания по организации самостоятельной работы
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»
студентов очной и заочной формы обучения
направления подготовки 38.05.02 «Таможенное дело»

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Иностранный язык (английский) : методические указания по организации самостоятельной работы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» студентов очной и заочной формы обучения направления подготовки 38.05.02 Таможенное дело / Юго-Зап. гос. ун-т; сост. Л.А. Чернышёва. – Курск, 2022. – 36 с.: Библиогр. с.36

Методические указания включают рекомендации по организации самостоятельной работы студентов в рамках изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)», материалы для изучения иностранного языка, задания для самостоятельной работы, а также лексико-грамматические упражнения.

Предназначены для студентов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 38.05.02 Таможенное дело.

Методические указания соответствуют требованиям Рабочей программы дисциплины, составленной в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом высшего образования по направлению подготовки 38.05.02 Таможенное дело.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Роль иностранного языка как средства общения и взаимопонимания становится в настоящее время еще более значимой вследствие определенных факторов, характерных для современного общества: расширение международных экономических, политических и культурных связей; развитие международных средств массовой коммуникации; открытость политики государства мировому сообществу.

Прагматический аспект изучения иностранного языка тесным образом связан с наличием потребности его применения в повседневной жизни и в ситуациях профессионального общения.

Изучение иностранного языка – это осознанная целенаправленная деятельность, ориентированная на усвоение структурных характеристик иностранного языка, таких как фонетика, лексика, грамматика. Данные методические указания ставят своей задачей помочь студентам направления подготовки «Таможенное дело» найти наиболее эффективные пути формирования умений и навыков языковой компетенции, необходимых для осуществления профессиональной коммуникации.

В условиях реализации новой модели образования самостоятельная работа студентов наряду с практическими занятиями составляют важную часть теоретической и профессиональной практической подготовки обучающихся. Она позволяет не только углублять, расширять, систематизировать знания, полученные во время аудиторных занятий, но и самостоятельно овладевать новым учебным материалом.

Методические указания по подготовке к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» являются составной частью УМК для специальности 38.05.02 Таможенное дело.

Задачи и содержание дисциплины, требования текущего, промежуточного и итогового контроля соответствуют Рабочей программе учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)».

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Для организации эффективной самостоятельной работы над иностранным языком необходимо научиться следующему:

- планировать собственную учебную деятельность;
- выбирать наиболее оптимальные средства решения поставленных учебных задач;
- использовать различные виды работ со справочной и учебной литературой в процессе выполнения учебной задачи;
- осуществлять самоконтроль в процессе учебной деятельности.

Работа над текстом – один из важнейших компонентов познавательной деятельности, который направлен на извлечение информации из письменного источника. Рекомендуется следующий порядок действий:

1. Просмотрите текст и постарайтесь понять, о чем идет речь.
2. При повторном чтении разделите сложносочиненные или сложноподчиненные предложения на самостоятельные и придаточные, выделите причастные обороты или другие конструкции.
3. Найдите подлежащее и сказуемое и, поняв их значение, переведите последовательно второстепенные члены предложения.
4. Если предложение длинное, определите слова и группы, которые можно временно опустить для выяснения основного содержания предложения. Не ищите в словаре сразу все незнакомые слова, попробуйте догадаться об их значении по контексту.
5. Внимательно присмотритесь к словам, имеющим знакомые вам корни, суффиксы, приставки. При этом обратите внимание на то, какой частью речи являются такие слова.
6. Слова, оставшиеся непонятными, ищите в словаре.

Работа со словарем

1. Повторите английский алфавит. Это поможет находить слова не только по первой букве, но и по всем остальным.
2. Запомните обозначения частей речи:
n – noun – имя существительное
v – verb – глагол
adj. – adjective – имя прилагательное и т.д.
3. Из нескольких значений слова в словарной статье постарайтесь подобрать близкое по смыслу, связав с общим смыслом предложения.
4. Помимо словарей общеупотребительной лексики пользуйтесь терминологическими словарями по своей специальности.

Работа над лексикой

Запоминание лексики обычно бывает основной трудностью при изучении иностранного языка. Без знания слов не может быть знания

языка. Нужно проделать большую и осознанную работу, прежде чем будет усвоен необходимый словарный минимум профессиональных терминов.

Встречая новое слово, всегда анализируйте его, обращая внимание на написание, произношение и значение. Часто можно найти сходство с аналогичным или сходным русским словом, например, *passenger* – пассажир и др. Важно также научиться подмечать родство новых слов с уже известными. Однако, есть слова, не поддающиеся никакому анализу. Их надо постараться запомнить, но механическое повторение не всегда эффективно. Попробуйте следующий порядок работы:

- произнесите новое слово сначала изолированно;
- произнесите словосочетание из текста с новым словом;
- подберите к новому слову синонимы или антонимы (если это возможно);
- выполните письменно лексические упражнения после текста.

Работа над грамматикой

Формирование речевого грамматического навыка предполагает воспроизведение различных грамматических явлений в ситуациях, типичных для профессиональной коммуникации и адекватное грамматическое оформление высказываний. Работая над грамматикой, следует придерживаться следующих действий:

- прочтите развернутый теоретический материал по изучаемой теме в учебнике по грамматике английского языка;
- изучите справочную таблицу в приложении к данному пособию;
- найдите в тексте урока изучаемую грамматическую структуру;
- обозначьте имеющиеся грамматические ориентиры;
- сделайте письменно упражнения;
- варьируйте содержание предложений в имеющихся моделях, заменяя слова в зависимости от меняющейся ситуации;
- сопоставьте / противопоставьте изучаемую структуру ранее изученным;

Переход от навыков к умениям обеспечивается посредством активации новых грамматических структур в составе диалогических и монологических высказываний по определенной теме. Включайте освоенный материал в беседы и высказывания по пройденным темам.

Тема 1: Окно в мир английского языка. Хронологические и территориальные границы функционирования английского языка

Ex. 1 Read the information about the role of the English language and answer the questions.

The role of the English language in the modern world is invaluable. It is considered the most commonly spoken language. More than 450 million people consider him to be their home. Another 600-650 million citizens use English as an additional language for communication.

International trade, the work of the banking system, the activities of the transport system on land, at sea and in the air are carried out in English. This language is a living instrument of communication for academicians, doctors of sciences, scientists from all over the world.

Everyone knows that English is widely spoken all over the world, therefore, knowing this language, you can easily communicate with people from different countries. This will allow you to make useful acquaintances, talk and correspond with foreign friends, learn a lot of new and interesting information.

The role of the English language in the modern world is really great. It is studied in schools, universities, in specialized courses. Thanks to advances in digital technology, everyone can learn an international language from the comfort of their home.

1. Why is English so important in today's world?
2. Your advice to those who begin to study English?
3. Are foreign languages necessary for people nowadays?
4. Why should we learn a foreign language, when the whole world speaks in English?
5. Why students should have to take a foreign language?

Ex.2 Read, translate and dramatize the dialogue

- It is nice we have got together. It's a good chance to make new friends, because most of us speak the same language.
- You mean the English language?
- It goes without saying. English is the international language.
- But there is a man in our group who doesn't speak English. He is an immigrant from the South America.
- What language does he speak?
- I suppose Spanish.
- It is a good chance for him to pick up a language.
- To pick up language, what is it?
- To pick up language is to learn a language by listening to native speakers, without taking lessons and studying the grammar rules and vocabulary.
- Oh, I see.

