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ФИО: Локтионова Оксана Геннадьевна

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Кафедра международных отношений и лингвистики

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по учебной работе

О.Г. Локтионова

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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (ВТОРОЙ) (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

Методические указания по организации
самостоятельной работы студентов
направления подготовки 41.03.05 «Международные отношения»,
направленность (профиль) «Бизнес аналитика и деловое
администрирование в международных отношениях»

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Составитель Л.А. Чернышёва

Рецензент
Кандидат педагогических наук, доцент *Е.А. Сентущева*

Иностранный язык (второй) (английский) : методические указания для организации самостоятельной работы студентов направления подготовки 41.03.05 Международные отношения, направленность (профиль) «Бизнес-аналитика и деловое администрирование в международных отношениях» / Юго-Зап. гос. ун-т; сост. Л.А. Чернышёва. – Курск: ЮЗГУ, 2026. – 70 с.: Библиогр. с. 70

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

Методические указания составлены на основании рабочей программы дисциплины, соответствующей учебному плану направления подготовки 41.03.05 Международные отношения, направленность (профиль) «Бизнес-аналитика и деловое администрирование в международных отношениях».

Предназначены для студентов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 41.03.05 Международные отношения, направленность (профиль) «Бизнес-аналитика и деловое администрирование в международных отношениях».

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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 «Международные отношения» 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 лабораторными 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 для самостоятельной работы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (второй) (английский)» являются составной частью УМК для специальности 41.03.05 Международные отношения.

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.

4.3 Самостоятельная работа студентов (СРС)

Таблица 4.3 – Самостоятельная работа студентов

№ п/п	Наименование раздела (темы) дисциплины	Срок выполнения	Время, затрачиваемое на выполнение СРС, час.
1	2	3	4
1 семестр			
1	Окно в мир английского языка. Хронологические и территориальные границы функционирования английского языка	1-3 неделя	16
2	Семья: современные тенденции. Проблема «отцов и детей». Влияние семьи на выбор профессии	4-7 неделя	14
3	Семейная политика в России: проблема защиты детей.	8-9 неделя	18,85
4	Современный образ жизни: город и «деревня»	10-12 неделя	16
5	Спорт и искусство как составные части современной культуры; вклад России в мировую культуру	13-16 неделя	22
6	Охрана здоровья в России и в англоязычных странах	17-18 неделя	20
2 семестр			
7	Проблемы защиты окружающей среды в контексте международных отношений	1-2 неделя	44
8	Многообразие наций и национальностей	3-4 неделя	44
9	Человек в XXI веке: достижения, проблемы, угрозы человечеству	5-7 неделя	46,85
10	Роль средств массовой информации в современном обществе	8-12 неделя	44
11	Образование: проблемы средней и высшей школы в России. Великобритании и США	13-14 неделя	44
12	Выбор профессии; карьера дипломата	15-18 неделя	46
3 семестр			
13	Знакомьтесь: Великобритания	1-3 неделя	32
14	Из истории государственного развития Великобритании	4-6 неделя	34
15	Особенности национального характера и национальная самобытность	7-9 неделя	30

16	Государственно-политическое устройство Великобритании и США	10-13 неделя	34
17	Внешняя политика Великобритании и США (политические, экономические, военные аспекты)	14-18 неделя	30,85
18	Государственно-политическое устройство РФ. СНГ	1-2 неделя	36
4 семестр			
19	Внешняя политика России (политические, экономические, военные аспекты). Участие России в работе международных организаций	3-5 неделя	18
20	Проблемы безопасности	6-7 неделя	18
21	Проблемы борьбы с терроризмом		18
22	Проблемы войны и мира, их решение на современном этапе. Роль дипломатии в решении военных конфликтов	8-9 неделя	18
23	Социально-экономическое неравенство: бедные и богатые страны и люди	10-12 неделя	17,9
24	Теория международных отношений. Основные понятия международных отношений	13-18 неделя	18
5 семестр			
25	История дипломатии. Выдающиеся дипломаты мира	1-3 неделя	20
26	Дипломатическая служба. Дипломатия глав великих держав мира	4-6 неделя	22
27	Роль дипломатии в укреплении доверия между странами	7-8 неделя	20
28	Международные конфликты и их урегулирование	9-10 неделя	19,9
29	Международные организации/Виды международных организаций и их роль	11-14 неделя	22
30	Внутренняя политика государств мира	15-16 неделя	22

6 семестр			
31	Внешняя политика государств мира. Межгосударственные отношения	17-18 неделя	10,85
32	Английский язык – язык дипломатии и международных отношений	1-3 неделя	8
33	Изучение языка международных документов	4-6 неделя	10
34	Официальные встречи, приемы, визиты, переговоры	7-9 неделя	10
35	Личность политического лидера и государственного деятеля в современном мире	10-14 неделя	10
36	Приемы ораторского искусства и публичного выступления	15-18 неделя	10
Итого			865,2

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 around 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.

Grammar

I. 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 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

Ex. 3 Write a name of your friend or relative. Ask and answer questions with your partner

Who is she?

She is my friend.

What does she do?

She is a journalist.

Where does she work?

She works for a newspaper.

What does she like doing in her free time?

She likes listening to music.

Grammar

I. 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.

II. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form. Make sentences true to you

My mother works (work) at school. My mother doesn't work at school, she works in a factory.

1. My father _____ (come) from Belgium.
2. My grandmother _____ (live) in the next town.
3. My mother _____ (love) reading.
4. My father _____ (travel) a lot in his job.
5. My sister _____ (speak) Spanish very well. She _____ (want) to learn French.
6. My little brother _____ (watch) TV a lot.
7. My friend _____ (write) a blog on the Internet.

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

I. 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 building? _____
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? _____

II. 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.

III. 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 stores 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

I. 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 | d Get enough sleep |
| b Drink plenty of water | e Do not take stress |
| c Do not skip breakfast | 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 в контексте международных отношений

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 Read the forecast abstracts for Spain, Greece and Great Britain and pay attention to the phrases in bold

... it's December in Spain and **it is going to be cold** the whole month. But you can enjoy skiing in the mountains in the north...

... it is a wonderful spring in Greece! **We are going to have** warm days and mild nights and **the season is going to start** just in a few weeks! ...

... this year April is gorgeous and **everyone is going to enjoy** fine weather! But be careful and take an umbrella! In Britain you can be soaked during any season! ...

Ex.3 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?)

Ex. 4 Choose one city and check the weather in it for today: Amsterdam, London, Buenos Aires, Sidney, Moscow, Vladivostok, Reykjavik, New York, Lisbon, Cairo. Make phone calls to your friends in their cities and find out about the weather

Grammar

I. Choose the correct pronoun.

1. She is a person for ... very few people feel much sympathy.
a) who b) whom c) which d) why
2. The moment ... the heroine suddenly appears at the ball is the most exciting moment in the whole film.
a) which b) what c) when d) where
3. We met a woman ... had a dog with only three legs.
a) whose b) whom c) which d) who
4. Our new flat, ... we moved in about a month ago, seems like quite a cosy place.
a) which b) what c) when d) where
5. Microsoft has a lot of power in the world of computers, ... annoys some people.
a) who b) which c) where d) what
6. «1984» was written by George Orwell ... real name was Eric Blair.
a) whose b) whom c) which d) who
7. Parts of Buckingham Palace, ... the Queen lives, are open to the public.
a) who b) which c) where d) what
8. I will arrange an interview with someone ... can help you.
a) whose b) whom c) which d) who

II. Put the right preposition where it is necessary:

1. Many boys are interested ... computers.

2. My grandfather is keen ... collecting stamps.
3. People who live in cities like to spend their holidays in the country to be closer ... nature.
4. Every summer our family goes ... a hike.
5. As our mother says, we should take care ... animals.

Тема 8: Многообразие наций и национальностей

Ex.1 a) Read and translate 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.

Grammar

I. Remake the sentences using Passive Voice instead of Active:

Example: In 1876 Alexander Graham Bell, an American engineer, invented telephone. – Telephone was invented in 1876 by Alexander Graham Bell, an American engineer

1. Akito Morita (Japan) developed the first personal stereo – Sony Walkman.
2. In 1908 James M. Spangler from the USA built the first vacuum cleaner.
3. In 1908 US automobile manufacturer Henry Ford created the world's first car assembly line.
4. John Logie Baird from Scotland invented television in 1926.
5. Nicephore Nience from France pioneered photography in 1829.
6. In 1981 Bill Gates (USA) created Microsoft-DOS (Disk Operating System).
7. In 1895 the Lumier brothers patented their cinematography and opened the world's first cinema in Paris.
8. Wilbur and Orville Wright built the first airplane in 1903 (USA).
9. Scottish scientist Ian Wilmat developed the idea of cloning in 1997.
10. Karl Benz produced the world's first petrol-driven motor-car in Germany in 1885.

