

Total English Placement Test

PART A

Choose the right answer.

1 _____ name is Robert.

a) *Me* b) *I* c) *My*

2 They _____ from Spain.

a) *is* b) *are* c) *do*

3 _____ are you from?

a) *What* b) *Who* c) *Where*

4 What do you do? I'm _____ student.

a) *the* b) *a* c) *an*

5 Peter _____ at seven o'clock.

a) *goes up* b) *gets* c) *gets up*

6 _____ you like this DVD?

a) *Are* b) *Have* c) *Do*

7 We _____ live in a flat.

a) *don't* b) *hasn't* c) *doesn't*

8 Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, _____

a) *Saturday* b) *Tuesday* c) *Monday*

9 _____ he play tennis?

Where b) *Does* c) *Do*

10 Have you _____ a car?

a) *any* b) *have* c) *got*

11 We don't have _____ butter.

a) *a* b) *any* c) *got*

12 _____ some money here.

- a) *There're* b) *There* c) *There's*

13 We _____ got a garage.

- a) *haven't* b) *hasn't* c) *don't*

14 Those shoes are very _____ .

- a) *expensive* b) *a lot* c) *cost*

15 Have you got a pen? Yes, I _____ .

- a) *am* b) *have* c) *got*

16 It is a busy, _____ city.

- a) *traffic* b) *quite* c) *noisy*

17 They _____ at home yesterday.

- a) *was* b) *are* c) *were*

18 I _____ there for a long time.

- a) *lived* b) *living* c) *live*

19 He didn't _____ glasses.

- a) *put* b) *wear* c) *take*

20 The restaurant was _____ busy.

- a) *very* b) *a lot* c) *many*

21 Do you like the red _____ ?

- a) *it* b) *that* c) *one*

22 He _____ to Brazil on business.

- a) *go* b) *goed* c) *went*

23 Yesterday was the _____ of April.

- a) *third* b) *three* c) *day three*

24 She's got _____ hair.

- a) *dark, long* b) *long and dark* c) *long, dark*

25 I _____ play football at the weekend.

- a) *usually* b) *use* c) *usual*

26 I _____ in an armchair at the moment.

- a) *sitting* b) *'m sitting* c) *sit*

27 My brother is older _____ me.

- a) *then* b) *that* c) *than*

28 Their car is _____ biggest on the road.

- a) *than* b) *this* c) *the*

29 It's the _____ interesting of his films.

- a) *more* b) *much* c) *most*

30 The phone's ringing: _____ answer it.

- a) *I'll* b) *I* c) *will*

31 Do you _____ classical or rock music?

- a) *rather* b) *prefer* c) *more*

32 He has _____ breakfast.

- a) *ate* b) *eaten* c) *eat*

33 The _____ have seen it before.

- a) *childs* b) *child* c) *children*

34 I've never met an actor _____ .

- a) *before* b) *already* c) *after*

35 _____ is very good exercise.

- a) *Swim* b) *To swim* c) *Swimming*

36 Have you _____ been on a winter sports holiday?

- a) *always* b) *ever* c) *soon*

37 I can't _____ another language.

- a) *speaking* b) *speak* c) *to speak*

38 They _____ pay for the tickets.

- a) *haven't to* b) *don't have* c) *don't have to*

39 _____ old is their car?

- a) *What* b) *When* c) *How*

40 Are you _____ for one or two weeks?

a) *staying* b) *stayed* c) *stay*

41 Stephen _____ to visit his parents.

a) *will* b) *going* c) *is going*

42 I don't _____ getting up early.

a) *not like* b) *want* c) *enjoy*

43 We _____ like to see the mountains.

a) *would* b) *will* c) *are*

44 They _____ ever check their e-mails.

a) *hard* b) *harder* c) *hardly*

45 They won't come, _____ they?

a) *won't* b) *come* c) *will*

46 He _____ know how to spell it.

a) *doesn't* b) *hasn't* c) *don't*

47 Carla _____ to the radio all morning.

a) *listening* b) *heard* c) *listened*

48 They _____ come to the cinema with us.

a) *doesn't* b) *not* c) *didn't*

49 I like this song. _____ do I.

a) *Either* b) *So* c) *Neither*

50 We _____ them at eight o'clock.

a) *meet* b) *'re meet* c) *'re meeting*

PART B

51 They are going _____ in America next month.

a) *to be* b) *will be* c) *be* d) *being*

52 This is the cinema _____ we saw the film.

a) *when* b) *which* c) *that* d) *where*

53 Have you ever _____ in a jazz band?

a) *seen* b) *played* c) *listened* d) *wanted*

54 I'm _____ when I'm with you.

a) *happyer* b) *happier than* c) *happier* d) *the happy*

55 This is _____ than I thought.

a) *bad* b) *badder* c) *worse* d) *worst*

56 Can you tell me the way _____ ?

a) *to the bank* b) *is the bank* c) *where is bank* d) *of the bank*

57 Do you know what _____ ?

a) *time is it* b) *time is* c) *time is now* d) *time it is*

58 Were you _____ to open the door?

a) *could* b) *can* c) *able* d) *possible*

59 Everybody _____ wear a seat belt in the car.

a) *must* b) *mustn't* c) *don't have to* d) *doesn't have to*

60 Tom has lived in this town _____ three years.

a) *since* b) *from* c) *after* d) *for*

61 We _____ work in that factory.

a) *use to* b) *was* c) *used to* d) *then*

62 I think it _____ be sunny tomorrow.

a) *will probably* b) *probably* c) *can* d) *will to*

63 He _____ like his brother.

a) *look* b) *isn't* c) *isn't look* d) *can look*

64 _____ does your boyfriend look like?