Ex.3 Read, translate and reproduce the dialogue:

- Hello, Nick! Did you have a good day?
- Not bad! The usual sort of thing. Practical classes, lectures. You know.
- Did you try to take your English exam ahead of time?
- Well, I did. But the teacher advised me to get ready for English better.
- I see.
- After classes I went to the reading-room. It took me an hour to make an abstract of the paper recommended by our teacher of physics. And then Kate turned up. As usual.
- So, what did you do?
- We had a long talk.
- Oh, yes. What about?
- Oh, this and that things. You know. Then we had a lunch.
- Where did you go? Somewhere nice?
- No, just the cafe round the corner. Then I returned to the University and stayed at the reading-room till 17 (5 p.m.)
- Sounds like a boring day.
- I don't think so. There is a very good proverb: «Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today».
- I think you are right.

Тема 2: Семья: современные тенденции. Проблема «отцов и детей». Влияние семьи на выбор профессии.

Ex.1 Talk about all kinds of family issues using these conversation starters. Ask any other questions.

1. Do you come from a large family?
2. How many people are there in your nuclear family?
3. What do your parents do?
4. Do you have a big “extended” family (including aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews and nieces)?
5. How many people are there in your extended family?
6. What are the advantages of living with your grandparents?
7. Do you resemble (look like) one of your parents or grandparents?
8. How far back do you know your family tree (grandparents, great grandparents)?
9. How many children does an average family have in your country?
10. Who makes the big decisions in your family?
11. What responsibilities does each member of your family have?
12. How often do you have big family get-togethers?
13. What do you and your family like to do together?
14. Do any of your relatives live in other countries?

Ex.2 Write a similar letter telling about your family.

Grammar

Ex. 1 Open the brackets, using the correct form of the verb:

1. I'm tired. I (go) to bed.
2. It's late. I think I (take) a taxi.
3. I (answer) the question?
4. We don't know their address. What (we / do)?
5. Our test (not / take) long.
6. I'm afraid they (not / wait) for us.
7. Diana (come) to the party tomorrow?
8. You (arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening.
9. The boy (remember) this day all his life.
10. Perhaps they (buy) a new house this year.
11. He (be) fourteen next year.
12. I'm not sure I (find) Jim at the hotel.

Тема 3: Семейная политика в России: проблема защиты детей

Ex.1 Read the following information

The future of the Russian state and society, their further development and security depend primarily on the socio-demographic situation in the country. High fertility – a guarantee that the people maintain a tendency to growth and development, even without dependence on economic specifics. Low birth rate calls into question the very physical survival of the people and, accordingly, the tasks of economic, cultural, technological development in this case fade into the background. Who will use the "achievements of civilization" if the population is rapidly declining? Therefore, for Russia, the effectiveness of demographic policy, including family policy, is of paramount importance.

Analysis of Russia's family support package indicates that major concerns of the families are tried to be covered by large lump-sum money offers. The certain exceptions could be included to usage rules of maternity capital like immediate access to the fund after the birth of a child for reasons related to childcare such as paying for private kindergarten and covering the basic needs of the child. The Russian policies aims to improve the economic conditions of families

Ex.2 Make up a plan of the article

Ex.3 Write an e-mail to your "pen friend" from another country telling about

- a typical family weekend;
- what your family does in the evenings on weekdays;
- the working day of any member of your family

Grammar

Ex.1 Make up questions and give short answers.

Model: Doctors/ treat people? → Do doctors treat people? – Yes, they do.

Cooks/ sell food? → Do cooks sell food? – No, they don't.

A blogger/ choose what to write about? → Does a blogger choose what to write about? – Yes, he (she) does.

A housewife/ work in the office? → Does a housewife work in the office? – No, she doesn't.

1. A zoologist/ study animals? _____
2. A journalist/ write news stories and articles? _____
3. Accountants/ keep financial records? _____
4. Pilots/ drive trains? _____
5. An engineer/ paint buildings? _____
6. Architects/ design buildings? _____
7. A blogger/ maintain an online journal? _____
8. A vet/ treat people? _____
9. Receptionists/ clean hotel rooms? _____
10. Psychologists/ study the human mind and behavior? _____

Ex.2 Make sentences with modal verbs

1. a party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
4. the light / I / switch / may / on ?
5. your / look / could / passport / I / at ?
6. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
7. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.
8. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.
9. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.
10. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.
11. better / we / find / a / should / job.
12. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.
13. do / get / to / Turkey / I / have to / a visa ?
14. he / manners / improve / his / needs to.
15. needn't / you / complain.

Ex.3 Put the word-combinations into the columns

To get up; to have supper; to help about the house; to watch TV; to have breakfast; to go to school; to go to bed; to have dinner; to play games; to do morning exercises; to go for a walk; to wash; to make bed; to do lessons; to go shopping.

Тема 4: Современный образ жизни: город и «деревня»

Ex. 1 Learn the following dialogue

A. Well, here is our new flat.

B. When did you move in?

A. About two weeks ago. Last Saturday we had a housewarming party.

B. Do you like your new flat?

A. Yes. It's a nice flat of three rooms with all modern conveniences. Just a moment, this must be the wrong key, it doesn't fit into the keyhole... Now it's all right... Just walk in.

B. Oh, the hall is rather large.

A. Let me help you off with your coat, hang your hat on that peg up there... Now I'll show you round the flat. This door leads to the living-room.

B. A rather large room, I should say. What's the floor space?

A. About 23 square metres, I believe.

B. I like the wall-paper.

A. There is not enough furniture. We want to buy a coffee-table and two or three armchairs to make the room look cosy.

B. The windows face south-west, don't they?

A. So they do. We have sunshine the greater part of the day. Now, this glassed door opens on the balcony.

B. Oh, what a fine view you get from here! That building on the left is a school, I believe.

A. Right you are. And on the right you will see a supermarket. So we needn't go far to do our shopping.

B. That's fine. It saves a lot of time, doesn't it?

A. Now here is one of our bedrooms. Would you like to see it?

Ex.2 Answer the following questions.

1. Do you prefer living in a flat or in a house?
2. Do you live in a house or in a block of flats?
3. Do you live a long way from the centre?
4. You don't live a long way from the centre, do you?
5. How many storeys are there in your house?
6. How many flats are there on your landing?
7. Which floor is your flat on?
8. Do you live on the ground floor or on the top floor?

Ex.3 Describe your house or your flat.

Grammar

Ex.1 Rewrite the sentences with *as... as* or *not as... as*.

Model: My son is already the same height as me. → My son is already as tall as me.

1. Jill's more intelligent than Bill. → Bill's _____ Jill.
2. Spain's hotter than England. → England is _____ Spain.
3. Are you and Pete the same age? → Are you _____ Pete?
4. You can read more quickly than I can. → I can't _____ you can.
5. She speaks good French and good Italian. → Her French is _____ her Italian.

6. Come and see me at the first moment you can. → Come and see me _____ possible.
7. Eva's work is better than mine. → My work is _____ Eva's.
8. Dogs are friendlier than cats. → Cats are _____ dogs.
9. His mother is a better cook than him. → He can't cook _____ his mother.

Тема 5: Спорт и искусство как составные части современной культуры; вклад России в мировую культуру

Ex.1 Fill in the gaps with proper words. Use the words in the box

pools / courts / stadium / rink / athletes / jumping / track / pitches / rings

Nick James is very happy because there is a big sports center near his home. There are football (1) _____, tennis and basketball (2) _____, swimming (3) _____, a sports hall with two boxing (4) _____ and even a skating (5) _____. There is also a separate athletics (6) _____, where 30 000 spectators can watch track events on the (7) _____ and field events, such as (8) _____ and throwing, in the grass center. The (9) _____ get ready in modern changing rooms. A huge scoreboard shows the results.

Nick often attends sports events. He also goes swimming three times a week and hopes to succeed in this sport.