II. Fill in the blanks with Present Perfect

1. She ... a letter to me. (write)

2. Their team ... the match. (win)
3. He always ... in the class. (top)
4. We ... our work. (finish)
5. Why you not ... the bill? (pay)
6. He ... his mistake. (realize)
7. I ... to this flat recently. (shift)
8. I ... not my pen. (find)
9. She ... her pen. (lose)

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

I. Make up sentences to complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in *the Present Continuous*

I

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 образования 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

I. 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 дипломата

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

I. 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.

II. 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, rattier 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 ...

Ex. 3 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?

Grammar

I. Fill in the gaps with appropriate verbs in Present or Past Simple

1. I (to go) to the gym at seven o'clock every day
2. I (to go) to the gym at seven o'clock yesterday.
3. John (to clean) his teeth every morning at 7.30 o'clock.
4. Yesterday John (to clean) his teeth at a half past seven in the morning.
5. Jane (not to do) English exercises every day.
6. Jane (not to do) English exercises yesterday.
7. His brother (to drink) coffee with milk every day.
8. His brother (to drink) coffee with milk yesterday.

9. Her husband (to like) his job. He (to go) to his office by bus. He (to go) to the office at 9 am every day.
10. Her husband usually (to go) to his office by bus. He (to come) to the office at 9.30 am yesterday.

II. Fill in the gaps with appropriate verbs in Present or Past Simple

1. I (to study) English every day.
2. You (to come) to my place yesterday?
3. He (to live) in Dubai.
4. How long it (to take) you to get to the City Mall?
5. What you (to study) every Friday?
6. We (to have) dinner with my family yesterday.
7. His computer (to be) ready yesterday.
8. My friend (to like) running in the park every morning.

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?

Grammar

I. Translate sentences into Russian paying attention to different forms of the infinitive

1. He seemed to know all about it.
2. He didn't like to be laughed at.
3. We are waiting for his new novel to be published in English.
4. It was pleasant to

be driving the car again. 5. His music seems to have been influenced by the rock culture of the seventies. 6. Young children often ask to be taken to the zoo. 7. She pretended to have been eating for so long not to join us. 8. She seemed to have forgotten our quarrel. 9. I took the article to have been written by my brother. 10. The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock seems to have been forced. 11. "Tom appears to be overtaking Mike on the last lap. – Yes, he's passed him!" 12. Ann claimed to have been invited to Tom Cruise's wedding while she was in America. 13. I see that to be sent to prison for five years has taught you nothing.

II. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive

1. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city. 2. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris. 3. You had better (to call) our distributors at once. 4. We are happy (to invite) to the party. 5. That firm is reported (to conduct) negotiations for the purchase of sugar. 6. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow. 7. He didn't hear me (to knock) at the door. 8. I want (to inform) of her arrival. 9. Our sportsmen are proud (to win) the cup. 10. He is known (to work) on the problem for many years. 11. The representative of the firm asked for the documents (to send) by air mail.

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

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

- Your aunt is ill. I'm sure you _____ visit her!
- I'm going to buy a car, so I _____ get a driving license.
- The secretary _____ answer lots of emails.
- We _____ leave at 6 a.m. to catch the train.
- Perhaps, you _____ be more careful.
- We _____ buy a present for Sam's birthday!
- I think you _____ go and see your dentist.
- Yesterday he _____ sit up late with the project.
- I think you _____ go to Russia in January. It's too cold there!
- We _____ call on our Granny. We haven't seen her for ages!
- We can go to a café. I _____ work this Saturday.

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

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

III. Fill in the gaps with the adjectives in the comparative or superlative

- Our hotel is _____ than all the others in the town. (cheap)
- The United States is very large, but Russia is _____. (large)
- What's _____ country in the world? (small)
- 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

Grammar

I. Make infinitives (add *to*) or gerunds (add *-ing*) of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch)
2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go)
3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait)
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go)
6. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark)
7. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
8. We were hungry, so I suggested ... dinner early. (have)
9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk ... the train. (miss)
10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope ... something soon. (find)

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

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

Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation and the Modern World

The current stage of the world development is characterized by profound changes in the geopolitical landscape largely provoked or accelerated by the global financial and economic crisis. International relations are in the process of transition, the essence of which is the creation of a polycentric system of international relations. That process is not an easy one. It is accompanied by increased economic and political turbulence at the global and regional levels. International relations become increasingly complex and unpredictable.

The ability of the West to dominate world economy and politics continues to diminish. The global power and development potential is now more dispersed and is shifting to the East, primarily to the Asia-Pacific region. The emergence of new global economic and political actors with Western countries trying to preserve their traditional positions enhances global competition, which is manifested in growing instability in international relations.

With the reduced risk of a large-scale war, including a nuclear one, the balance of military power between states and groups of states is changing. Efforts to build up or modernize offensive potentials, to create and deploy new types of weapons erode the global security architecture based on international treaties and agreements in the area of arms control.

Ex.2 Provide brief information on these points

1. What countries are friendly with Russia?
2. What is the Russian policy on foreign investment?
3. What is the Ukraine vs Russia agreement?

Grammar

I. Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in the present perfect simple or continuous

1. I _____ already _____ (answer) all the questions.
2. She _____ (not/ see) her mother for a long time.
3. How long _____ she _____ (wait) for us?
4. We _____ (know) each other since we were children.
5. _____ you _____ (find) the type of coat you wanted?
6. He is sunburnt. He _____ (sit) in the sun too long.
7. They _____ (be) to India twice since they got married.
8. Your clothes smell bad. _____ you _____ (smoke)?
9. Michael Phelps _____ (swim) for three hours.

II. Choose the most suitable verb tense to complete the sentences

1. It has snowed/ has been snowing since I arrived.
2. I have never travelled/ have never been travelling by plane.
3. Have you ever seen / have you ever been seeing this movie?
4. We have toured / have been touring England. Now we are in Birmingham.
5. I have had/ have been having this car for more than ten years.
6. He has worked / has been working for hours

III. Choose the correct word

1. A *journey/voyage* from London to Paris can now be completed in under 3 hours.
2. During our holiday we took a boat *cruise/trip* to the islands.
3. The idea of going on a sea *voyage/tour* fascinated him.
4. His second *trip/voyage* (1493-96) led to the discovery of several Caribbean islands.
5. Air *journey/travel* is much faster and cheaper nowadays compared to fifty or sixty years ago.
6. I've got to pick up the tickets from the *tour/ travel* agent.
7. He was a young sailor on his first sea *voyage/journey*.

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. Legislation 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.

Grammar

I. Complete the following sentences with infinitives (add *to*) or gerunds (add *-ing*) of the verbs below to make them grammatically correct

1. He tried to avoid ... my question. 2. Could you please stop ... so much noise? 3. I enjoy ... to music. 4. I considered ... for the job but in the end I decided against it. 5. Have you finished ... your hair yet? 6. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk ... knocked down. 7. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on 8. I don't mind you the phone as long as you pay for all your calls. 9. Hello! Fancy ... you here! What a surprise! 10. I've put off ... the letter so many times. I really must do it today. 11. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody ... so stupid? 12. Sarah gave up ... to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

II. Make infinitives (with or without *to*) or gerunds (add *-ing*) of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct

1. She doesn't allow ... in the house. (smoke) 2. I've never been to Iceland but I'd like ... there. (go) 3. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me ... ? (do) 4. She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let me ... it. (read) 5. We were kept at the police station for two hours and then we were allowed ... (go) 6. Where would you recommend me ... for my holidays? (go) 7. I wouldn't recommend ... in that restaurant. The food is awful. (eat) 8. The film was very sad. It made me ... (cry).

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?

Grammar

I. Make infinitives (add *to*) or gerunds (add *-ing*) of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch)
2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go)
3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait)
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go)
6. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark)
7. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
8. We were hungry, so I suggested ... dinner early. (have)
9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk ... the train. (miss)
10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope ... something soon. (find)

Тема 20: Проблемы безопасности

Ex.1 Read the information

What is the difference between alliance and collective security?

Traditional alliances were directed against specific threats and defined precise obligations for specific groups of countries linked by shared national interests or mutual security concerns. Collective security defines no particular threat, guarantees no individual nation, and discriminates against none.