a) *How* b) *What* c) *Why* d) *Which*

65 I've got _____ many problems.

a) *too* b) *a* c) *enough* d) *really*

66 If we get up in time, _____ catch the train.

a) *we catch* b) *we caught* c) *we had caught* d) *we'll catch*

67 They _____ to go to France for a year.

a) *decide* b) *deciding* c) *decided* d) *to decide*

68 I'm working _____ to pass my exam.

a) *hardly* b) *much* c) *hard* d) *good*

69 I'm writing _____ ask you to explain.

a) *for* b) *in order to* c) *because* d) *because of*

70 He said that most problems _____ by teenagers.

a) *cause* b) *caused* c) *were caused* d) *were causing*

71 What _____ to do at the weekend?

a) *have you like* b) *are you liking* c) *do you like* d) *is you like*

72 Football _____ in most countries.

a) *plays* b) *players* c) *is played* d) *is playing*

73 Who was _____ the door?

a) *at* b) *on* c) *in* d) *of*

74 We _____ lunch when you telephoned.

a) *was having* b) *had* c) *were having* d) *are having*

75 Your work is _____ better.

a) *being* b) *doing* c) *getting* d) *falling*

76 She could play the piano _____ she could walk.

a) *during* b) *while* c) *as well* d) *before*

77 The train was cancelled, so we _____ .

a) *couldn't go* b) *wasn't go* c) *didn't went* d) *mustn't go*

78 The problem was _____ solved

- a) *easy* b) *easy to* c) *an easy* d) *easily*

79 It was a difficult journey, but I _____ get home.

- a) *could* b) *managed to* c) *at last* d) *was*

80 We had not _____ heard the news.

- a) *already* b) *always* c) *yet* d) *today*

81 We arrived at the station, but the bus _____ earlier.

- a) *has left* b) *had leave* c) *has leave* d) *had left*

82 We can _____ walk or go by car.

- a) *both* b) *rather* c) *either* d) *neither*

83 If I _____ enough money, I'd buy a new car.

- a) *had* b) *would* c) *did* d) *shall*

84 It _____ correctly.

- a) *hasn't done* b) *hasn't been done* c) *hasn't been do* d) *not been done*

85 The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more _____ .

- a) *careful* b) *carefully* c) *careless* d) *caring*

86 It _____ be possible some time in the future.

- a) *can* b) *hope* c) *may* d) *is*

87 Schools then _____ having more children in the class.

- a) *was used to* b) *were used to* c) *was use to* d) *were use to*

88 We _____ to go to work at six in the morning.

- a) *must* b) *would* c) *had* d) *did*

89 They _____ an old photograph of the place.

- a) *came up* b) *came across* c) *came into* d) *came after*

90 I _____ I had been able to meet her.

- a) *hope* b) *want* c) *think* d) *wish*

91 We'll have taken our exams _____ this time next month.

a) *by* b) *on* c) *during* d) *for*

92 I will do badly in my work, _____ try harder.

a) *if I'm not* b) *if I wasn't* c) *if I haven't* d) *if I don't*

93 I _____ wasted my time when I was at university.

a) *regret* b) *shouldn't* c) *ought not to* d) *shouldn't have*

94 This is going to be my chance to _____ any difficulties.

a) *repair* b) *sort out* c) *solve* d) *improve*

95 It was difficult at first, but I soon got _____ it.

a) *got used to* b) *get used to* c) *changed to* d) *used to*

96 How did you manage to cook _____ a good meal?

a) *so* b) *that* c) *absolutely* d) *such*

97 The solution had been found, _____ we hadn't realised it.

a) *however* b) *therefore* c) *although* d) *even*

98 She _____ I had been doing for all that time.

a) *asked to me* b) *asked for me* c) *asked with me* d) *asked me*

99 They _____ heard us coming, we were making a lot of noise.

a) *must have* b) *must* c) *might* d) *could*

100 He _____ to help me with the decorating.

a) *suggested* b) *offered* c) *invited* d) *told*

Module I.
ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Unit I.
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

I. READING

1.1. Read and translate the text «The United States of America» [9]

The United States of America

The USA is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada, and China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometres. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea boarder with Russia.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The population of the country is about 250 million.

If we look at the map of the USA, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera, and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley, which is located in Alaska.

America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande, and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA.

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The climate of Alaska is arctic. The climate of the central part of the country is continental. The south has subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It is the leading producer of copper and oil and the world`s second producer of iron and

coal. On the industrial enterprises of the country they produce aircrafts, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, weapon, furniture, and paper.

Though mainly European and African in origin, the Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations, including the Chinese and the native Americans — Indians.

The largest cities are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, and others.

The United States is a federal republic consisting of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is Washington, D. C. According to the Constitution of the USA, the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the juridical. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic.

1.2. Find the meaning of the following words and phrases:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| - stretch | - look forward to |
| - include | - look ahead |
| - the total area | - vary |
| - border | - blow |
| - sea boarder | - copper |
| - look at | - enterprise |
| - look through | - aircraft |
| - look after | - in origin |

1.3. Learn the pronunciation of the geographical names: Russia, Canada, China, New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Alaska, Mount McKinley, Washington, D. C., the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande, and the Columbia, the Great Lakes

1.4. Translate the words and word combinations from Russian into English:

южная часть, общая площадь, морская граница, низменности и горы, высокий пик, великие озера, субтропический климат,

горячие ветры, тайфуны, ведущий производитель, африканское происхождение, коренные американцы, крупнейшие города, федеративная республика.

1.5. Read and translate the text «The Government of the United States of America» [10]

The Government of the United States of America

The **government of the United States of America** is the federal government of the constitutional republic of fifty states that constitute the United States, as well as one capitol district, and several other territories. The federal government is composed of three distinct branches: legislative, executive and judicial, which powers are vested by the U.S. Constitution in the Congress, the President, and the federal courts, including the Supreme Court, respectively; the powers and duties of these branches are further defined by acts of Congress, including the creation of executive departments and courts inferior to the Supreme Court.

The outline of the government of the United States is laid out in the Constitution. The government was formed in 1789, making the United States one of the world's first, if not the first, modern national constitutional republic.

The United States government is based on the principle of federalism, in which power is shared between the federal government and state governments. The details of American federalism, including what powers the federal government should have and how those powers can be exercised, have been debated ever since the adoption of the Constitution. Some make the case for expansive federal powers while others argue for a more limited role for the central government in relation to individuals, the states or other recognized entities.

Since the U.S. Civil War, the powers of the federal government have generally expanded greatly, although there have been periods since that time of legislative branch dominance (e.g., the decades immediately following the Civil War) or when states' rights proponents have succeeded

in limiting federal power through legislative action, executive prerogative or by constitutional interpretation by the courts.

One of the theoretical pillars of the United States Constitution is the idea of "checks and balances" among the powers and responsibilities of the three branches of American government: the executive, the legislative and the judiciary. For example, while the legislative (Congress) has the power to create law, the executive (President) can veto any legislation — an act which, in turn, can be overridden by Congress.