Ex.2 What kind of sport is this?

high-jump / karate / football / basketball / ice-hockey / boxing / golf / skiing / diving / tennis

1. The sport of moving over snow on skis.
2. The sport of jumping into water or swimming under water.
3. The sport of fighting with your hands, wearing thick gloves.
4. A game for two teams of eleven players who try to kick a ball into a goal on a field.
5. A game for two or four players who hold rackets and hit a small ball over a net.
6. A Japanese sport where people fight with their hands and feet.
7. A game that two teams play on ice.
8. A sport where people jump over a high bar.
9. A game that you play by hitting a small ball into holes with a club.
10. A game for two teams of five players who try to throw a ball into a high net ring.

Ex.3 Read this information about two popular American sports. Write down three differences between them.

Football

Football is a field game between two teams, played with an oval-shaped ball. The quarterback starts by throwing, or passing, the ball to one of the players, called a receiver. The receiver then tries to run with it toward the goal. The players of the

other team try to tackle him to prevent him from reaching the goal line. The team with the most points wins.

Soccer

Soccer is a field game between two teams, played with a white round ball. The goalkeeper is the only one who can touch the ball with his or her hands. The other players are only allowed to kick the ball or bump it with the heads. The object of the game is to kick the ball past the goalkeeper into the goal. The team with the most points, or goals, wins.

Model: Football is played with an oval-shaped ball, when soccer is played with a round one.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Ex.4 Have a talk with your group mates. Find out which sports they like.

1. Do you like athletics?
2. Do you like watching judo?
3. What kind of sport are you keen on?
4. Do you do sport all year round or you prefer summer kind of sports?

Ex.5 Have you ever heard about underwater hockey? Read these statements. Do you think they are true (T) or false (F)?

1. It is similar to normal hockey but underwater.
2. Flippers are good for swimming quickly.
3. Players use very long sticks.
4. Only good swimmers play it.

Ex.6 Do you like watching sports on TV? Think about a game or sporting event you saw on TV recently. Have a conversation with your friend about this sport event?

- what happened
- who was in it
- who won
- who played well/badly
- your opinions about it

Ex.7 Answer the following questions.

- Can you swim and do the basic strokes?
- Do you like swimming?
- How old were you when you learned to swim?
- How long can you hold the breath under the water?
- Have you ever taken swimming lessons?

Тема 6: Охрана здоровья в России и в англоязычных странах

Ex.1 Read the text about the six ways of staying fit and healthy and match the headings (a-f) with the paragraphs (1-6).

a Exercise

b Drink plenty of water

c Do not skip breakfast

d Get enough sleep

e Do not take stress

f Eat healthy food

6 Ways to stay fit and healthy

1. _____

Getting enough sleep is necessary to stay fit and healthy, many of us do not get enough.

Lack of sleep affects our physical and mental health tremendously. It also affects metabolism, mood, concentration, memory, motor skills, stress hormones and even the immune system and cardiovascular health. Sleep allows the body to heal, repair and rejuvenate.

2. _____

Exercise is important for being fit and healthy. One should walk for few minutes every day to stay fit. It also improves circulation and body awareness and can help combat depression.

Cardiovascular exercise helps to strengthen the heart and lungs, strength training helps to strengthen the muscles and stretching helps to reduce the risk of injury by increasing flexibility.

3. _____

Eat lots of fresh fruits, vegetables, and whole grains to stay healthy and fit. Also include lean sources of protein such as poultry, fish, tofu and beans into your diet.

One should eat a balanced meal and not overeat. Junk foods like burgers, pizza and those that are highly processed and contain artificial sweeteners should be strictly avoided.

4. _____

One should have healthy breakfast as it keeps you energetic and fuelled for optimal mental and physical performance. Eating breakfast helps to maintain stable blood sugar levels and a healthy weight because you are less likely to overindulge later in the day.

5. _____

Drink a lot of water as it helps in keeping our bodies hydrated and to maintain a healthy body. It is the natural cleanser for our organs and digestive system. Water also helps in flushing toxins out through the skin.

6. _____

Stress is not good as it harms the body and can cause a myriad of problems,

from heart trouble to digestive problems. Exercise, meditation, doing what you love, appropriate boundaries, spirituality, being in nature and enjoyable hobbies help to alleviate the harmful effects of stress on the body.

Don't overwork and take breaks and surround yourself with people who support you.

Ex.2 Read the text about eating habits and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

cafes harmful snack nourishing cholesterol obesity expensive hungry

You are what you eat

You are what you eat. But can we eat properly? We can meet different _____ and restaurants in the each corner of the streets. So, fast food is very popular not only with adult people but in most of the cases with children. But how does this food influence the health?

Why do people prefer fast food? Firstly, it is a good chance to have a _____ when you do not have enough time. This food is cooked very fast and you don't need to wait for a long time being _____. Secondly, fast food is not _____ and you can buy it almost everywhere. If you want to eat you don't have to pay a lot of money for it. Thirdly, fast food is tasty and _____. But some people don't eat fast food. They think that it is very unhealthy and it is _____ for their health. This food consists of, _____ and because of it, people, who like fast food and eat it very often, suffer from the _____ and they are inclined to the heart disease, gastric disease and some other problems.

We should understand that food is an important part of our life. We should choose healthy food which is not harmful for us. Food must be useful but fast food can destroy our health, and we should keep in mind that "health is the greatest wealth".

Тема 7: Проблемы защиты окружающей среды

Ex. 1 Match the descriptions with the following countries. There is one extra country in the list.

Countries: Spain Germany Britain Greece

Text A: This country enjoys a Mediterranean climate for most of the year, with warm to hot days and mild nights. However, in the middle of summer, it can be unbearably hot and stuffy and winter can be chilly. December and January can be very cold and in February it is often rainy. April can be changeable with sunny days interrupted by windy showery weather.

Text B: Most of this country is always warm from April to October though it can occasionally be cold and rainy in the north, especially in the mountains. The south is amazingly mild throughout the year-it hardly has a winter. Although the Atlantic lies only a few miles away, the climate is more like the Mediterranean.

Text C: The country has a very changeable climate, both from day to day and from place to place. Although long periods of fine weather occur each year, it

is not easy to forecast the weather accurately and you can be soaked during any season. The north of the country is much colder and windy in winter, often with quite heavy snowfalls. The southwest has a milder climate.

Ex.2 Make questions with *going to*.

1. It's unexpectedly hot today. (what / you / wear?) _____
2. David has given me his latest painting. (where / you / hang it?) _____
3. I've decided to sell this house. (what / you / buy / instead?) _____
4. I've found a little puppy in the park. (what/ you/ do/ with/ it?) _____

Тема 8: Многообразие наций и национальностей

Ex.1 a) Read the text.

Strange Customs in Asia, Africa, and Australia

Customs and traditions differentiate an ethnic group or a community from others. Some are amusing, some are interesting and some are downright strange.

When meeting someone new or old, a handshake is the norm. But in Middle-Eastern culture, there are different rules when it comes to greeting someone physically. For example, a man will greet a new or old acquaintance with a kiss on the right cheek, then the left, patting the back or shoulders at the same time. If they know each other but are meeting after a long time, do as follows: shake hands, kiss on the right cheek, then the left and finally on the right again.

In Bedouin circles, a rule while accepting tea or coffee is to give a slight shake or jiggle of the empty cup, while returning it, to indicate that you are done and do not want any more coffee. If you fail to shake the cup, be prepared to keep getting it refilled!

Lobola is an African marriage custom, where the groom and his family have to present gifts or money to his fiancée and her family. Some tribes regard *Lobola* as a compensation to the bride's family for taking her away.

b) Are these statements true or false?