What is the difference between collective security and collective defense?

Allies of collective defence generally move synchronously or at least in the same direction. However, collective security partners could compete or have diametrically opposing priorities and actions in certain domains while still collaborating in other domains.

What are the advantages of collective security?

There are so many advantages of collective security -

1. Admits the presence of international organisations
2. Global preponderance of power
3. It is a deterrent power war
4. A device of power management

What is the role of the UN in collective security?

The UN accomplishes this by working to prevent conflict, helping parties in conflict make peace, deploying peacekeepers, and creating the conditions to allow peace to hold and flourish. These activities often overlap and should reinforce one another, to be effective.

Ex.2 Summarize the information about 'Security concerns' in about 80 words

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.

Grammar

I. Choose the correct variant

1. I have found a good job. It's in Brazil. I ... to go to Brazil. I don't like living in cold climates.
 a. have always wanted b. always wanted c. is wanting
2. He came in and saw Nelly who
 a. strange picture. a. drew b. is drawing c. was drawing
3. Before Adam got married, he ... to the mountains every summer.
 a. went b. goes c. had gone
4. A group of scientists are travelling around Africa. How many countries ... already, I wonder?
 a. have they visited b. they have visited c. do they visit
5. When I first ... to England in 1998, I spoke good English.
 a. came b. had come c. was coming
6. I didn't see Linda last month because she ... around Europe at that time.
 a. travelled b. was travelling c. had travelled
7. By the time I come home, the children won't have gone to bed, they ... for me.
 a. waited b. wait c. will be waiting
8. Linda's apartment looks nice and tidy because she ... it this week.
 a. redecorates b. is redecorating c. has redecorated
9. I looked everywhere for my car keys and then I remembered that my son ... the car to work.
 a. was taking b. had taken c. took
10. While I ... a robber climbed into the room through the window.
 a. had slept b. was sleeping c. slept
11. After Jerry enters a Medical school, he ... Chemistry for more than four years.
 a. will study b. study c. studies

Тема 21: Проблемы борьбы с терроризмом

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

What Is Terrorism?

Terrorism is the sustained, clandestine use of violence, including murder, kidnapping, hijacking, and bombings, to achieve a political purpose. In popular usage, however, as influenced by politicians and the media, – terrorism is now increasingly used as a generic term for all kinds of political violence, especially as manifested in revolutionary and guerilla wars. The deliberate killing of civilians to intimidate the civilian population or government is one of the worst features of modern terrorism. One important characteristic of modern terrorism is its quest for spectacular horror effects in order to attract media. Terrorism of today is internationally dimensioned. Terrorists can slip across national frontiers and are given support by a few countries. Prevention of domestic terrorism is in general the problem of local law enforcement agencies or security forces. Such countries as the USA, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Canada, France, and Japan promised to deny terrorist suspects entry into their countries to bring about close cooperation between the police and security forces in their countries, to place severe restrictions on diplomatic missions suspected of being involved in terrorism, and to cooperate in a number of other ways.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. Why do terrorists take hostages?
2. Why do some governments always refuse to agree to terrorist demands?
3. Why is terrorism of today internationally dimensioned?

Ex.2 Comment on the following

1. “Everyone’s worried about stopping terrorism. Well, there’s really an easy way: Stop participating in it.” – Noam Chomsky, American linguist (1928)
2. “How can you have a war on terrorism when war itself is terrorism?” – Howard Zinn, American historian (1922-2010)

Grammar

I. Find in the text above sentences with the Participles and define their forms and functions.

II. Find in the text above sentences with the Gerund and define their forms and functions.

III. Find in the text above sentences with the Infinitive and define their forms and functions.

IV. Translate the sentences into English using active vocabulary

1. Кто является, как правило, основными жертвами терактов?
2. Стратегия террористов – это совершение насильственных актов.
3. Каждая страна делает что-то, чтобы убить терроризм, но по-прежнему отряды комбатантов не удается ликвидировать до конца.

4. США пострадало от ряда террористических актов. Самый ужасный случился 11 сентября 2001.
5. Особенно печально, когда дети становятся мишенью террористов.
6. Почему терроризм – это огромная угроза для всего человечества?
7. Отдельные личности, определенные группы или даже правительства могут совершить террористические действия.
8. Требуется большие усилия, чтобы захватывать террористов и предотвращать их действия.

Тема 22: Проблемы войны и мира, их решение на современном этапе. Роль дипломатии в решении военных конфликтов

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

The International System has been marked by wars, peace, and diplomacy, each playing a crucial role in shaping the strategic history of the world. In the realm of international relations, war, peace and diplomacy form the central themes of interaction between states. War and peace have been used interchangeably to not only claim territories, but also to engage with each other.

With the development of diplomacy as a means of interaction between sovereign states, a new frontier was opened. However, there remains lessons from significant epochs concerning war and its engagement which offer crucial insights into international relations. Wars have led to the creation of new states, the destruction of empires, and the emergence of new power dynamics. Diplomacy, on the other hand, has been used to resolve conflicts and reach peaceful settlements. The International System has been marked by numerous wars that have shaped the strategic landscape of the world. Wars have been responsible for the creation of new states, the destruction of empires, and the emergence of new power dynamics. Peace has also played a crucial role in shaping the International System. The end of World War II marked the beginning of a period of relative peace in Europe, marked by the formation of the European Union, which has played a critical role in promoting economic cooperation and reducing the likelihood of conflict. Nations should prioritize peaceful means of resolving conflicts over wars.

Secondly, diplomatic efforts should be encouraged and supported to resolve conflicts and promote peace, and the international community should continue to work towards global cooperation to promote peace and stability.

Ex.2 Write an abstract of the text

Grammar

I. Open the brackets where necessary and complete the sentences.

1. Michael would not agree even if you (to ask) him.
2. If they (mention) this yesterday, everything would have been done.
3. If I (to find) that letter, I'll show it to you.
4. If I meet him, I (to invite) him.
5. Would they come if we (to invite) them?
6. The boss (be) very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.

II. Put the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense form:

1. If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion.
2. She ... (help) us if we ... (ask).
3. If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year.
4. I ... (not talk) to you anymore if you ... (insult) me.
5. If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ... (be angry) with him.
6. If it ... (rain), we ... (stay) at home.

III. Put the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense form:

1. If you ... (have) a driving license, you ... (get) this job.
2. My dog ... (be) 20 years old today if it ... (be) alive.
3. I ... (go) to the police if I ... (be) you.
4. If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer.
5. Tom ... (not eat) much "fast food" if his wife ... (cook) at home.
6. If Susan ... (move) to Tokyo, she ... (live) near her sister.

Тема 23: Социально-экономическое неравенство: бедные и богатые страны и люди

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

Today, wherever people live, they don't have to look far to confront inequalities. Inequality in its various forms is an issue that will define our time. Confronting inequalities has moved to the forefront of many global policy debates as a consensus has emerged that all should enjoy equal access to opportunity.

Since the 1990s inequality across all individuals in the world declined for the first time since the 1820s. Reinforcing this trend, we have mostly seen income inequality between countries decline. Yet income inequality within countries has risen, this is the form of inequality people feel on a daily basis.

Inequalities are not only driven and measured by income, but are determined by other factors – gender, age, origin, ethnicity, disability, class, and religion. These factors determine inequalities of opportunity which continue to persist, within and between countries. In some parts of the world, these divides are

becoming more pronounced. Meanwhile, gaps in newer areas, such as access to online and mobile technologies, are emerging. The result is a complex mix of internal and external challenges that will continue to grow over the next years.

b) Put 4-5 questions to the text

Grammar

I. Fill in the gaps with the adjectives in the comparative or superlative

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

II. 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.

III. Correct the mistakes

1. I have been though about a solution.
2. They haven't been finishing the exercise.
3. My friend Lara have been giving me a lot of support.
4. Look at them. They have dancing all night long.
5. David and Ann have been knowing each other for years.
6. I have been a teacher for eight years.

Тема 24: Теория международных отношений. Основные понятия международных отношений

Ex.1 a) Read and translate the text

The theory of International Relations

International Relations (IR) is a branch of political science. It represents the study of foreign affairs and global issues among states within the international system, including the roles of states, inter-governmental organisations (IGOs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and multinational corporations (MNCs). It is both an academic and public policy field, and can be either positive or

normative as it both seeks to analyse as well as formulate the foreign policy of particular states.