The President nominates judges to the nation's highest judiciary authority (Supreme Court), but those nominees must be approved by Congress. The Supreme Court, in its turn, has the power to invalidate as "unconstitutional" any law passed by the Congress. These and other examples are examined in more detail in the text below.

Powers of Congress

The Constitution grants numerous powers to Congress. Enumerated in Article I, Section 8, these include the powers to levy and collect taxes; to coin money and regulate its value; provide for punishment for counterfeiting; establish post offices and roads, promote progress of science by issuing patents, create federal courts inferior to the Supreme Court, combat piracies and felonies, declare war, raise and support armies, provide and maintain a navy, make rules for the regulation of land and naval forces, provide for, arm and discipline the militia, exercise exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, and to make laws necessary to properly execute powers. Over the two centuries since the United States was formed, many disputes have arisen over the limits on the powers of the federal government. These disputes have often been the subject of lawsuits that have ultimately been decided by the United States Supreme Court.

House of Representatives

The House currently consists of 435 voting members, each of whom represents a congressional district. The number of representatives each state has in the House is based on each state's population as determined in the most recent United States Census. All 435 representatives serve a two-

year term. Each state receives a minimum of one representative in the House. In order to be elected as a representative, an individual must be at least 25 years of age, and must have been a U.S. citizen for at least seven years. There is no limit on the number of terms a representative may serve. In addition to the 435 voting members, there are six non-voting members, consisting of five delegates and one resident commissioner. There is one delegate each from the District of Columbia, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the resident commissioner from Puerto Rico.

Senate

In contrast, the Senate is made up of two senators from each state, regardless of population. There are currently 100 senators (two from each of the 50 states), who each serve six-year terms. Approximately one third of the Senate stands for election every two years.

Different powers

The House and Senate each have particular exclusive powers. For example, the Senate must approve (give "advice and consent" to) many important Presidential appointments, including cabinet officers, federal judges (including nominees to the Supreme Court), department secretaries (heads of federal executive branch departments), U.S. military and naval officers, and ambassadors to foreign countries. All legislative bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. The approval of both chambers is required to pass any legislation, which then may only become law by being signed by the President (or, if the President vetoes the bill, both houses of Congress then re-pass the bill, but by a two-thirds majority of each chamber, in which case the bill becomes law without the President's signature). The powers of Congress are limited to those enumerated in the Constitution; all other powers are reserved to the states and the people. The Constitution also includes the "Necessary and Proper Clause", which grants Congress the power to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." Members of the House and Senate are elected by first-past-the-post voting in every state except Louisiana, California and Washington, which have runoffs.

Impeachment of federal officers

Congress has the power to remove the President, federal judges, and other federal officers from office. The House of Representatives and Senate have separate roles in this process. The House must first vote to "impeach" the official. Then, a trial is held in the Senate to decide whether the official should be removed from office. Although two presidents have been impeached by the House of Representatives (Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton), neither of them was removed following trial in the Senate.

Executive branch

The executive power in the federal government is vested in the President of the United States, although power is often delegated to the Cabinet members and other officials. The President and Vice President are elected as running mates by the Electoral College, for which each state, as well as the District of Columbia, is allocated a number of seats based on its representation (or ostensible representation, in the case of D.C.) in both houses of Congress. The President is limited to a maximum of two four-year terms. If the President has already served two years or more of a term to which some other person was elected, he may only serve one more additional four-year term.

President

The President of the United States is the head of state as well as the head of government, in charge of the executive branch of the US federal government. The president is also the commander in chief of the US military. One of the primary duties of the president is to carry out federal laws as established by the constitution and Congress. Other duties of the president include the power to sign laws or the bills passed by both houses of Congress, along with the ability to veto them. The president appoints a cabinet of advisors, federal officers, federal judges and ambassadors to help carry out government tasks. The president is elected indirectly through the United States Electoral College, as voted by the people. The president serves the nation for a term of four years, and can be reelected for an additional term. Since the passage of Twenty-second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution in 1951, the president is limited to two full terms. The only U.S. president ever to

have served more than two terms was Franklin Delano Roosevelt. While serving as president, the president and family reside in the White House, which is located in the United States capital, Washington, D.C. The president has designated use of Air Force One, a Boeing VC-25 airplane for long distance travel, Marine One, a helicopter, and an armored limousine for transportation. The Secret Service provides security for the president and First Family. George Washington was the first President of the United States of America, and since then there have been forty-four US presidents.

Vice President

The Vice President is the second-highest executive official in rank of the government. As first in the U.S. presidential line of succession, the Vice President becomes President upon the death, resignation, or removal of the President, which has happened nine times in U.S. history. Under the Constitution, the Vice President is President of the Senate. By virtue of this role, he or she is the head of the Senate. In that capacity, the Vice President is allowed to vote in the Senate, but only when necessary to break a tie vote. Pursuant to the Twelfth Amendment, the Vice President presides over the joint session of Congress when it convenes to count the vote of the Electoral College. While the Vice President's only constitutionally prescribed functions, aside from presidential succession, relate to his or her role as President of the Senate, the office is now commonly viewed as a member of the executive branch of the federal government. The U.S. Constitution does not expressly assign the office to any one branch, causing scholars to dispute whether it belongs to the executive branch, the legislative branch, or both.



1.6. Find the meaning of the following words and word combinations and make up your own sentences, using them:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| - distinct branches | - enumerated |
| - outline | - levy |
| - adoption | - issuing patents |
| - expansive | - ultimately |
| - dominance | - approximately |
| - pillars | - approve |
| - judiciary | - naval |
| - overridden | - capacity |
| - nominees | - a tie vote |
| - invalidate | - pursuant |

1.7. Answer the following questions:

1. How many branches are there in the federal government of the USA?
2. What is its main principle?
3. What do you know about the idea of «checks and balances»?
4. What does the Constitution grant to Congress?
5. How many voting members are there in the House of Representatives? How long do they serve?
6. Is there any limit on the number of terms a representative may serve?
7. What are the powers of Senate and the House of Representatives?
8. What is the duty of the President?
9. When does Vice President become President?
10. What is the second-highest executive official in rank of the government?

1.8. Translate these words and word combinations from English into Russian:

in that capacity, U.S. presidential line of succession, primary duties of the president, aside from presidential succession, the president is to carry out federal laws, the power to remove the President,

department secretaries, naval officers, the powers to levy and collect taxes; to coin money and regulate its value; provide for punishment for counterfeiting, three distinct branches, the commander in chief of the US military, the outline of the government, the principle of federalism.