1. In the Middle East you have to kiss your old acquaintance on the cheek twice if you haven't met for quite a while.
2. If you meet someone new in the Middle East, you have to pat this person on the back or shoulders and to kiss as well.
3. If you don't shake your cup giving it back to a Bedouin, you'll get some more tea or coffee.
4. In some African tribes fiancées and their families present gifts or money to the groom.

Ex.1 Fill in the gaps with the nationality or country word.

1. Robert lives in Spain. He is _____ .
2. Paul lives in _____ . He is Egyptian.
3. Henrich and Marta live in Germany. They are _____ .
4. Sophie lives in _____ . She is French.

5. We live in _____. We are Japanese.
6. Akiko lives in China. She is _____.
7. Do you live in _____? Are you Mexican?

Ex.2 Choose the time expression and put it in the correct place.

Model: Have you been to Paris? (ever/never) - *Have you ever been to Paris?*

1. Look, your brother has come in. (usually/just)
2. I have tried to read War and Peace but I always stop because it's difficult. (usually/often)
3. We have visited the Czech Republic. What's it like? (sometimes/never)
4. Peter has given me his homework on time. (sometimes/never)
5. Have you been to the cinema with Tom? (ever/just)
6. I haven't used that computer so I don't know what to do. (never/ever)
7. They have done the homework. Here it is. (already/yet)
8. They haven't done the homework. It's for next week. (already/yet)
9. I've worked here. (all my life/since)

Тема 9: Человек в XXI веке: достижения, проблемы, угрозы человечеству

Ex.1a) Read the text about the most popular career choices.

According to employment experts and economists, there are some popular career choices that will have more opportunities available in the future. These popular career choices include careers in information technology, health care, law, business and entrepreneurship. Within these industries, there is a deluge of different opportunities for career seekers.

If you have an interest in developing computer software, repairing hardware, designing computers, offering support to computer users or anything else that has to do with computers, you might be suited for a career in information technology. These jobs include being a computer analyst, system administrator, software developer, computer engineer and computer teacher.

The health care industry is a fast-growing sector with many opportunities available to those who would like to take care of sick people in some way. Opportunities are widespread, from being a doctor to being a certified nursing assistant. Jobs include being a cardiologist, registered nurse, hospital administrator and medical researcher.

If you have an interest in serving others through the interpretation and administration of the law, a career in law may fit you. Jobs in legal services include being a lawyer, a paralegal and a professor.

There is always a need for business professionals in an industrialized nation. Accountants, managers, entrepreneurs and salespeople are just a few of the opportunities available in the business world. If you like being a part of the distribution and marketing of goods and services, business is a good place to begin exploring career options.

Starting your own business can be rewarding, but also challenging. You must be willing to work long hours doing mental tasks for a few years just to get the business off the ground. Business owners must be able to fall and get back up repeatedly in many areas of the startup. A person can technically start a business with no education, but it is wise to get at least a master of business administration (MBA) to get the necessary skills to make the business a profitable venture.

(by Brenda Sanders)

b) Say if the sentences are true or false

1. Plumbers and electricians are popular career choices that will have more opportunities available in the future.
2. If you are fond of chatting online, you might be suited for a career in information technology.
3. Health care industry is low-paid.
4. If you are interested in law, a career of a lawyer may fit you.
5. If you would like to be a lawyer you should be keen on the distribution and marketing of goods.
6. If you want to run your own business, you don't need any education.
7. Starting your own business a person will have to work long hours doing mental tasks for a few years just to get the business off the ground.

Тема 10: Роль средств массовой информации в современном обществе

Ex. 1 a) Read and translate the text

In modern society, it has become essential for people to access information about world events, politics, entertainment, etc. The mass media is a system of communication that reaches a large audience via mass communication technologies. These technologies include cinema, newspapers, magazines, and radio. Today, there are other types of mass media, including television broadcasting, radio broadcasting, blogs, and social networking sites.

The mass media is an essential factor in educating and informing the public. It has become an integral part of our everyday lives, a powerful tool for disseminating information and shaping public opinion. Without mass media, it would be challenging for us to find out about events happening around the world. It helps with information about important issues like climate change or medical research advances.

Also, it covers issues like natural disasters or acts of terrorism, helping people stay alert.

b) Answer the questions

1. Life without mass media would be boring, isn't it?
2. What are the different types of mass media and how are they used?
3. What is the role of mass media in the life of contemporary society?
4. What advantages does the Internet have?
5. Can the Internet replace other mass media? What is your opinion?

6. It is impossible to live in the world without mass media, isn't it?

Grammar

Ex. 1 Make up sentences to complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in the Present Continuous.

1

A: I saw Brian a few days ago.

B: Oh, did you. _____ (do) these days?

A: He's at university.

B: _____ (study)?

A: Psychology.

B: _____ (enjoy) it?

A: Yes, he says it's a very good course.

2

A: Hi, Liz. How _____ (get on) in your new job?

B: Not bad. It wasn't so good at first, but _____ (get) better now.

A: What about Jonathan? Is he OK?

B: Yes, but _____ (not/enjoy) his work at the moment. He's been in the same job for a long time and _____ (begin) to get bored with it.

Тема 11: Образование: проблемы средней и высшей школы в России, Великобритании и США

Ex.1 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the structure there is (there are) in Present, Past, Future: is/are; was/were; will be.

1. There _____ many students at our university. 2. There _____ two faculties at this university some years ago. 3. There _____ more students at our university next year. 4. There _____ two departments at our university several years ago. 5. There _____ more specialties at the humanity faculty soon. 6. There _____ many specialties at the radio-engineering faculty. 7. There _____ no students who paid for their education many years ago. 8. There _____ one Institute in Kursk some years ago. 9. There _____ a full-time department and an evening one some years ago. 10. There _____ three faculties at our university. 11. There _____ a day-time department, an evening department and a correspondence one at our university now. 12. There _____ more books in the institute library soon. 13. There _____ less free time when you become a first year student. 14. There _____ four specialties at the humanity faculty some years ago. 15. There _____ many smart students at our university.

Ex.3 Translate the following sentences into English.

1. В нашем университете есть несколько отделений. Это – дневное, вечернее и заочное отделения. 2. В МГУ есть дневное, вечернее и заочное отделения. 3. В университете есть студенты, которые не платят за обучение. 4. В этом университете есть несколько факультетов, такие как: машиностроительный, радиотехнический и гуманитарный факультет. 5. В нашем университете есть факультет государственного управления и международных отношений. 6. На каждом факультете имеется много специальностей. 7. На гуманитарном факультете есть девять специальности. Среди них: юриспруденция, экономика и менеджмент. 8. В нашем городе есть филиалы нескольких Московских университетов. 9. На нашем факультете есть специальность – таможенное дело.

Ex.4 Discuss the following:

- a) Have you seen any foreign students in your university?
- b) What nationalities are most of them?
- c) Are there any foreign students in your group?

Ex.5 What does a term “Fresher” mean? Choose the correct answer:

- a) a first-year undergraduate;
- b) a student who continues studies after graduation;
- c) a student of college;
- d) senior student of university.

Ex.6 Answer the following questions:

- a) Do you remember your first week at university?
- b) What was it like?
- c) Was it easy for you to settle into university life?

Ex.7 Tell about:

- How do you think your education prepares you for your future profession?
- Why did you choose your major?
- Do you plan to continue your education?

Grammar

Ex. 1 Read the conversation between two university freshers. Choose the correct alternative.

Noemi: Hi! Nice to meet you! Are you a fresher here?

Victor: Yes, I am. And you?