Apart from political science, IR draws upon such diverse fields as economics, history, law, philosophy, geography, sociology, anthropology, psychology, and cultural studies. It involves a diverse range of issues, from globalisation and its impacts on societies and state sovereignty to ecological sustainability, nuclear proliferation, nationalism, economic development, terrorism, organised crime, human security, and human rights.

b) Classify the aspects of IR given below according to which branch of science they belong to:

foreign affairs	organised crime
culture	human rights
public policy	globalisation
economic policy	nuclear proliferation
state sovereignty	independence
human security	territorial conflicts
philosophy	international trade
ecology	marketing
terrorism	negotiations
oil security	

c) Say which of the aspects mentioned above belong to the academic discipline you study

VOCABULARY FOCUS

Relations between two states are called **bilateral relations**. Thus, relations between more than two states are **multilateral relations**.

Negotiations are talks and a **treaty** is an agreement usually arrived at as a result of the talks.

Proliferation suggests some multiplication, causing to increase in number. **Nonproliferation** is opposite in meaning and is usually associated with **nonproliferation of nuclear weapons**.

Sovereignty is a country's independence. **Sovereign** states **pursue/conduct** both **internal** (home/domestic) **policy** and **external** (foreign) **policy** which is usually government concern in **foreign affairs** (relations).

Use the above words to complete the following sentences:

1. A state is considered to be _____ if its _____ is recognized by other states.
2. The _____ relations between Russia and Belarus are extending.
3. In its _____ policy the Republic of Belarus maintains friendly _____ relations in Europe, Asia and Latin America.
4. Sensible politicians are concerned about _____ of nuclear weapons.
5. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the outcome of _____ with other countries on political issues.
6. The _____ on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons was signed by the countries that possessed them.

Ex.2 Read and answer the following questions:

1. What is International Relations?
2. What does the term "International Relations" mean?
3. What was the first important international organization?
4. What is meant by "high politics" and "low politics"?

International Relations is a branch of Political Science dealing with interactions between actors (typically states) in the international system. There are several schools of thought which claim to provide a theoretical model for International Relations, and therefore understand or even predict the behavior of actors on the world stage. Theories of International Relations can be broadly classified into Rationalist and Constructivist groups.

The term "International Relations" is used to describe a phenomenon in its broader sense and therefore is wider than "International Politics" which as a term describes exclusively military and political relations.

The term "International Relations" came to existence at a time when "nation" was considered identical with "state". This identification became much more visible during the second part of the 19th century, when the right of every nation to acquire its own government emerged. This right was particularly outlined at the beginning of the 20th century in the League of Nations Charter, in which the term "state" was actually replaced by "nation". Because of the fact that the League of Nations was the first important international organization this connection between "state" and "nation" was instituted. From this point on and despite the fact that "International Relations" literally refer to relations between nations, the term is widely used to describe the relations between states.

With the creation of international/multinational organizations came the transformation of the international environment which changed the role of the state. At this point the international organizations are thought to be one of the international actors along with the states. Because of the shift of influence

described above, the term "International Relations" may refer to the relations between international organizations. In this context "International Relations" reflect a more limited view as they are mainly about political and military relations known as "high politics" and economic relations known as "low politics".

Grammar

I. Rewrite the following sentences in the negative and interrogative forms

1. They have done all the work.
2. The baby has been crying for a long time.
3. The doctor has prescribed me an antibiotic.
4. She has been speaking on the phone for half an hour.
5. I have been cleaning the house all day.

II. Put the verbs into the correct form: Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous

The workers ... (to be) on a strike for three weeks when the agreement on pay ... (to be reached). When she got the results of her medical tests, she realized that she ... (to be feeling) ill since she ... (to be) on holiday. The door was unlocked. She ... (to wonder) who ... (to leave) the door open. He (to play) football when the ball (to hit) his head. He ... (to drive) to work for half an hour when suddenly his car ... (to break) down. When he arrived at the office he ... (to discover) that he ... (to leave) all the necessary papers at home. Susan ... (to type) some letters when the boss ... (to ask) her into his office. She looked tired. She ... (to type) letters all morning. Yesterday afternoon it ... (still to rain) when I ... (to get) home. He ... (to clean) the car when the phone rang, so he ... (not to answer) it. When I ... (to be) little, my mother ... (to use) to feed me. Jane's clothes were wet. She ... (to wash) her dog. Jerry ... (to be) nervous, for he ... (never to flow) in an aeroplane before. I ... (never to like) going to the cinema on my own when I was a teenager. Kate ... (to dance), but when she saw a newcomer she ... (to stop).

Тема 25: История дипломатии. Выдающиеся дипломаты мира

Ex.1 a) Read and translate the text

A diplomat is a person appointed by a state to conduct diplomacy with another state or international organization. The main functions of diplomats are representation and protection of the interests and of the sending state, as well as the promotion of information and peaceful relations between states.

Diplomats in posts collect and report information that could affect national interests, often with advice about how the home country government should respond. Diplomats have the job of conveying, in the most persuasive way possible, the views of the home government to the governments to which they are accredited and, in doing so, to try to convince those governments to act in ways that suit home country interests. In this way, diplomats are part of the beginning

and the end of each loop in the continuous process through which foreign policy is made.

In general, it has become harder for diplomats to act autonomously. Whereas in the past Thomas Jefferson could write to his Secretary of State, "We have not heard from our Ambassador in Spain for two years. If we do not hear from him this year, let us write him a letter", secure communication systems, emails and mobile telephones can track down and instruct the most reclusive head of mission. The same technology in reverse gives diplomats the capacity for more immediate input about the policy-making processes in the home capital.

Secure email has transformed the contact between diplomats and the ministry. It is less likely to be leaked, and enables more personal contact than the formal cablegram, with its wide distribution and impersonal style.

Diplomats have generally been considered members of an exclusive and prestigious profession. The public image of diplomats has been described as "a caricature of pinstriped men gliding their way around a neverending global cocktail party" J. W. Burton has noted that "despite the absence of any specific professional training, diplomacy has a high professional status, due perhaps to a degree of secrecy and mystery that its practitioners self-consciously promote." The state supports the high status, privileges and self-esteem of its diplomats in order to support its own international status and position.

While posted overseas, there is a danger that diplomats may become disconnected from their own country and culture. Sir Harold Nicolson acknowledged that diplomats can become "denationalised, internationalised and therefore dehydrated, an elegant empty husk".

b) Answer the following questions:

1. Who is a diplomat?
2. What are his functions?
3. What is his status and public image?
4. What psychological problems can a diplomat have?

c) Make a report

Martin Luther King was a Baptist minister, who believed in the principles of nonviolent protest and all his life struggled for racial equality. King, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, was assassinated in 1968 in Memphis.

Find information about M. L. King and present it in class.

Grammar

I. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

1. It was a complicated matter, but she felt it effectively.
2. In the end, the regiment had to surrender the enemy.
3. Did you benefit your business trip?
4. All our hopes hinged the firm's success.
5. Every citizen must

obey the law. 6. The committee adopted a programme aimed reducing pollution. 7. There is not much demand goods of this sort. 8. The country depend heavily its tourist trade.

II. Translate sentences into Russian paying attention to different forms of the infinitive

1. He seemed to know all about it. 2. He didn't like to be laughed at. 3. We are waiting for his new novel to be published in English. 4. It was pleasant to be driving the car again. 5. His music seems to have been influenced by the rock culture of the seventies. 6. Young children often ask to be taken to the zoo. 7. She pretended to have been eating for so long not to join us. 8. She seemed to have forgotten our quarrel. 9. I took the article to have been written by my brother. 10. The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock seems to have been forced. 11. "Tom appears to be overtaking Mike on the last lap. – Yes, he's passed him!" 12. Ann claimed to have been invited to Tom Cruise's wedding while she was in America. 13. I see that to be sent to prison for five years has taught you nothing.

Тема 26: Дипломатическая служба. Дипломатия глав великих держав мира

Ex.1 a) Read and translate the text

His Majesty's Diplomatic Service (HMDS) is the diplomatic service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, dealing with foreign affairs and representing British interests overseas, as opposed to the Home Civil Service, which deals with domestic affairs. It employs around 14,000 people, roughly one-third of whom are crown servants working directly for the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, either in London or abroad. The remaining two-thirds are employed locally by one of nearly 270 British diplomatic missions abroad (such as embassies, consulates and high commissions). The Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is also the Head of the Diplomatic Service.