II. WRITING

2.1. Translate the text «Washington» in the written form [11]:

Washington

Washington, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any separate state but to all the states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America. The capital owes much to the first President of the USA –George Washington. It was G. Washington, who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol, where Congress sits.

Washington is not the largest city in the USA. It has a population of 900 000 people. Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is government. It does not produce anything except very much scrap paper. Every day 25 railway cars leave Washington loaded with scrap paper.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its great House of Representatives and the Senate chamber. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol. The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not yet built in his time), have lived in the White House. It was built in 1799. It is a two-storied, white building.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 metres and is hollow inside. A special

lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a wonderful view of the whole city.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA, Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is surrounded by cherry-trees. The Lincoln Memorial devoted to the memory of the 16th President of the US, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

On the other bank of the Potomac lies the Arlington National Cemetery where President Kennedy was buried. American soldiers and officers, who died in World Wars I and II are buried there too.

2.2. Write the word combinations in English:

Столица Соединенных Штатов Америки, расположен, в округе Колумбия, это кусочек земли, не принадлежит отдельному штату, в честь Колумба, первооткрывателя Америки, выбрал место, краеугольный камень Капитолия, много исторических мест, самое большое и высокое из всех зданий, не должно быть выше, Белый дом, все американские президенты, двухэтажное здание белого цвета, похож на большой карандаш, возвышающийся на 160 м, посетители поднимаются на верхушку монумента, полюбоваться, автор Декларации независимости, вишневые деревья, негры-рабы Америки, Арлингтонское национальное кладбище, где похоронен президент Кеннеди, погибшие в I и II мировых войнах.

2.3. Make up the questions and answer them:

1. of – what – the – city- is – USA – the – capital?
2. is – situated – where – Washington?
3. belong – of – state – which – the – city – Washington – does?
4. district – named – of - whose - is - the - Columbia – honour?
5. the – President – of – the – who – first - was – USA?
6. chose – who – place – the – the – District – for?
7. the – Washington – USA – city – in – the – largest – Is?
8. what – the – of – Washington – population – is?
9. what – are – in – the – situated – industries city?

10. do – what – 25 – railway – Washington – cars – loaded – with – leave?
11. in – are – why – there – sky-scrapers – Washington – no?
12. where – residence – is – the – President's?
13. when – White – built – was – the – House?
14. Jefferson – whose – memory – was – the – Memorial – built?
15. of – who – Declaration – the – is – the – author – of – Independence
16. freedom – which – gave – to – Negro – slaves – in – America – document?
17. National – who – Arlington – was – buried – at – the – Cemetery?

2.4. Find the English and Russian equivalents:

to be named in honor	отдельный
to enjoy a wonderful view of	макулатура
separate	кроме, за исключением
on the other bank	любоваться прекрасным видом
hollow	вишневые деревья
cherry-trees	на другом берегу
scrap paper	полый, пустой
Except	быть названным в честь

2.5. Translate the text «How many States are there in the United States?» in the written way.

How many States are there in the United States? [12]

There are fifty states and Washington D.C. The last two states to join the Union were Alaska (49th) and Hawaii (50th). Both joined in 1959. Washington *D.C.* is a federal district under the authority of

Congress. Local government is run by a mayor and 13 member city council. Washington DC is represented in Congress by an elected, nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives and residents have been able to vote in Presidential elections since 1961. Puerto Rico is a commonwealth associated with the U.S. Its indigenous inhabitants are U.S. citizens. Puerto Ricans are unable to vote in U.S. Presidential elections but they do elect a nonvoting resident commissioner to the U.S. House of Representatives. Dependent areas: American Samoa, Baker Island, Guam, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palmyra Atoll, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Wake Island note: from 18 July 1947 until 1 October 1994, the US administered the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, but recently entered into a new political relationship with all four political units: the Northern Mariana Islands is a commonwealth in political union with the US (effective 3 November 1986); Palau concluded a Compact of Free Association with the US (effective 1 October 1994); the Federated States of Micronesia signed a Compact of Free Association with the US (effective 3 November 1986); the Republic of the Marshall Islands signed a Compact of Free Association with the US (effective 21 October 1986).

II. GRAMMAR IN USE

3.1. Complete the sentences with in, on, at:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) ___ 6 o'clock | 6) ___ lunchtime |
| 2) ___ the morning | 7) ___ night |
| 3) ___ Monday | 8) ___ September |
| 4) ___ 2013 | 9) ___ the 1 st of February |
| 5) ___ the winter | 10) ___ Easter |

3.2. Complete with at, for, in, to, on:

- 1) Look ___ the board.
- 2) I'm a student. I'm ___ the University.
- 3) I work ___ IBM.

- 4) ___ Saturdays nights I go__the cinema.
- 5) My brother lives ___ a flat.
- 6) Do you listen ___ the radio?
- 7) I go home ___ bus.

3.3. Choose the correct sentence:

1. My mother doesn't do/make housework.
2. Did he do/make many mistakes?
3. Every child must do/make his room.
4. Will you do/make a cup of coffee?
5. I will do/make all my best to help you.
6. I'd like to do/make you an offer.
7. Will you do/make me a favour and pass the bread?
8. My mother is going to do/make a cake for your birthday.
9. Now I can't do/make without my computer.

3.4. One sentence has a mistake. Choose the correct one:

- 1) a. Where do they live?
b. Where they live?
- 2) a. She goes to home by taxi.
b. She goes home by taxi.
- 3) a. Mr. and Mrs. Smith go walking in summer.
b. Mr. and Mrs. Smith goes walking in summer.
- 4) a. I don't understand the question.
b. I no understand the question.
- 5) a. She goes at weekends swimming.
b. She goes swimming at weekends.
- 6) a. What you do on Sunday morning?
b. What do you do on Sunday morning?
- 7) a. Do you play tennis sometimes?
b. You play tennis sometimes?
- 8) a. I like very much football.
b. I like football very much.
- 9) a. He doesn't know the answer.
b. He don't know the answer.

3.5. Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence:

- 1) policeman from is John a New York
- 2) mountains sister skiing goes the in my
- 3) married sister is your?
- 4) isn't coffee nice English very
- 5) your what name teacher's is?
- 6) surname how spell do your you?
- 7) often weekends go I at swimming

III. SPEAKING

4.1. Give a short summary of the text and title it [13]:

The Constitution of the USA is the supreme law of the United States of America. The first three Articles of the Constitution establish the rules and separate powers of the three branches of the federal government: a legislature, the bicameral Congress; an executive branch led by the President; and a federal judiciary headed by the Supreme Court. The last four Articles frame the principle of federalism. The Tenth Amendment confirms its federal characteristics.