Naomi: Just the same about me. What (are you studying/do you study)?

Victor: Political Science.

Noemi: (I study/ I am studying) Social Anthropology. Where (do you come /are you coming) from?

Victor: I'm from Coimbra, in Portugal.

Noemi: How many hours of classes (do you have/are you having) a day?

Victor: (it depends/it depended) on the day, but usually four. (will you go/ are you going) to the party tonight?

Noemi: (do you mean/are you meaning) the one for new students? I can't, because I need to get organized tonight. (I move/ I am moving) to a rented flat tomorrow.

Victor: Where (do you live/ are you living) at the moment?

Noemi: (I stay/ I am staying) in a bed and have breakfast.

Victor: What (do you do/ are you doing) on Sunday afternoon? If you want, we could meet and look around the city.

Noemi: (I meet/ I am meeting) some friends in the afternoon. What about Sunday morning?

Victor: Fine. Where shall we meet?

Тема 12: Выбор профессии; карьера таможенного служащего

Ex.1 Choose the appropriate words or word combinations to complete the sentences.

1. Eric's ability to come in contact with different people is amazing. I'm sure he can make a very good

A banker B artist C social worker

2. A scientist requires an ability to ... in the first place.

A express himself clearly B analyze facts

C get other people interested in what he does

3. Sophia's great interest in the natural world helped her to become an excellent ...

A doctor B biologist C mathematician

4. What is really important for a pilot is

A quick reaction B physical strength C imagination

5. The profession of a vet is suitable only for those who have

A creativity B tolerance C patience

6. The ability to work with one's hands is not the most required quality for a

A fashion designer B landscape designer C software designer

7. Doris is a hopeless artist: she has

A bad social skills B a poor memory C a poor imagination

8. Philip makes a very good student: he has the ability to study

A hard B hardly C hardly ever

Ex.2 Answer the following questions:

1. Who is a Customs officer?

2. What are its functions?

3. What is his status and public image?

4. What psychological problems can a Customs officer have?

5. Which qualities being a Customs officer require?

Grammar

Ex.1 Complete the sentences using *for* or *since*.

1. Bob has been playing hockey ... he was a small boy.
2. She's been driving that car ... five years.
3. We have been planning our vacation ... last month.
4. He has been talking on the phone ... 8 o'clock.
5. You have been telling the same anecdotes ... many years.
6. I have been feeling ill ... a couple of days.

Ex.2 Practise the following according to the model.

Model: I'm sorry I haven't got a washing machine. – I wish I had a washing machine.

1. I'm sorry I don't live near my work.
2. I'm sorry our garden doesn't get any sun.
3. I'm sorry, he is a liar.
4. I'm sorry I don't know Finnish.
5. I'm sorry I can't book a seat.
6. I'm sorry I haven't got a car.
7. I'm sorry that theatre tickets cost so much.
8. It's a pity that shops shut on Saturday afternoon here.
9. It's a pity you are going tonight.
10. It's a pity I haven't got a work permit.
11. I'm sorry he goes to bed so late.

Тема 13: Знакомьтесь: Великобритания

Ex.1 Read and translate the text

Great Britain (official name – the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) is situated on two large islands, the largest of which is Great Britain, the smaller is Ireland. In addition to these two islands Great Britain includes over five hundred small islands. The total area of Great Britain is 240 000 sq. km, its population is over 56 000 000 people.

In the north-west and west the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, in the east by the North Sea. The island of Great Britain is separated from France by the English Channel. Northern Ireland, which is a part of Great Britain and which is situated on the island of Ireland, is separated from Great Britain by the North Channel.

The island of Great Britain is divided into two parts: mountainous (in the north and west of the island) and lowland (in the south and east) There are no very long rivers in Great Britain. The most important rivers are the Thames (the deepest) and the Severn (the longest). The rivers seldom freeze in winter. Due to the moderating influence of the sea Great Britain has an insular climate, rather humid and mild, but striking discrepancy between seasons.

Great Britain consists of four main parts: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties. The

biggest cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Cardiff. England is the largest part of Great Britain (it occupies over 50 % of the territory and its population amounts to 83 % of the total population of Great Britain). Wales is a peninsula in the south-west of the island of Great Britain. It occupies about 9 % of its territory with the population of 4,8 % of the total population. Scotland is the most northern part of Great Britain with a territory of 32 % of the total territory and with a population of 9 % of the total population of Great Britain. Northern Ireland occupies the north-east part of the island of Ireland. Its territory amounts to 5,2% of the total territory of Great Britain. The main cities of Northern Ireland are Belfast and Londonderry.

The Welsh have their own language. However, many Welsh people do not know Welsh, and English is spoken by everyone in Wales. Scotland and Ireland also have their own languages, but these are rarely spoken and English is known by everyone there.

Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy officially the head of state is the Queen (or the King). However, the power of the Queen in Great Britain is not absolute. She acts only on the advice of the ministers and Parliament. There is no written constitution in Great Britain. The main principles of British legislation are expressed in other documents, like «Magna Charta», «Habeas Corpus Act», «Bill of Rights», the Parliamentary Act which decided the position of the House of Lords, and the Judicature Act. British legislation does not provide written guarantees of individual political rights.

Ex.2 Finish the sentences

1. Great Britain consists of ...
2. Great Britain doesn't include ...
3. The UK is made up of ...

Тема 14: Из истории государственного развития Великобритании

Ex.1 Read and translate the text

The first Celtic tribes are believed to have come to the British Isles between 800 and 700 B.C. Two centuries later they were followed by ancient Britons after whom the country was called Britain.

The first Roman invasion was led by Julius Caesar in 55 B.C. But Britain was not conquered until some 90 years later, under Emperor Claudius, in 43 A.D. Although the Roman occupation of Britain lasted nearly 400 years, its effects were few. The people did not adopt the Latin language and so Latin did not displace Celtic.

In the middle of the 5th century, three Germanic tribes – The Angles and Saxons invaded Britain from the continent. From the 8th century the Anglo-Saxons had to face Scandinavian invaders – the Danes and the Norsemen sometimes referred to as Vikings – who occupied parts of Britain and made some permanent settlements. The Scandinavian invasions continued till the 11th century.

The period of feudalism started around 1066 and lasted to the 15th century. In this period the modern English nation and language came into being. It was a period of struggle for power between kings and between powerful nobles, a period of frequent wars. But it was also a period in which the development of the wool trade and the early decline of feudalism prepared the way for England's rise as a world power.

The period between 1485 and 1603 is known as the Tudor Period. It was a turning point in the English history. England became one of the leading powers. The two famous rulers of the House of Tudor were Henry VIII and Elisabeth I. The Elizabethan age produced the world's greatest playwright William Shakespeare.

The first 40 years of the 17th century can be characterized as a period of growing conflict between the King and parliament, representing the interests of the bourgeoisie. The conflict led to the civil war in 1640, which resulted in the abolition of the monarchy and in Cromwell's military rule in the middle of the century. This period ended in the Glorious Revolution, which marked the end of the English bourgeois revolution.

In the period of 1688 to 1760 England definitely took the lead in European commerce. During the Industrial Revolution (1760-1850) Britain became the first industrial power in the world, "the workshop of the world." The Anglo-French rivalry for world domination, which had started in the previous period, continued and culminated in the Napoleonic Wars (1803 - 1815).

The Victorian era, which comprised the second half of the 19th century, called after the Queen Victoria, was a period in which Britain became the strongest world power: besides being the greatest financial and commercial power, the greatest sea power and the greatest colonial power, it was the era of the greatest colonial expansion.