Entry into the Diplomatic Service is highly competitive. In 2018, 12,266 applicants sought to join the Diplomatic Service fast stream. Seventy-one were successful, representing 0.6% of those who applied. This compares to the general civil service faststream, also highly competitive, in which 9.1% of candidates were successful. Until around 2009 members of the Diplomatic Service could also formally receive a Royal Commission, signed by the Foreign Secretary and by the monarch, as members of a Crown service.

b) Put 4-5 questions to the text

Ex.2 Translate into English using the active vocabulary:

1. Сотрудники дипломатической службы должны уметь говорить четко, кратко и убедительно.
2. Нужны коллективные меры для устранения угрозы миру, возникшей в этом районе.
3. Страны должны воздерживаться от применения силы при урегулировании спорных вопросов.
4. Устав не дает ООН права вмешиваться в дела, входящие во внутреннюю компетенцию государств.
5. Дипломаты и политики призваны разъяснять и проводить политику своего государства.
6. Мы должны содействовать соблюдению основных прав человека для всех, без различия расы, пола и религии.
7. В настоящее время большая часть дипломатической деятельности осуществляется аккредитованными должностными лицами, такими как посланники и послы.

Grammar

I. Fill in the blanks with prepositions

1. The Chairman can't be here today, so I'm going to speak his behalf. 2. Unfortunately, the travel agent hasn't responded our complaint so far. 3. In answer your question, I'll show you another diagram. 4. There're no easy answers today's environmental problems. 5. Has he answered all your questions? 6. How do you answer the criticism that your government has done nothing to help the refugees. 7. The Minister couldn't account the fact that the inflation rate was still very high. 8. The new law doesn't refer land used for farming.

II. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive

1. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city. 2. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris. 3. You had better (to call) our distributors at once. 4. We are happy (to invite) to the party. 5. That firm is reported (to conduct) negotiations for the purchase of sugar. 6. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow. 7. He didn't hear me (to knock) at the door. 8. I want (to inform) of her arrival. 9. Our sportsmen are proud (to win) the cup. 10. He is known (to work) on the problem for many years. 11. The representative of the firm asked for the documents (to send) by air mail.

Тема 27: Роль дипломатии в укреплении доверия между странами

Ex.1 a) Read and translate the text

Diplomacy is the art, the science, and the means by which nations, groups, or individuals conduct their affairs, in ways to safeguard their interests and promote their political, economic, cultural or scientific relations, while maintaining peaceful relationships.

Diplomacy is important in establishing and maintaining relationships with other countries, addressing existing problems, and obtaining maximum gain in line with a country's interests.

Diplomacy is the main instrument of foreign policy which represents the broader goals and strategies that guide a state's interactions with the rest of the world. International treaties, agreements, alliances, and other manifestations of international relations are usually the result of diplomatic negotiations and processes. Diplomats may also help shape a state by advising government officials.

Modern diplomatic methods, practices, and principles originated largely from 17th-century European custom. Beginning in the early 20th century, diplomacy became professionalized; the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, ratified by most of the world's sovereign states, provides a framework for diplomatic procedures, methods, and conduct. Most diplomacy is now conducted by accredited officials, such as envoys and ambassadors, through a dedicated foreign affairs office. Diplomats operate through diplomatic missions, most commonly consulates and embassies, and rely on a number of support staff; the term diplomat is thus sometimes applied broadly to diplomatic and consular personnel and foreign ministry officials.

b) Answer the questions:

1. What is the simple definition of diplomacy?
2. Why is diplomacy important?
3. What is an example of diplomacy?
4. What issues should be taken into account while preparing an international meeting?
5. What is the importance of international meetings?

Grammar

I. Put *must* or *mustn't*

1. Before you board a plane, you put your luggage on the scale, and you pass the passport control.
2. Before getting on a plane, you show your boarding card.
3. You fasten your seat-belt during take-off and landing.
4. Passengers use radio-sets on board a plane.
5. You use the toilet during take-off or landing.
6. You smoke in the toilet on board the plane at any time.
7. Passengers smoke in the no-smoking area.

8. After landing, you stay in your seat until the plane has come to a standstill.
9. You follow the signs during the flight.
10. You block the aisle during the flight.
11. He realized that he do it. It was dangerous.
12. You stop sleeping at your work.
13. I send the fax today?
14. You speak to your children in such a way. It's bad.

II. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to modal verbs

1. He might have known that the weight of a body is usually denoted by the letter "P".
2. One of the most interesting applications of these machines may have been in underwater work.
3. This plant must have been put in operation long ago.
4. He couldn't have broken the instrument during the experiment.
5. He couldn't have known that light and radio waves are of a similar nature.
6. All the preparations must have been completed long ago.
7. They must have paid more attention to the problem of corrosive wear.

III. Choose the appropriate verb

1. I ... go and see the doctor at 11 o'clock tomorrow.
a) must b) have to c) am to
2. You ... buy this book. I have it.
a) needn't b) mustn't c) may
3. We ... speak English very well.
a) may b) can c) have to
4. ... you pass me the salt, please?
a) should b) could c) might
5. You ... knock before entering.
a) ought to b) are to c) have to

IV. Translate these sentences into Russian paying attention to the modal equivalent have to:

1. They would have to search high and low to find a better speaker.
2. They had to search high and low to find a better lecturer.
3. They had to search for a replacement.
4. You will have to keep your word. Though I understand it is next to impossible.
5. The government had to introduce this law to curb un-employment.
6. They had to increase the price by 1 per cent to maintain the profit.
7. To economize on the electricity they have to reduce the working hours.

Тема 28: Международные конфликты и их регулирование

Ex.1 a) Read and translate the text

Modern international conflicts are complex confrontations between global actors, driven by conflicting interests over power, resources, or ideology. They manifest in various forms, including diplomatic disputes, economic sanctions, armed clashes, cyberattacks, and information warfare. These conflicts are increasingly hybrid, blending traditional and non-traditional methods, posing significant challenges to global stability.

An international conflict is a confrontation stemming from contradictory interests among states, peoples, or organizations globally. These disputes range from subtle disagreements to overt hostilities, impacting global stability. Understanding their multifaceted nature is crucial for effective resolution and prevention efforts, as they encompass a broad spectrum of interactions beyond just armed violence. Such conflicts are not always violent; they involve incompatible goals.

b) What defines an international conflict?

Grammar

I. Choose the correct modal verb

1. He ... (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters ... (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. ... (Can/May) I use me your bike for today?
4. ... (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she ... (may/might) have moved to Africa.
6. Take an umbrella. It ... (may/can) rain.
7. You ... (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You ... (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't ... (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
10. Lara ... (can/might) get a play station for her birthday.
11. You ... (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
12. My grandfather is retired, so he ... (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.

II. 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.

III. Напишите модальные глаголы, имеющие следующие значения:

- a) должен обязательно, неизбежность;
- b) вынужденность (в силу непредвиденных обстоятельств);
- c) обусловленность планом, договоренностью;
- d) должен (следует по моему мнению, совету);
- f) следует, должен (это твой моральный долг)
- e) нет необходимости (нужды);
- g) реальная возможность, способность, умение;
- h) разрешение

IV. Укажите модальные глаголы, которые имеют форму будущего времени

V. Какой модальный глагол употребляется только в настоящем времени в отрицательной и вопросительной форме?

Тема 29: Международные организации / Виды международных организаций и их роль

Ex.1 Read and translate the text

The European Union's activities cover all areas of public policy, from health and economic policy to foreign affairs and defence. However, the extent of its powers differs greatly between areas. Depending on the area, the EU may therefore resemble a federation, for example, on monetary affairs, agricultural, trade and environmental policy or a confederation, for example, on social and economic policy, consumer protection, home affairs, or even an international organization, for example, in foreign affairs.

A key activity of the EU is the establishment and administration of a common single market, consisting of a customs union, a single currency adopted by member states, a Common Agricultural Policy, a common trade policy, and a Common Fisheries Policy.

The most important EU institutions are the Council of the European Union,

the European Commission, the European Parliament and the European Court of Justice.

As to the enlargement of the EU there were five successive enlargements, with the largest occurring on May 1, 2004, when 10 new member states joined.

In order to join the European Union, a state needs to fulfill the economic and political conditions generally known as the Copenhagen criteria, after the Copenhagen summit in June, 1993. Also, according to the EU Treaty, each current member state and the European Parliament have to agree.

Ex.2 Translate into English

Европейский союз – это межправительственное и наднациональное объединение, созданное в 1992 году Маастрихтским соглашением о Европейском союзе.

Деятельность Евросоюза касается всех сфер государственной деятельности: здравоохранения, экономики, внешней политики, обороны. Ключом всего существования Евросоюза является создание и управление единым рынком, который объединяет таможенный союз, единую валюту, единую сельскохозяйственную, торговую и рыбоохранную политику.