The Constitution was adopted on September 17, 1787, by the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and ratified by conventions in eleven states. It went into effect on March 4, 1789.

The United States Constitution can be changed through the amendment process. Constitutional amendments are added to it, altering its effect. The first ten amendments, ratified by three-fourths of the states in 1791, are known as the Bill of Rights. The Constitution has been amended seventeen additional times (for a total of twenty-seven amendments). Principles of the Constitution, as amended, are applied in courts of law by judicial review.

The Constitution guides American law and political culture. Its writers composed the first constitution of its kind incorporating recent developments in constitutional theory with multiple traditions, and their

work influenced later writers of national constitutions. It is supplemented and interpreted by a large body of United States constitutional law. Recent impulses for reform center on concerns for extending democracy and balancing the federal budget.

4.2. Give a brief summary of the text «The US Constitution: Introduction» and retell it.

The US Constitution: Introduction [14]

The Constitution of the United States is a document that outlines the basis of the federal (national) government of the USA. It was written in 1787 at the "Constitutional Convention," held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in what we now call Independence Hall. The 55 men at the convention are called the "Founding Fathers" of the USA, and are also known as the "Framers of the Constitution." Some of the more famous of the framers are George Washington (the first President of the USA), James Madison (the fourth President of the USA), Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton.



The original US Constitution is housed in the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

The US Constitution was ratified (approved) by nine states on June 21, 1788 (Delaware was the first state to ratify it); it was later ratified by the remaining states. It replaced the earlier set of government rules, the *Articles of Confederation*, which were the law of the land from 1781 until 1788 (this document created a group of semi-independent states plus a weak national Congress, with neither an Executive nor a Judicial branch).

The Constitution sets up the United States with a federal (national) government plus state governments. It also specifies that the USA will be a republic, with an elected President, a bicameral congress (consisting of two legislative branches, a House of Representatives and a Senate), and a system of courts headed by a Supreme Court.

The Constitution is composed of a Preamble (an introduction), the main body (which consists of seven articles), and amendments (additions to the Constitution made after the Constitution was created).

The Preamble of the US Constitution: The Preamble to the Constitution is the short, one-sentence introduction to the Constitution; it explains that the document proposes to establish a more perfect government complete with justice, tranquility, and liberty. It states, "**We the People** of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The Body of the US Constitution: The first three articles of the US Constitution sets up the US government as a republic with three separate branches of government:

- the **Legislative Branch** (which makes the national laws and consists of Congress -- the House of Representatives and the Senate),
- the **Executive Branch** (headed by the President),
- the **Judicial Branch** (which administers justice by interpreting the Constitution and laws, and consists of judges in a system of courts).

This division of the government into branches is an example of **separation of power**, the idea that the enormous power of a government should be split into independent groups, so that any one group cannot have too much power. In this system, the separate groups check (monitor) the behavior of each other, having the effect of keeping an even balance of power; this is called **checks and balances**. The phrase "checks and balances" was coined by Charles-Louis Montesquieu (a French political philosopher) in 1748; he also wrote about dividing the power of a government into a Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branch.

The Legislative Branch is bicameral (it is divided into two parts): the House of Representatives and the Senate. The number of seats that a state has in the House of Representatives is based upon that state's population. Each state has two Senators. This system was agreed upon at the Constitutional Convention after much debate. The states with larger

populations favored a system like the House of Representatives (so that they would have more representatives in government and therefore have more power). The states with smaller populations favored a system like the Senate, in which all states have equal representation (so that the larger states would not take too much power). The framers of the US Constitution compromised, and instituted a bicameral Congress.

In addition, the US Constitution sets up a power balance between states and the federal government. It also specifies how to add new states to the USA, and how the Constitution could be ratified and amended.

The Amendments: Many amendments to the Constitution have been made through the years. The first 10 amendments (additions to the Constitution), called the Bill of Rights, were added in 1791. The Bill of Rights preserve the rights of the people, including the freedom of speech and religion, the right to a speedy trial, and others.

Later, 17 additional amendments were added; so far, there have been 27 amendments to the US Constitution.

Legacy: The US Constitution has been the model for many countries' constitutions around the world. It is a great document that has withstood the test of time in creating a government that has functioned well for over 200 years while preserving individual liberty and justice.

The U.S. Constitution is the oldest national constitution and the shortest. The original US Constitution is on display at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

4.3. Are these statements true or false?

- 1) The Constitution of the United States was written in 1778.
- 2) The Constitution is composed of a Preamble (an introduction), the main body (which consists of seven articles), and amendments.
- 3) The Preamble to the Constitution is detailed introduction to the Constitution.
- 4) The first three articles of the US Constitution sets up the US government as a republic with three separate branches of government.
- 5) The Legislative Branch makes the national laws and consists of the Senate.

- 6) The Executive Branch headed by the Vice President.
- 7) The Judicial Branch administers justice by interpreting the Constitution and laws, and consists of judges.
- 8) The phrase "checks and balances" was coined by Charles-Louis Montesquieu (an English writer) in 1748.
- 9) Many amendments to the Constitution have been made within 2 years.
- 10) There have been 27 amendments to the US Constitution.

4.4. Answer the questions:

- 1) What is the Constitution of the United States?
- 2) What do the first three Articles of the Constitution establish?
- 3) What do the last four Articles frame?
- 4) When was the Constitution adopted?
- 5) How many amendments are there in the Constitution?

4.5. Retell the text «John Kennedy – the 35th President of the USA» [15]

John Kennedy – the 35th President of the USA



John Kennedy – the 35th President of the USA

John F. Kennedy was born on May 29, 1917 in Brooklyn, Massachusetts of Irish descent. He had studied in The Choate School, London School of Economics, Princeton University, Harvard University. In the year 1941 he joined the US Navy and was awarded with the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, the Purple Heart, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal.

The start of his political career was around 1946, after his military experience, when he ran for the seat of representative James Michael Curley. Several years later (in 1956) he ran for the Senate: he was a Democratic Congressman from the Boston area.