The 20th century is a period of the decline of Britain as a world power, a period of crises of the two world wars, from which Britain emerged as a victor, but greatly weakened. It is characterized by the disintegration of Britain's colonial empire and the effort to adjust Britain to the new situation by joining the other developed capitalist countries of Western Europe in EEC.

Ex.2 Find the answers to these questions in the text:

1. When did the first Celtic tribes come to the British Isles?
2. Who was the first leader of the Roman invasion?
3. How many years did the Roman occupation of Britain last?
4. Who were the Scandinavian invaders in the 8th century?
5. Till what time did the Scandinavian invasions continue?
6. What do you know about the period of feudalism in this country?
7. Who were the famous rulers of the House of Tudor?
8. How can be the first part of 17th century characterized from the political point of view?
9. When was the civil war?

10. When did the modern English nation and language come into being?
11. How can be the Victorian era characterized?
12. When was a period of the decline of Britain as a world power?

Тема 15: Особенности национального характера и национальная самобытность

Ex.1 Read the text and choose A, B or C.

Going to school in the Australian Outback

The places in Australia that are very far away from the city are called the Australian Outback. In the Australian Outback, children don't walk to school. They don't even take the bus or the train. This is because the school is more than 300 kilometers away.

So how do these children get an education? The answer is simple. These children don't go to school at all! They have lessons on their home computer and speak to their teachers through a web camera.

Children in the Australian Outback are very good students. Maybe this is because it is easier to study away from the hustle and bustle of a big city or maybe computer lessons are more fun than normal lessons. Whatever the reasons, children in the Australian Outback seem to enjoy "school" more than any other children in the world.

1. The Australian Outback is close to the sea.

A True	B False	C Doesn't say
--------	---------	---------------
2. Children in the Australian Outback don't get an education.

A True	B False	C Doesn't say
--------	---------	---------------
3. The students study online.

A True	B False	C Doesn't say
--------	---------	---------------
4. The students don't speak to their teachers.

A True	B False	C Doesn't say
--------	---------	---------------
5. School is more fun for children in the Australian Outback.

A True	B False	C Doesn't say
--------	---------	---------------

Grammar

Ex. 1 Fill in the gaps with the following modal verbs *must, should, have to* or their forms:

1. Your aunt is ill. I'm sure you _____ visit her!
2. I'm going to buy a car, so I _____ get a driving license.
3. The secretary _____ answer lots of emails.
4. We _____ leave at 6 a.m. to catch the train.
5. Perhaps, you _____ be more careful.
6. We _____ buy a present for Sam's birthday!
7. I think you _____ go and see your dentist.
8. Yesterday he _____ sit up late with the project.

9. I think you _____ go to Russia in January. It's too cold there!
10. We _____ call on our Granny. We haven't seen her for ages!
11. We can go to a café. I _____ work this Saturday.

Ex. 2 Are the underlined verbs used right or wrong? Correct the wrong ones.

1. Last night my sister fell ill. We had to call the doctor. _____
2. Jane must wear glasses. She has bad eyesight. _____
3. I can fix the car myself. I have to take it to a motor repair shop. _____
4. I couldn't join you last Friday night. I didn't have to work late. _____
5. The government should do something about the rising prices. _____
6. I think you should give up smoking. _____
7. You mustn't tell them what you have seen! It's my private life! _____

Ex.3 Fill in the gaps with the adjectives in the comparative or superlative.

1. Our hotel is _____ than all the others in the town. (cheap)
2. The United States is very large, but Russia is _____. (large)
3. What's _____ country in the world? (small)
4. I wasn't feeling very well yesterday, but I feel a bit _____ today. (good)

Тема 16: Государственно-политическое устройство Великобритании и США

Ex.1 a) Read the fact file about the USA. Do you know all these facts?

Fact file:

Official name – The United States of America

Capital - Washington

Type of Government – Presidential Republic

Head of state – The President, who lives in White House in Washington

Population – 312 million

Largest cities – New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Dallas

Longest river – the Mississippi

National day – 4 July (Independence Day)

Number of states – 50

Biggest states – Texas, California, New Mexico, Montana

Flag – 13 white and red stripes and 50 stars

National sport – baseball

National symbol – the Statue of Liberty

Cinema – American movies are the most popular movies in the world, all major film studios are in Hollywood, California

Music – American pop/rock /rap singers are the most popular singers in the world

Fast food – the Americans invented hot dogs and hamburgers

Cars – Jeep, Ford, Cadillac, Chevrolet

Computers and mobile phones – Microsoft and Apple products

Tallest buildings – the Willis Tower with 108 stories in the US, Chicago

b) Answer the quiz using the fact file.

1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. What are the largest cities in the USA?
3. How many states does the USA have?
4. What is the longest river in the USA?
5. Where does the US president live?
6. Where is the tallest building in the USA situated?

Ex. 2 Make a written presentation of the USA (150-200 words). Use the fact file and the information from the Internet.

Тема 17: Внешняя политика Великобритании и США (политические, экономические, военные аспекты)

Ex. Answer the questions

- 1 Who can stand for elections in Great Britain?
- 2 What does the job of an MP consist of? Is it a job you would like to do?
- 3 Who does an MP represent?
- 4 Is the job of an MP a well-paid one?
- 5 Are there many women in Parliament in Great Britain? Can you compare this proportion to the proportion of women in the legislative body in your country?

Ex.2 Work in pairs and discuss the following questions

1. What is the difference between the Constitutions of the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation?
2. If the Prime Minister wants to introduce a new law, what are the functions of the following: the Cabinet; the House of Commons; the House of Lords; the Queen?
3. What are the features of the British Constitution which you consider important? Compare them with the Constitution of your own country.

Тема 18: Государственно-политическое устройство РФ. СНГ

Ex.1 Read and translate the text

The political system of the Russian Federation

The Russian Federation was set up by the Constitution of 1993. After its destruction the Soviet Union was broken up into independent Russia and 14 other new, sovereign nations 1991.

Under the Constitution of 1993 Russia is a Presidential Republic. It is headed by the President who is elected for a four-year term. The President is a commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he makes treaties, and enforces laws, appoints the prime minister, cabinet members, and key judges. The President can override and in some cases even dissolve the national parliament, the bicameral Federal Assembly.

The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is checked and balanced by the President. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of the Federation Council

(upper house) and the State Duma (lower house). The members of the State Duma are elected by popular vote for a four-year period. The Federation Council is not elected. It is formed of the heads of the regions. Each Chamber is headed by the Chairman. Legislature is initiated in the State Duma. But to become a law a bill must be approved by the Lower and Upper Houses and signed by the President. The executive power belongs to the Government. The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

Ex.2 Translate into English

Россия – демократическое федеративное государство, основанное на форме правления. Государственная власть в России осуществляется Президентом, Федеральным собранием, Правительством и судами. Один из основных принципов конституционного правительства – разделение полномочий. В соответствии с этим принципом власть не должна быть сконцентрирована в руках одного человека или одного учреждения, но должна быть разделена среди законодательных, исполнительных и судебных ветвей власти. Президент возглавляет систему государственной власти. Он гарантирует, что все государственные учреждения в состоянии выполнить свои обязанности. Президент России – глава государства. Президент избирается людьми, чтобы отслужить четырехлетний срок. Президент с одобрения нижней палаты парламента назначает премьер-министра в качестве главы Правительства. Совет министров осуществляет действия Правительства. Президентское место в государственной системе власти касается, прежде всего, исполнительной ветви власти. Юридически Президент дистанцирован от всех ветвей власти, но он, тем не менее, остается ближе к исполнительной власти. Президент имеет право распустить Правительство.