Самыми важными учреждениями Евросоюза являются Совет Евросоюза, Еврокомиссия, Парламент Евросоюза и Европейский судебный орган.

Чтобы присоединиться к Евросоюзу, государство должно выполнить ряд экономических и политических условий, известных как Копенгагенский критерий. К тому же в соответствии с соглашением Евросоюза каждый нынешний член Евросоюза должен одобрить это вступление.

Ex.3 Answer the questions:

1. What is the European Union?
2. When was the European Union established?
3. What were the purposes of the European Union creation?
4. What countries joined the European Union in 2004?
5. Do you want Ukraine to join the European Union?
6. What was the largest enlargement of the EU?
7. How many enlargements were there?
8. Is the EU a federation or confederation?
9. What should a state do in order to join the EU?
10. Does Greenland enter the EU?

Ex.4 Read and translate the text

Interpol, the International Criminal Police Organization, was created in 1923 to assist international criminal police cooperation. The organization's new name was adopted in 1956, prior to which it was known as the International Criminal

Police Commission.

Interpol was founded in Austria in 1923 as the International Criminal Police Commission. The organization came under control of Nazi Germany when Germany declared the Anschluss, political union between Germany and Austria. The staff and facilities of Interpol were utilised as an information gathering unit for the Gestapo, until the Nazi regime fell to Allied forces.

Senior military officials from Britain, France, Belgium and Scandinavia reorganized Interpol into today's organization.

The United States, after a period of isolationism, joined Interpol in 1961.

Interpol is the world's second largest international organization, after the United Nations; it currently has 184 member countries. It is financed by annual contributions from its member countries. The Organization is headquartered in Lyon, France, formerly headquartered in Saint Cloud, a town located in the vicinity of Paris.

Because of the politically neutral role Interpol must play, its Constitution forbids any involvement in any political, military, religious, or racial crimes. Its work concentrates primarily on public safety and terrorism, organized crime, illicit drug production and drug trafficking, weapons smuggling, trafficking in human beings, money laundering, child pornography, financial and high-tech crime and corruption.

In October 2001, the Interpol General Secretariat employed a staff of 384, representing 54 different countries. That same month, Interpol began to change from a 9-to-5 agency to a 24-hour agency, making its work more efficient.

Ex.5 Answer the questions:

1. What is Interpol?
2. When was Interpol established?
3. What were the main purposes of Interpol creation?
4. What activity limitations does Interpol have?
5. When did the United States join Interpol?
6. How many member countries are there in the organization at the moment?
7. What is forbidden for Interpol?
8. Where is the Organization headquartered?

Ex.6 Translate into English

Международная организация криминальной полиции (Интерпол) была создана в 1923 году для того, чтобы помогать в работе международной криминальной полиции.

Когда Германия объявила Аншлюс (политическое объединение Германии и Австрии), организация попала под нацистский контроль.

Персонал и инфраструктура Интерпола использовались в целях сбора информации для гестапо до тех пор, пока нацистский режим не пал под натиском союзников. Высокопоставленные офицеры из Британии, Франции, Бельгии и Скандинавских стран реорганизовали Интерпол в ту организацию, которую мы знаем сегодня.

Интерпол является второй по величине международной организацией после Организации Объединенных Наций. Сейчас организация насчитывает более 180 стран-членов организации. Финансируется Интерпол путем ежегодных взносов стран-членов этой организации. Штаб-квартира организации расположена в Лионе, Франция.

Основной закон Интерпола запрещает вмешиваться в преступления на почве политики, религии, расовой нетерпимости и в военные преступления. Его работа в основном сконцентрирована на обеспечении социальной безопасности и предотвращении угрозы терроризма, на преследовании организованной преступности, незаконного производства и оборота наркотиков, контрабанды оружия, торговли людьми, отмывания денег, детской порнографии, финансовых преступлений и преступлений в сфере хай-тек, а также коррупции.

Grammar

I. Choose the correct modal verb

1. The fridge is full, so we ... (must not/needn't) go shopping.
2. Our employees ... (can/must) sign this agreement.
3. We ... (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
4. I ... (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.
5. Ann ... (must/is to) finish school next year.
6. Sorry, I'm late. I ... (needed to/had to) wait for the plumber.
7. What time do we ... (should/have to) be at the railway station?
8. Don't wait for me tonight. I ... (might/must) be late.
9. I ... (may not/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
10. We've got a dishwasher, so you ... (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
11. You look very pale, I think you ... (need/should) stay at home.
12. ... (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

III. *what or that*

1. He wasn't surprised at he saw because I told him to expect.
2. I did I could though I think was my mistake.
3. You did everything you had to do. Is ... you mean?
4. – Show me you've got in your hand. – is a secret.
5. I didn't know you had told the children to expect.
6. I don't want to know they are talking about.
7. I didn't buy anything because I didn't see I wanted.
8. ... is I've always been telling you about.

Тема 30: Внутренняя политика государств мира

Ex.1 a) Read the text

Domestic policy is a type of public policy the set of strategies and actions implemented by a government to manage its own economy within its borders.

Domestic policy refers to government plans and actions with regard to people, institutions, laws, and events within a nation's own borders. In the United States, the domestic policy for the nation as a whole is the joint responsibility of the executive and legislative branches of the federal government. State governments make domestic policy within their own states. Domestic at both the federal and state levels is important because it is the basis of how the government carries out its activities.

The executive branch of government is the branch of government that administers the laws. In the United States, the executive branch is headed by the president. Beneath him are the various cabinet secretaries. The president's approach to running the country is usually discussed and debated during his election campaign and is usually the basis upon which people chose the president.

b) Answer the following questions:

1. What action is an example of domestic policy?
2. How is domestic policy defined?
3. What is the purpose of a domestic policy?

Ex.2 Find information and write an essay

1. Compare rights and freedoms granted to the people by the U.S. Constitution and by the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Which document is more democratic?
2. Many constitutions guarantee numerous rights and liberties. Explore a number of them, define and distinguish civil liberties and civil rights.

Grammar

I. Complete the following sentences with infinitives (add *to*) or gerunds (add *-ing*) of the verbs below to make them grammatically correct

answer apply be be listen make see try use wash work write

1. He tried to avoid ... my question.
2. Could you please stop ... so much noise?
3. I enjoy ... to music.
4. I considered ... for the job but in the end I decided against it.
5. Have you finished ... your hair yet?
6. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk ... knocked down.
7. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on
8. I don't mind you the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
9. Hello! Fancy ... you here! What a surprise!
10. I've put off ... the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
11. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody ... so stupid?
12. Sarah gave up ... to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

II. Make infinitives (with or without *to*) or gerunds (add -ing) of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct

1. She doesn't allow ... in the house. (smoke)
2. I've never been to Iceland but I'd like ... there. (go)
3. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me ... ? (do)
4. She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let me ... it. (read)
5. We were kept at the police station for two hours and then we were allowed ... (go)
6. Where would you recommend me ... for my holidays? (go)
7. I wouldn't recommend ... in that restaurant. The food is awful. (eat)
8. The film was very sad. It made me ... (cry)

Тема 31: Внешняя политика государств мира. Межгосударственные отношения

Ex.1 Read the text

Foreign policy, also known as external policy, is the set of strategies and actions a state employs in its interactions with other states, unions, and international entities. It encompasses a wide range of objectives, including defense and security, economic benefits, and humanitarian assistance. The formulation of foreign policy is influenced by various factors such as domestic considerations, the behavior of other states, and geopolitical strategies. Historically, the practice of foreign policy has evolved from managing short-term crises to addressing long-term international relations, with diplomatic corps playing a crucial role in its development.

The objectives of foreign policy are diverse and interconnected, contributing to a comprehensive approach for each state. Defense and security are often primary goals, with states forming military alliances and employing soft power to combat threats. Economic interests, including trade agreements and foreign aid, are central to a country's role in the global economy. Additionally, many states have developed humanitarian programs based on the responsibility to protect, supporting less powerful countries through various forms of assistance.

Ex.2 Provide brief information on these points

1. How much should elected officials follow the public on foreign policy issues?
2. What is a preemptive war? Can a preemptive war ever be justified?
3. Some scholars have argued that we have transitioned from a unipolar world to a multipolar world. Does that seem reasonable to you?
4. One of the sources of modern conflict with Russia deals with the NATO alliance. Should the United States maintain the alliance?

Ex.3 Choose one translation option for multi-valued words

1. Important official **records** in the UN are issued in the five official languages: Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
a) характеристики b) отчеты c) рекорды
2. New **patterns** of economic development have brought material affluence to the oil-rich states of the Middle East.