On November 8, 1960 when the general election was held, Kennedy had to compete with Richard Nixon and as a result won the election. Kennedy's policy included such issues as fighting against discrimination, war, crime and poverty, supporting different space programs, tax cuts, medical care system, and equal rights. The president experienced global

events such as Cuban Missile crisis (1962), construction of the Berlin Wall (1961), communism in Latin America, creation of the Peace Corps, and the dangerous nuclear weapon era.

The first lady, Jacqueline Kennedy took an active part of the representation of Kennedy and the USA. The couple reinvented what it meant to be president, and welcomed cameras into their life. They were married on September 12, 1953 and the couple had got two children, John Jr. and Caroline.

On November 22, 1963 JFK was assassinated in Texas, and the next elected American president was Lyndon Baines Johnson, who had designed the Warren Commission in order to investigate the murder. The discussions about his murder are still open: however Lee Harvey Oswald is believed to be the murderer.

Books and Publications published by John F. Kennedy

Includes popular political and leadership publications by the American President John F. Kennedy.

- **A Nation of Immigrants** by *John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy (1964)*
- **The John F. Kennedy School of Government: The First Fifty Years** by *John F. Kennedy, F. Kenn John (1986)*
- **The Wit and Wisdom of John F. Kennedy** by *John F. Kennedy, Alex Ayres (Editor) (1996)*
- **Prelude to Leadership : The Post-War Diary of John F. Kennedy Summer 1945** by *John F. Kennedy (1997)*
- **John F. Kennedy: The JFK Wit** by *John F Kennedy (Audio CD 1999)*
- **The Greatest Speeches of President John F. Kennedy** by *John F. Kennedy (2000)*
- **Profiles in Courage** by *John F. Kennedy (2003)*
- **The Uncommon Wisdom of John F. Kennedy : A Portrait in His Own Words** by *John F. Kennedy (2003)*

4.6. Give summary of the text «Politician - 42nd President of the USA»
[15]

Politician - 42nd President of the USA



Name: Bill Clinton (William Jefferson Blythe IV)

Born: August 19, 1946

Country: born United States of America.

Lives: USA

Bill Clinton was born on the 19th of August, 1946 as William Jefferson Blythe IV in Hope, Arkansas - The United States of America. At an early age Clinton's father died in a motorcar accident. His mother soon married Roger Clinton and Bill took on the "Clinton" family name at 4 years of age. Bill Clinton graduated from Georgetown University in 1968 and graduated from Yale University in 1973 with a law degree. Clinton first became the governor of Arkansas in 1978. Clinton was a member of the Democratic party and he served as American president from 1993 through to 2001.

President Clinton was impeached in 1998 due to his sexual relations with the White House intern Monica Lewinski. He was not charged for his indiscretion and continued to be a popular president.

Bill Clinton continues to be a popular public figure after his presidency. He works with several charitable organizations, working to improve society throughout the world.

Bill Clinton is married to Hillary Clinton (also involved in politics) and they have one child, Chelsea Clinton.

Books and Audio Published about or by Bill Clinton includes popular political and leadership publications by or about the American President Bill Clinton.

My Life - by Bill Clinton *Autobiography by President Bill Clinton*

The Clinton Scandal - by Mark J. Rozell *The Clinton Scandal and the Future of American Government*

The Meaning of Is - by Bob Barr

The Meaning of Is: The Squandered Impeachment and Wasted Legacy of William Jefferson Clinton

The Clinton Wars - by Sidney Blumenthal *The Clinton Wars*

4.7. Study the list of the USA Presidents. Choose one and make your own story about him [16]:

Presidents of the USA

1. George Washington, 1789-1797
2. John Adams, 1797-1801
3. Thomas Jefferson, 1801-1809
4. James Madison, 1809-1817
5. James Monroe, 1817-1825
6. John Quincy Adams, 1825-1829
7. Andrew Jackson, 1829-1837
8. Martin Van Buren, 1837-1841
9. William Henry Harrison, 1841
10. John Tyler, 1841-1845
11. James Knox Polk, 1845-1849
12. Zachary Taylor, 1849-1850
13. Millard Fillmore, 1850-1853
14. Franklin Pierce, 1853-1857
15. James Buchanan, 1857-1861
16. Abraham Lincoln, 1861-1865
17. Andrew Johnson, 1865-1869
18. Ulysses S. Grant, 1869-1877
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, 1877-1881
20. James Abram Garfield, 1881
21. Chester Alan Arthur, 1881-1885
22. Grover Cleveland, 1885-1889
23. Benjamin Harrison, 1889-1893
24. Grover Cleveland, 1893-1897
25. William McKinley, 1897-1901
26. Theodore Roosevelt, 1901-1909
27. William Howard Taft, 1909-1913
28. Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1921

29. Warren Gamaliel Harding, 1921-1923
30. Calvin Coolidge, 1923-1929
31. Herbert Clark Hoover, 1929-1933
32. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1933-1945
33. Harry S. Truman, 1945-1953
34. Dwight David Eisenhower, 1953-1961
35. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1961-1963
36. Lyndon Baines Johnson, 1963-1969
37. Richard Milhous Nixon, 1969-1974
38. Gerald Rudolph Ford, 1974-1977
39. James Earl Carter, Jr., 1977-1981
40. Ronald Wilson Reagan, 1981-1989
41. George Herbert Walker Bush, 1989-1993
42. William Jefferson Clinton, 1993-2001
43. George Walker Bush, 2001-2009
44. Barack Hussein Obama, 2009-

TEST

1. Choose the correct answer:

1.	The USA is ____ largest country in the world.	a) the fourth b) the third c) the second
2.	The USA is a _____ republic, consisting of ____ states.	a) federal b) presidential c) constitutional a) 50 b) 49 c) 52
3.	The powers of the government are divided into _____ branches.	a) 2 (executive, judicial) b) 3 (executive, judicial, legislative)

		c) 2 (legislative, executive)
4.	The executive branch is headed by the ____.	a) Congress b) Vice President c) President
5.	The Congress consists of the ____.	a) Senate b) The House of Representatives c) Senate and the House of Representatives
6.	____ nominates judges to the nation's highest judiciary authority (Supreme Court).	a) The President b) Vice President c) Senate
7.	The last two states to join the Union were _____.	a) Alaska and Hawaii b) Alaska and Detroit c) Detroit and Philadelphia
8.	The Constitution was adopted on September 17, ____, by the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.	a) 1787 b) 1789 c) 1765
9.	Washington is a one-industry town. That industry is _____.	a) jewelry b) government c) movie
10.	The U.S. Constitution is _____ national constitution.	a) The shortest b) The oldest c) The most interesting

Unit II.