Тема 19: Внешняя политика России (политические, экономические, военные аспекты)

Ex.1 Read and translate the text

The Constitution of the Russian Federation

The Constitution of the Russian Federation was adopted on the 12th of December, 1993. More than 58 million voters took part in the referendum on the new draft constitution. 32 million people voted in favour of the draft constitution. The new Constitution came into force on the 25th of December, 1993, when it was officially published. The adoption of the 1993 Constitution marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the Russian Federation. The Constitution forms the country's legal foundation, proclaims the President of the Russian Federation the head of state and lays upon him the responsibility for defending the Constitution, human rights and civil liberties, safeguarding Russia's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and ensuring the coordinated functioning and cooperation of the state bodies of power.

We, the multinational people of the Russian Federation, are united by a

common fate on our land. We establish human rights and freedoms, civil peace and accord and preserve the historically established State unity, principles of equality and self-determination of peoples. Russian people revere the memory of ancestors who have passed on to us their love for the Motherland and faith in good and justice. They revive the sovereignty of Russia for future generations. We recognize ourselves a part of the world community. We adopt the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Ex.2 Answer the questions:

1. When was the Constitution of the Russian Federation adopted?
2. When did it come into force?
3. What does the Constitution proclaim?
4. What does the Constitution guarantee?

Тема 20: Проблемы безопасности. Проблемы борьбы с терроризмом

Ex.1 Translate the text using the dictionary in the written form.

Russian Customs

Russia has had a Customs Service in some form for the past 1000 years. Moreover, for almost all of that history, it has been much more than a force for keeping out contraband. In fact, it has been a powerful, highly politicized administrative organ, serving mainly protectionist leaders.

The Russian Federation is in a transition period now and the role of Customs is to be a guide for the market reforms. The main task of Russian Customs is the protection of the economic interests of the country, national treasures and cultural and historical properties. Customs policy has a far greater share and importance in Russia's regulation of economic activities than in industrial countries with developed market economics.

The creation of Russian Customs was complicated by the fact that, after the disintegration of the USSR, the best-equipped and best-staffed Customs Services were outside Russia, which has acquired as a result 13,500 km of new borders with former Soviet Republics. Moreover, the State Customs Committee has seen a five-fold staff increase over the past five years. This has been matched by growing organizational complexity. The ideological imperative has been replaced.

Today the Russian Federation has a modern, multi-functioning Customs Service which is able to take a deserving place in market economy regulation and is competent to help in rapprochement between the Russian and world economies. Everyone treats the Russian Customs Service as an equal and this means that the Russian Federation is becoming a full and equal member of the world community.

Ex.2 Write an abstract of the text.

Ex.3 Read the following story. Try to memorize the dialogue.

The Smuggler

Sam Lewis was a customs officer. He used to work in a small border town. The road was usually very quiet and there were not many travelers. It was not a very interesting job, but Sam liked an easy life. About once a week he used to meet an old

man. His name was Draper. He always used to arrive at the border early in the morning in a big truck. The truck was always empty. After a while Sam became suspicious. He often used to search the truck, but never found anything. One day he asked Draper about his job. Draper laughed and said: "I am a smuggler". Last year Sam retired. He spent his savings on an expensive holiday. He flew to Bermuda, and stayed in a luxury hotel. One day he was sitting by the pool and saw Draper drinking champagne. Sam walked over to him.

Sam: Hello, there!

Draper: Hi!

Sam: Remember me?

Draper: Yes... Of course I do. You're a customs officer.

Sam: I used to be, but I'm not anymore. I retired last month. I often used to search your truck...

Draper: ...but you never found anything!

Sam: No, I didn't. Can I ask you something?

Draper: Of course you can.

Sam: Were you a smuggler?

Draper: Sure I was.

Sam: But ... the truck was always empty. What were you smuggling?

Draper: Trucks.

Тема 21: Таможенные органы против терроризма

Ex.1 Read and translate the text

Competence of Customs Bodies of Russia

Direct performance of customs affairs is entrusted to customs bodies of Russia. The State Customs Committee of Russia, regional nets of customs-houses and other institutions of Russia comprise the administration bodies system on customs affairs. When implementing customs policy, customs bodies of Russia fulfill the following main tasks:

- a) protecting the economic interests of Russia;
- b) supervising observance of legislation of Russia on customs affairs;
- c) ensuring execution of obligations of international accords signed by Russia on customs affairs;
- d) making use of customs tariff and non-tariff regulation means, transferring across the customs border of Russia commodities and other items;
- e) improving of commodities customs control and other items transferred across the customs border of Russia;
- f) joint control with the National Bank of Russia on currency operations;
- g) taking measures to protect the commodities consumers interests;
- h) creating favorable conditions to stimulate commodity circulation and passenger flow across the customs border of the country;
- i) fighting smuggling and customs rules violation;

- j) cooperation with customs and other foreign countries agencies as well as with international organizations on customs affairs;
- k) keeping on customs statistics.

Ex.2 Punctuate the following text:

Anti-Drug Alliance

Rostov Airport staff have joined the fight against drug smuggling sealing an alliance with Customs the airport authorities joined the battle against drugs when they signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Customs formally recognizing the need for close co-operation between the two organizations Rostov Airport is the third airport in Russia to enter into the anti-drug alliance with Customs after Moscow and St. Petersburg more flights and a greater number of passengers require increased vigilance by all parties and greater awareness of the potential for drug smuggling to prevent additional expense and delays to the airport and its customers the Memorandum will enable improved targeting of high-risk traffic missing delay and inconveniences to legitimate trade and transport airport staff as well as staff from other agencies and organizations working with aircraft and cargo operations will have increased awareness of drug smuggling and may help increase detection rates the airport will also be advised by Customs on how it can prevent its facilities being used by drug smugglers security and control procedures will be regularly reviewed to minimize unauthorized access to airport premises equipment and cargo shipment.

Тема 22: Что такое таможня?

Ex.1 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary.

The History of Russian Customs

The current Russian word for Customs, *tamozhnya*, originated in the times of the Mongol-Tatar yoke. The word *tamga*, in Tatar, meant "a Customs tax, the official who collected it, and the stamped seal or statement verifying that it had been paid".

Each market had its *tamozhnya*, and the right to collect duties could be purchased from the State. This right was often acquired by powerful merchants.

The Russian Customs Service, however, predates even the Mongol Yoke. Some three centuries before, in Kievan Rus, taxes were collected for the transportation of goods through the frontiers of its individual princedoms.

Thus, Russia has had a Customs Service in some form for the past 1000 years. The first Russian Customs statute was handed down in 1667. It was strict towards foreigners, who were allowed to trade only in frontier towns on pain of confiscation. Every tsar, from Peter the Great to Nicolas II, approved laws limiting the import of foreign goods and defending Russian producers.

During the Soviet period foreign trade was strictly monopolized in the USSR and Customs neither had any significant function in the economy or played any important role.

Much was done to create Customs legislation in Russia in the period 1991–94. Two important laws were adopted: "The Customs Code of the Russian Federation" and "On Customs Tariff" All provisions and regulations in these documents are of the world standard.

Russia has the world's longest border to police, much of it newly created and has a modern, multi-functioning Customs Service. It carries out the same functions as the Customs of other developed countries: fiscal functions, regulation of foreign trade by means of tariff and non-tariff methods, law enforcement, collection and keeping of customs statistics concerning foreign trade, etc.

Ex.2 Be ready to talk about the main periods of the Russian Customs development using the information given below.