- a) стиль b) образцы; c) пути
3. The urgency with which the Americans are pressing the **case** for seaborne deterrent is explicable in terms of the coming Presidential election campaign.
- a) случай b) дело c) вопрос
4. Sheffield has a proud **record** of progressive politics. There is no doubt that this is the reason behind the progressive rehousing ideas.
- a) точная запись b) гордый рекорд c) послужной список

Grammar

I. Make infinitives (add *to*) or gerunds (add *-ing*) of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch)
2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go)
3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait)
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go)
6. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark)
7. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
8. We were hungry, so I suggested ... dinner early. (have)
9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk ... the train. (miss)
10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope ... something soon. (find)

II. Choose the correct word

1. We really like the **landscape** / **peace** and quiet in this village.
2. There is a low rate of **unemployment** / **living** in big cities.
3. I miss the hustle and **noise** / **bustle** of Los Angeles.
4. You are **hometown** / **homesick** when you miss home.
5. I hate the **constant** / **crowded** noise in Paris.
6. Everything is **close** / **easy** at hand in big cities.

Тема 32: Английский язык – язык дипломатии и международных отношений

Ex.1 Read and translate the text

The English language is now the first or the second language of more sovereign states than any other language in the world. Today's search for information and need for global communication have already promoted English to being the international language. English is considered to be spoken now by 400 million people as the native language in twelve nations and approximately by 800 million people as an official or semi-official language of forty-four countries more. Modern English is the primary international language used in diplomacy, though it used to be French. In fact, approximately 80% of the information stored in computers is written in English or its variety, 75% of the mail, cables, and telexes sent around the world, and 90% of Internet content is in English. In its role as a global language, English has become one of the most important academic and professional tools and is accepted as the most important language for the international community to learn.

English for work has become ingrained as an integral part of today's corporate culture to such an extent that it is nearly indispensable. Almost all transactions, be it financial or otherwise are conducted exclusively in English. Contracts and agreements are drafted and signed in English. Transactions are recorded in English, and almost all meetings held in English.

The use of English for work environments has become prevalent to such a degree that English for Business or Business English has become a subject of study. The spread of English as a common language for trade and commercial purposes traces its origins back to the early 12th century when England began to develop overseas colonies. From the new world in America to Canada, India, Africa, the Middle-east, Hong Kong and Australia, English quickly became the common language in all these countries. All trade, shipping and commerce were being conducted in English.

Ex.2 Work in pairs. Discuss the following:

1. Why do people in many countries learn English? 2. What are the main features that make English so popular? 3. Why has English become an effective way of communication? 4. In what areas is the English language used?

Ex.2. Answer the questions:

1. Whether it is difficult for you to learn English?
2. What things help you to improve your communicative skills?
3. Your advice to those who begin to study English?
4. Why do we begin to study foreign languages?
5. Are foreign languages necessary for people nowadays?
6. What language do you learn?

Grammar

I. Complete the following sentences with infinitives (add *to*) or gerunds (add *-ing*) of the verbs below to make them grammatically correct

1. He tried to avoid ... my question. 2. Could you please stop ... so much noise? 3. I enjoy ... to music. 4. I considered ... for the job but in the end I decided against it. 5. Have you finished ... your hair yet? 6. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk ... knocked down. 7. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on 8. I don't mind you the phone as long as you pay for all your calls. 9. Hello! Fancy ... you here! What a surprise! 10. I've put off ... the letter so many times. I really must do it today. 11. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody ... so stupid? 12. Sarah gave up ... to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

II. Make infinitives (with or without *to*) or gerunds (add *-ing*) of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct

1. She doesn't allow ... in the house. (smoke) 2. I've never been to Iceland but I'd like ... there. (go) 3. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me ... ? (do)

4. She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let me ... it. (read) 5. We were kept at the police station for two hours and then we were allowed ... (go) 6. Where would you recommend me ... for my holidays? (go) 7. I wouldn't recommend ... in that restaurant. The food is awful. (eat) 8. The film was very sad. It made me ... (cry).

III. Make infinitives (add *to*) or gerunds (add *-ing*) of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch) 2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go) 3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go) 4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait) 5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go) 6. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark) 7. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call) 8. We were hungry, so I suggested ... dinner early. (have) 9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk ... the train. (miss) 10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope ... something soon. (find)

Тема 33: Изучение языка международных документов

Ex.1 Study an excerpt from the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) signed on 7 February 1992. Comment on its main points and stylistic features

Article B

The Union shall set itself these objectives:

- to promote economic and social progress which is balanced and sustainable, in particular through the creation of an area without internal frontiers, through the strengthening of economic and social cohesion and through the establishment of economic and monetary union, ultimately including a single currency in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty;
- to assert its identity on the international scene, in particular through the implementation of a common foreign and security policy including the eventual framing of a common defence policy, which might in time lead to a common defence;
- to strengthen the protection of the rights and interests of the nationals of its Member States through the introduction of a citizenship of the Union;
- to develop close cooperation on justice and home affairs;
- to maintain in full the 'acquis communautaire' and build on it with a view to considering, through the procedure referred to in Article N(2), to what extent the policies and forms of cooperation introduced by this Treaty may need to be revised with the aim of ensuring the effectiveness of the mechanisms and the institutions of the Community.

The objectives of the Union shall be achieved as provided in this Treaty and in accordance with the conditions and the timetable set out therein while respecting the principle of subsidiarity as defined in Article 3b of the Treaty establishing the European Community.

Ex.2 Study Article 43 of the United Nations. Comment on its main points and stylistic features

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.
2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.
3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Ex.3 Replace the underlined phrases with the words and expressions from the list and translate the sentences into Russian

1. He is an official member in Parliament.
2. The country was controlled by the British until very recently.
3. Over 500,000 18-year-olds will have the official right to vote this year.
4. He is due to stop working next year.
5. The governments have stopped diplomatic relations.
6. 63 members voted in favour, 39 opposed and 5 decided not to vote.
7. A person officially chosen to speak for the government denied the rumours.

Тема 34: Официальные встречи, приемы, визиты, переговоры

Ex.1 Read the information

The Art of Negotiating

Negotiating is often referred to as an "art". While some people may be naturally more skillful as negotiators, everyone can learn to negotiate. And, as they often say in business, everything is negotiable. Some techniques and skills that aid people in the negotiating process include:

- Aiming high
- Visualizing the end results
- Treating one's opponent with respect and honesty
- Preparing ahead of time
- Exhibiting confidence

Preparing to Negotiate

Lack of preparation in a negotiation almost always sets a person up for failure. First and foremost, each party must clearly define their own goals and objectives. Secondly, each party must anticipate the goals of the opposition. This may require

doing some background research. Finally, each party must come up with various alternatives to their main objectives.

Here are some preparatory questions to ask yourself before beginning talks with the other party:

- What is my main objective?
- What are all of the alternatives I can think of?
- Why do I deserve to have my goals met?
- What will my opponent's counter proposal likely consist of?
- How can I respond to this counter proposal?
- When would I like to have this issue resolved?
- What is my bottom-line?
- What market research/homework do I need to do to back up my cause?
- What is my bargaining power compared to my opponent's?
- What do I know about the principles of negotiating?

Here are a few golden rules to successful negotiations:

1. *Always try to negotiate for at least 15 minutes.* Any less than that and it is unlikely that either party has had enough time to fairly consider the other side. Generally, the size or seriousness of the negotiation determines the amount of time needed to negotiate it. Setting a time limit is a good idea. Approximately 90 % of negotiations get settled in the last 10 % of the discussion.

2. *Always offer to let the other party speak first.* This is especially important if you are the one making a request for something such as a raise. The other party may have overestimated what you are going to ask for and may actually offer more than what you were going to request.

3. *Always respect and listen to what your opponent has to say.* This is important even if he or she does not extend the same courtesy to you. Do your best to remain calm and pleasant even if the other party is displaying frustration or anger. Remember some people will do anything to intimidate you.

4. *Acknowledge what the other party says.* Everyone likes to know that what they say is important. If the other party opens first, use it to your advantage, by paraphrasing what you have heard. Repeat their important ideas before you introduce your own stronger ones.

5. *Pay attention to your own and your counterpart's body language.* Review the chart below to learn how to interpret body language during the negotiations. Make sure that you aren't conveying any negative body language.

Language to use to show understanding/agreement on a point:

- I agree with you on that point.
- That's a fair suggestion.
- What you're saying is that you...
- In other words, you feel that...
- You have a strong point there.
- I think we can both agree that...