GREAT BRITAIN

I. READING

1.1. Read and translate the text «The United Kingdom»:

The United Kingdom [13]

The United Kingdom is an island country. It occupied the territory of the British Isles and it composed of some 5500 isles. The total area of the country is 94,217 miles² or 244, 02 km². The United Kingdom is a small country. It's twice smaller than France or Spain.

The two main islands are: Great Britain in which are England, Scotland and Wales to the East and Ireland in which are Northern Ireland and Independent Republic of Ireland in the West. They are separated by the Irish Sea.

The United Kingdom is situated in the North West Coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the north and The North Sea in the East. It separated from the European continent by the English Channel (La Manche) and the Strait of Dover.

Geographically the islands of Great Britain are subdivided into two main regions: Lowland and Highland compares Eastern and Southern England. Highland consists of Scotland, most of Wales, the Pennines and the Lake District. The highest mountains are Ben Nevis (1,343 m) in Scotland and Snowdon (1,085 m) in Wales.

The longest rivers in the UK are the Severn (3,54 km) flowing along the border between England and Wales, tributaries of which include the Avon famed by Shakespeare, and the Thames which flows East-West to the port of London.

There are many lakes in Great Britain. In the North West side of the Pennines lies the Lake District – the beautiful lakes which gave its name association with the history of English literature and especially with the name William Wordsworth, the founder of the Lake School of Poets.

The largest cities are London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds and Edinburgh.

Climate

Britain is as far North as Siberia. For example, Edinburgh is 56° North of the equator. The same latitude as Moscow. Yet, its climate is generally mild and tempered because of the Gulf Stream (a warm ocean wind) which brings warm from the Gulf of Mexico.

The climate in the UK is usually described as cool, tempered and humid. To say the truth, London is drier than continent cities such as Hamburg. Its weather may be unpredictable, but it's not particularly wet.

The Northern Mountains have much more rain and snow. The Southern part of England and Wales is a little warmer, sunnier and less misty.

During a normal summer the temperature sometimes rises above 25 degrees in the South. Winter temperature below 5 degrees are rarely. It seldom snows heavily in winters. January and February are usually the coldest months; July and August are warmest.

Three main features of Great Britain climate: mild, humid and changeable. That means that it's never too hot or cold, too wet or too dry. This humid and mild climate is good for plants.

In the British homes there has been no central heating. The fireplaces are often used. Many schools and universities have no central heating either and the floors are made from stone.

England

England consists of 4 parts which make up the UK. England is a large occupied of the territory (131,000 km²) is the most industrial and most densely populated part of the UK. Its population is over 47 million people. The capital of England is London.

England is a highly developed industrial part of the country. Historically England is divided into several economic regions: the South is industrial and agricultural region, central England or Midlands, Yorkshire and Northern England.

Heavy machinery, electronics and shipbuilding are developed in London, Nottingham, Bristol, Manchester, New Castle and others.

The wool industry is centered in Leeds and Bradford. Food processing is developed in Liverpool. Midlands make farming lands.

Nottingham is connected with the name of legendary hero Robin Hood. Stratford-upon-Avon is Shakespeare's birthplace. Canterbury is situated in Kent is a cathedral city, the cradle of Christian people glorified by Geoffrey Chaucer.

Another historic place in the South is Hastings. It's famous by the battle of Hastings in 1066.

One of the monuments situated in the South West is Stone Henge.

Wales lies west of the English Lowland. This part of the UK is rather small; its territory is 26,760 km². The capital of Wales is Cardiff. The population of Wales is over 3 million people.

Scotland

Scotland is the most Northern part of Great Britain. Its total area is 78,800 km². The Cheviot Hills marks the border between England and Scotland.

Scotland takes up 1/3rd of the territory of the British Isles. Its population is not very big – a little over 6 million people. The capital is Edinburgh.

Scotland is a country of hills, lakes and rivers. The highest mountain peak is Ben Nevis. There are many rivers but they are not long. The longest and the most important river is the Clyde.

Scottish lakes are called "lochs" because of they are long and the most narrow. The longest and the most beautiful river is Lomond. The famous Scottish loch is Loch Ness because of the monster.

Shipbuilding is one of the most important industries. Others are iron steel, heavy and light engineering and coal-mining.

The main urban centers are Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee.

Northern Ireland

It's the smallest component of the United Kingdom – 14,121 km².

It occupies North East of Ireland. The population is 1,5 million people. The capital is Belfast. The largest river is Shannon. The climate is oceanic. Economy has three main industries: agriculture, textiles, shipbuilding.

1.2. Find the meaning of the following words and word combinations:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| - tributaries | - heavy machinery |
| - gulf | - legendary hero |
| - tempered and humid | - birthplace |
| - latitude | - cradle |
| - central heating | - resound |
| - fireplaces | - battle |
| - either | - border |
| - floors | - narrow |
| - stone | - coal-mining. |
| - densely populated part | |

1.3. Learn the pronunciation of the geographical names, write down the transcription:

France, Spain, England, Scotland, English Channel (La Manche), the Strait of Dover (Pas de Calais) (Дуврский пролив), : Lowland and Highland, the Pennines and the Lake District (Озёрский край), Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Nottingham, Manchester, New Castle, Belfast, Loch Ness, the Thames, London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds and Edinburgh, Gulf of Mexico (Мексиканский залив), Hamburg, Yorkshire.

1.4. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Where is the United Kingdom situated?
- 2) How many parts are there?
- 3) What are the longest rivers?
- 4) What lakes do you know?
- 5) What do you know about Stone Henge?
- 6) What is the most important industry in Scotland?
- 7) What is the capital of Ireland?

II. WRITING

2.1. Translate the text «Political System of Great Britain» in the written form [5]:

Political System of Great Britain

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

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

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

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

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

2.3. Answer the questions in the written way:

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

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

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

The Constitution

Practically speaking, there is no ____ constitution in Great Britain. The ____ «English ____» means the leading principles, conventions and laws, many of which have ____ existing for centuries, though they have undergone modifications and extensions in agreement with the advance of civilization. These ____ are expressed in such documents of major importance as ____, a famous document in English ____ agreed upon in 1215 by King John and the ____, which set certain limits on royal power and which was later regarded as a law stating basic civil rights; Habeas Corpus Act, a law ____ passed in 1679, which guarantees to a ____ arrested the right to appear in court of justice so that the jury should decide whether he is ____ or not guilty; the Bill of Rights, an act of ____, passed in 1689, which confirmed certain ____ of the people; the law deciding the succession of the royal ____, and a number of ____, separate laws and agreement.