10 th century	Customs Service in Kievan Rus
1137	First Customs House in Novgorod
16 th century	the appearance of the Customs Charter introduction of the Trade Statute
1653	First Customs Code
1755	Customs Statute of the USSR
December 14, 1924	first Customs Code of the USSR
December 19, 1928	Decree "On the State Customs Committee of the Russian Federation"
October 25, 1991	Decree by the President of the Russian Federation setting October 25 as Russian Customs Officer's Day
August 4, 1985	

Тема 23: Таможенные формальности

Ex.1 Read and translate the text

The moment a traveller crosses the border their luggage is taken to the customs-house by porters. Every country has its own customs regulations, which stipulate what articles are liable to duty and what are duty-free.

Sometimes an article which falls under customs restrictions and is liable to duty is allowed in duty-free if the traveller does not exceed a certain fixed quota. These are listed in a duty-free quota list. Customs restrictions also include a prohibited articles list. This is a list of items which may not be brought into a country or taken out of it. An official paper (from the proper authorities) giving permission to take items, which fall under special customs restrictions, in or out of a country is known as an import or export license.

If the traveller has any item which comes under customs restrictions he is asked to declare it. That is, he is asked to name the item, stating its value and other particulars. The declaration is made either orally or in writing on a special form.

The practice seems to vary in different countries. Upon payment of duty the traveller is given a receipt. As a rule personal effects are duty-free.

It sometimes happens that a passenger's luggage is carefully gone through in order to prevent smuggling. The formalities at the customs-house usually take some time. Only after passing through the customs does one realize that their journey is drawing to an end (or beginning, as the case might be).

Ex.2 Answer the following questions:

1. What are the duties of a customs inspector?
2. What is the meaning of the question "Have you anything to declare" one hears at the customs-house so often?
3. What is the phrase "I have nothing to declare" mean?
4. Do customs restrictions vary in different countries?
5. Have you ever gone through a customs inspection? If so relate your experience.
6. What is a duty-free item?
7. What do we mean by saying that something is an item liable to duty?
8. Why is smuggling punishable by law?
9. What does the Customs Inspected stamp stand for?
10. Can you name some of the "personal effects" one usually takes along on a journey?

Ex.3 Write an abstract of the text.

Ex.4 Give the English equivalents of the following collocations:

попадать под ограничения, осматривать (багаж), заниматься контрабандой, таможенный сбор, таможенная декларация, таможенное управление, личные вещи, пройти таможенный досмотр, таможенные правила, таможенные ограничения.

Тема 24: Таможенные тарифы, налоги и сборы

Ex.1 Read and translate the text

Pat arrived at the **airport** two hours ago to **catch** her **plane** to Tokyo. At the **check-in-counter**, a ticket agent looked at **her ticket and her passport** and **her baggage** was **checked in** (weighted on the scales). Pat's **suitcases** were very heavy, so she had to pay an **excess baggage charge** (amount of money for additional weight).

Next she was given a **boarding pass** (a ticket that allows her to get on the plane). The boarding pass has a seat number written on it, and Pat was given a window seat in the **non-smoking section**. Her suitcases were labeled and sent off to be **loaded** into the **hold** of the **airplane**.

While waiting for the **flight** to be **called**, Pat goes to the **newsstand** to buy a newspaper. Then she goes through the **security check**, where her **carry-on luggage** (the bags she is keeping with her on the plane) is searched. Then Pat goes

into the **duty-free shop** where she has a chance to buy some things cheaply. The goods she buys here are cheap because they are not taxed.

Ex.2 Answer the questions to the text:

1. When you arrive at the airport you first go to the ... counter.
2. You have to have a ... pass so that you can get on the plane.
3. After the security check, you wait in the ... lounge.
4. You can buy many things cheaply at the ... shop.
5. When you hear the announcement, you go to the ... to board your plane.

Ex.3 Put in the verbs given in brackets in the appropriate tense-forms:

When shopping, _____ receipts for all of your purchases. (keep) Upon reentering the country, be ready to show customs officials what you _____. (buy) If you _____ a duty is incorrect, appeal the assessment. (feel) If you object to the way your clearance _____ handled, get the inspector's badge number. (be) In either case, first ask to see a supervisor, then write to the port director at the address _____ on your receipt. (list) Send a copy of the receipt and other documentation. If you still _____ satisfaction you can take your case to customs headquarters in Washington. (not get)

Тема 25: Изучение языка транспортных документов

Ex.1 Read and translate the text

Customs Bodies of the Russian Federation

General Management of customs matters in Russia is executed by the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation, the President of Russia and the Government of the Russian Federation. The State Customs Committee of Russia is responsible for the direct management of customs matters.

Customs bodies of Russia constitute the system of executive organs for managing customs matters that consists of the State Customs Committee, regional customs directorates, customs houses and other customs institutions.

The foundation, reorganization and liquidation of the regional directorates is conducted by the State Customs Committee of Russia.

The Statute of the State Customs Committee is adopted by the President of Russia. Customs bodies cooperate with other state bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations and private persons.

State bodies, institutions and organizations have no right to interfere with service activities of customs bodies of Russia.

Ex.2 Find an adequate translation for the following:

1. Таможенные органы РФ непосредственно осуществляют руководство таможенным делом в России.

2. В таможенную систему России входят Государственный Таможенный Комитет РФ, региональные таможенные управления РФ, таможни РФ и прочие таможенные органы.
3. Создание, организация и реорганизация региональных таможенных управлений осуществляются ГТК.
4. Таможенные органы РФ защищают интересы страны.
5. Таможенные органы взимают таможенные пошлины, налоги и прочие таможенные платежи.
6. Осуществление таможенного контроля и таможенное оформление создают условия, способствующие ускорению товарооборота через таможенные границы РФ.
7. Таможенные органы ведут таможенную статистику внешней торговли, а также осуществляют валютный контроль в пределах своей компетенции.

Тема 26: Инспектирование таможенными властями

Ex.1 In dealing with any passenger, the single most important point to establish is "Why has this passenger travelled?"

You should:

1. Establish reasons for travel.
2. Examine passport to ascertain previous and current journeys from drug production or suspect areas. If the passenger is a frequent traveler – establish reasons for frequency of travel.
3. Examine ticket to ascertain method of payment and whether ticket matches the passenger's journey. (Remember: Late booked or cash tickets are often used by smugglers.)

All the above should be carried out for all passengers stopped to satisfy you as to their reasons for traveling. Your basic questions:

1. Is this all your baggage? Did you pack it yourself?
2. Do you know what the baggage contains?
3. Are you carrying any items for anyone else? Are you traveling alone?
4. Do you know what the Customs allowances are? (Check that the passenger has correct baggage reclaim tags.)

Ex.1 Read and translate the text

Airport Tests Passenger Eye Ids

Heathrow Airport is testing a new hi-tech identity system which examines a passenger's eye, rather than their passport as they go through immigration control. Heathrow is the first UK airport to carry out a large-scale trial of the iris recognition technology, which was unveiled at the airport last Friday.

The aim is to speed up the movement of passengers through the terminal and detect illegal immigrants.

A total of 2,000 passengers who frequently fly from North America to Heathrow on Virgin and British Airways flights are taking part in the five-month trial.

Each passenger will have an image of one of their eye's iris stored on computer. Instead of showing their passport on arrival they will go into a kiosk where in seconds a camera will check that the pattern of their iris matches computer records. If so a barrier will automatically open.

The trial will test the technology and gauge passenger reaction.

Ex.3 Say whether the following statements are true or false:

1. A new hi-tech identity system examines a passenger's ear rather than their passport as they go through immigration control.
2. Heathrow is the first USA airport to carry out such an experiment.
3. The aim of the system is to speed up the movement of passengers through the terminal.
4. Passengers who frequently fly from North America to Heathrow are taking part in a six-month trial.
5. Each passenger will have an image of their eyes' iris stored on computer.

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