- I don't see any problem with/harm in that.

Language to use for objection on a point or offer:

- I understand where you're coming from; however, ...
- I'm prepared to compromise, but...
- The way I look at it...
- The way I see things...
- If you look at it from my point of view...
- I'm afraid I had something different in mind.
- That's not exactly how I look at it.
- From my perspective...
- I'd have to disagree with you there.
- I'm afraid that doesn't work for me.

Is that your best offer? Coming to a Close or Settlement

There are a number of signals that indicate that negotiations are coming to a close. This may not always mean that an agreement has been reached. In many cases, there are many rounds of negotiations. The preliminary round may uncover the major issues, while subsequent rounds may be needed to discuss and resolve them.

Here are some signals of talks coming to a close:

- A difference of opinion has been significantly reduced
- One party suggests signing an agreement.
- One or both parties indicate that a period of time to pause and reflect is necessary.

Beware of lastminute strongarm tactics.

Even if you make the decision to treat your negotiating opponent with honesty and kindness, the other party may not extend you the same respect. Be prepared to stand your ground firmly, yet cordially, especially in the last few minutes of the negotiations. This is the time when manipulative parties may employ certain tactics in order to try to fool you into losing focus or lowering goals and standards. Remember that conflicts are generally resolved in the last few minutes. People also get tired or have other commitments that need to be met, such as making an important phone call before another business closes, or picking up children from school.

Here are some last minutes tricks that negotiators often use at this time:

- Walking out of the room
- Telling you to take it or leave it
- Giving an ultimatum
- Abrupt change in tone (used to shock the other party into submission)
- Introducing new requests (used at to get you to concede with little thought or consideration)
- Stating generalizations without evidence (dropped without significant statistics/proof)
- Adopting the Mr. Nice Guy persona (used to try to make it look like they are

doing you a favour in hopes that you will lower your expectations).

Language to use in closing

- It sounds like we've found some common ground.
- I'm willing to leave things there if you are.
- Let's leave it this way for now.
- I'm willing to work with that.
- I think we both agree to these terms.
- I'm satisfied with this decision.
- I think we should get this in writing.
- I'd like to stop and think about this for a little while.
- You've given me a lot to think about/consider.
- Would you be willing to sign a contract right now?
- Let's meet again once we've had some time to think.

Questions to discuss:

1. What techniques and skills help people in the negotiating process?
2. What should you think over while preparing for negotiations?
3. What rules should you follow to conduct negotiations successfully?
4. How to indicate that negotiations are coming to a close?
5. What mistakes have you ever done while negotiating?
6. What gestures should you avoid in the negotiating process?
7. What body language should you use to seem confident?
8. What clothes are preferable to wear for a man/woman during a business meeting?

Тема 35: Личность дипломата в современном мире

Ex.1 Read the text

One of the chief functions of the head of the mission is to train the junior members of the service in the right performance of their duties, especially in the preparation of reports on subjects of interest in drafting dispatches and paraphrasing the text of ciphered telegrams. Serving in various countries abroad diplomats and their families may face various challenges ranging from harsh climates to lack of jobs for the spouses and schools for the children.

In the international organizations diplomatic work is distinguished by the fact that diplomats serve not only as representatives and promoters of their country's interests guided by the instructions of national authorities and as their political advisers but also as contributors to the interests of the global community.

In diplomatic life at home and abroad success in the Foreign Service requires a strong command of the mother tongue as well as of a foreign language since language problems crop up at every step. All F.S. officers must be able to speak and write clearly, concisely, persuasively and correctly.

Ex.2 Replace the underlined words by the words from the active vocabulary list and from the texts

1. Many career diplomats say that their job is too difficult.
2. The president is facing a threat to his leadership from his deputy.
3. He devoted himself to the idea of improving the economy.
4. A dutiful diplomat cannot be dependent on his feelings.
5. The government is not always the highest power in a state.
6. The task is to carry out the election campaign successfully.
7. He has no formal position in the party.
8. Who is expected to investigate these complaints?
9. The imposed mobility of the profession brings a lot of hardships.
10. Foreign Service staff is supposed to support their country's line.
11. The protocol of meetings is dealt with by secretaries
12. Nobody questioned his influence and power.
13. The task is too complicated for us to manage.
14. He devoted his life to the cause of peace.

Grammar

I. Future Indefinite *or* Present Indefinite

1. He (*become*) an architect after he (*graduate*) from the University.
2. I (*have*) to stop my daughter before she (*get*) into trouble.
3. The new President (*make*) any changes in the country's policy when he (*come*) to power?
4. Mum (*visit*) you when the baby-sitter (*arrive*).
5. She (*relax*) after she (*hear*) the results of the interview.
6. My elder sister often (*develop*) a strong headache when the weather (*change*).
7. Tonight the old man (*go*) to bed as soon as the sun (*set*).
8. He (*not buy*) a new car until the company (*pay*) him all the money it (*owe*) him.
9. The refugees (*be able*) to stay here till some urgent measures (*take*).
10. The information (*study*) carefully as soon as it (*deliver*).
11. Many people (*be happy*) when this ugly war (*come*) to an end.
12. Little Fred (*not be able*) to leave the house till his mother (*come*) back and (*unlock*) the door.
13. Life (*seem*) wonderful to you again as soon as all your worries (*be over*).
14. The weather certainly (*change*) for the better after the rain (*stop*) and the sky (*clear up*).
15. He (*not recover*) soon unless he (*take*) the prescribed medicine.

II. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in *the Future Simple*

1. They _____ (to play) football at the institute.
2. She _____ (not / to write) emails.
3. _____ you _____ (to speak) English?
4. My mother _____ (not / to like) fish.
5. _____ Ann _____ (to have) any friends?

6. His brother_(to work) in an office.
7. _____they _____(to water) the flowers every 3 days?
8. His wife___(not / to ride) a motorbike.
9. _____Elizabeth_____(to drink) coffee?

Тема 36: Приемы ораторского искусства и публичного выступления

Ex.1 The project manager of a construction company is giving a presentation to his colleagues. Put the sentences in the right order. Then listen and check

- a) This morning I'd like to update you on the current status of work at the construction site. The information I give you today should help you with planning your next steps
- b) For those of you who don't know me, my name is Gordon Selfridge. Let me just write that down for you. OK. I'm the project manager in charge of the Bak Tower building project in Dubai.
- c) I've divided my presentation into three parts.
- d) Hello, everyone.
- e) Then I'll move on to the problems we're facing with our local suppliers.
- f) First of all, let me thank you for coming here today. I'm aware that you're all busy preparing for the annual meeting this week, so I really appreciate you taking the time to be here.
- g) I'll start off by showing you some photos of the building site and discussing the progress we've made since January.
- h) My talk should take about 30 minutes. Please feel free to interrupt me at any time with questions.
- i) I'll end with some ideas for reducing labour costs that we've been looking into.
- j) Oh, and don't worry about taking notes. I'll be handing out copies of the PowerPoint slides.

Grammar

I. Translate into Russian paying attention to the function of the participle

1. Keeping in mind the topography, the weather, and the length of the hike, decide what you need to take.
2. You shouldn't waste time analyzing that old matter.
3. Looking at her, we decided to say nothing for the moment.
4. On the way back home she talked about other things, wishing to distract her sister from the current troubles.
5. Yesterday I racked my brains, trying to remember the title of the book Kate recommended me.
6. She noticed a handsome young man standing near her door.
7. He sat for a long time thinking about his future journey.
8. Nigeria is a living zoo.
9. Let sleeping dogs lie.
10. People ran in and out of the house, shouting and crying.

11. Sally spends all her time going to parties.
12. Maxim gave the photographs a last lingering glance before running to the door. Picking up his suitcase, he took a deep breath and went out.
13. The conference taking place at the university is devoted to problems of nuclear physics.
14. The man standing at the time table was our teacher last year.
15. The people having waited for you have just gone.
16. Being asked what he thought of the innovation, the engineer said he approved of it.
17. Having been examined by the customs, the goods were let through.
18. Changed into his uniform, he looked younger and slimmer.
19. Arrived at the ship, the passengers were shown their cabins.
20. Finished with his breakfast, he remained for some time at the table, looking through the newspapers.
21. The book referred to in this paper was published last year. The data obtained can be relied upon.
22. The experiment followed by a lecture was carried out by our professor's assistant.
23. His report followed by a paper on the same subject dealt with many problems of importance.
24. The session attended by foreign delegates was held on the first of November.

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