III. GRAMMAR IN USE

3.1. Think of the nouns that are most commonly used with the following adjectives:

serious, ugly, unique, expensive, short, pretty, small, urgent, full, different, cultural, national, perpetual, special, own, large, typical, intensive, historical, interesting, political, law enforcement, fashionable, financial, urban, great, main, attractive, favorable, independent, modern.

3.2. Think of the nouns that are most commonly used with the following verbs:

to look after, to investigate, to look forward to, to search, to use, to look at, to translate, to get on (off), to change for, to cross, to patrol, to travel, to be rich in, to educate, to drive, to exchange, to explain, to arrest, to observe, to witness, to lose, to fall, to shoot.

3.3. Write down the first form of these irregular verbs:

did, went, knew, had, came, spoke, read, understood, saw, got, won, wrote, lost, became, slept, spent, put, took, kept, gave, felt, had, made.

3.4. Write down these verbs in the Past Simple:

to do, to wash, to help, to translate, to play, to buy, to study, to get, to fall, to tell.

3.5. Write down these sentences in the Past Simple:

Model: Tom usually gets up at 7.30. Yesterday he got up at 7.30

- 1) Tom usually wakes up early. Yesterday morning _____.
- 2) Tom usually walks to work. Yesterday _____.
- 3) Tom is usually late for work. Yesterday _____.
- 4) Tom usually walks to work. Yesterday _____.
- 5) Tom usually goes out in the evening. Yesterday evening _____.
- 6) Tom usually sleeps very well. Last night _____.

3.6. Open the brackets and translate the sentences:

- 1) Tom ____ (not / shave) this morning, because he ____ (not / have) time.
- 2) We ____ (not / eat) anything, because we ____ (not / be) hungry.
- 3) I ____ (not / rush) because I ____ (not / be) in a hurry.
- 4) She ____ (not / be) interested in the book because she ____ (not / understand) it.
- 5) I (to play) computer games yesterday.
- 6) My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday.
- 7) I (to go) to the cinema yesterday.
- 8) We (not to play) piano last Monday.
- 9) I (to study English) at school.
- 10) I (to live) in Moscow and (to work) in militia three years ago.
- 11) I (to ask) him about it.

3.7. Translate the sentences into English:

- 1) Он сделал эту работу вчера.
- 2) Мы учились в этом институте.
- 3) Вчера она написала письмо.
- 4) Вы читали эту книгу.
- 5) Они играли в футбол?
- 6) Он переводил этот текст?
- 7) Мы не учились в этой школе.
- 8) Я не ездил в Москву в командировку.
- 9) Вам понравился фильм?

10) Они не читали этот учебник по уголовному праву.

3.8. Write the sentences in the Past Simple:

Model: I use the Internet – I **used** the Internet.

1. I watch TV – _____.
2. Do you listen to the radio? – _____.
3. We study English – _____.
4. He doesn't work – _____.
5. The film finishes at 7.00 – _____.
6. I don't like the film – _____.
7. Does she smoke – _____.
8. They play tennis – _____.

3.9. Pay attention to the following phrases:

e.g.– exempli gratia – for example

i.e. –id est – that is

etc. –et cetera – and so on

viz.–vide licet – namely

c – circa – about, around (time)

v – vide – see

et al – et ali – and others

per se – in itself

qua – as

vice versa – the reverse

ad hoc – for this particular purpose

vs – versus – opposed

via 1.through; 2.with the help of

per capita – per head

ceteris paribus – other things equal

ad valorem – according to value

IV. SPEAKING

4.1. Retell the text «Three Branches of Government» [5]:

Three Branches of Government

Power in Great Britain is divided among three branches: the executive branch, the legislative branch, the judicial branch.

The legislative branch is represented by Parliament, which consists of two chambers, or houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Parliament in Britain has existed since 1265. It was organized in the reign of King Edward, I, it is the oldest parliament in the world.

The House of Lords consists of more than 1000peers, including the «lord spiritual»: the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and 24 bishops of the Church of England. The peers (with the exception of the «lord of spiritual») have the right to sit in Parliament during their lifetime and transmit their right to their eldest sons.

During the present century a new practice has appeared: the practice of «creating» new peers. They are called «life peers», because their children do not inherit their titles like the children of hereditary peers. Now peers are created by the monarch on the advise of the Prime Minister. Sometimes a prominent politician is made a peer, sometimes a leading civil servant who has served the country well. As a result, about one-third of the Lords today are not representatives of hereditary nobility but company directors, bankers, newspapers protectors and other businessmen.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by a general election. The whole country is divided into constituencies, every one of which chooses one delegate. Big cities are divided into several constituencies each. Members of the House of Commons are elected for five years.

Parliament`s main function is to make laws. The procedure of making laws is as follows: a member of the House of Commons proposes a bill, which is discussed by the House. If the bill is approved, it is sent to the House of Lords, which in case it does not like it, has the right to veto it for

one year. If the House of Commons passes the bill again the following year, the House of Lords can not reject it. Finally the bill is sent to the Queen for the «royal assent», after which it becomes a law.

The executive branch is headed by the Prime Minister, who is appointed by the king (queen). According to tradition, the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won the elections and has the majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister appoints the ministers to compose the government.

After that the newly appointed ministers are presented to the monarch for the formal approval. The most important ministers of the government (about twenty) form the Cabinet. Members of the Cabinet make joint decisions or advise the Prime Minister.

The main function of the executive branch of the government is to administer the laws (to see to it that the laws are carried out, actually to rule the country).

The judicial branch interprets the laws.

The highest judicial body is the Supreme Court of Judicature, which consists of two divisions: the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. It is often said that English law is superior to the law of most other countries. Indeed, the English judicial system contains many rules which protect the individual against arbitrary action by the police and the government.

TEST

1. Choose the correct answer:

1.	The UK is a _____ country. It's twice bigger than France or Spain.	a) big b) small c) great
2.	He _____ to the cinema yesterday.	a) went b) go c) gone
3.	The longest rivers in the United Kingdom are _____.	a) the Severn b) the Severn and the Thames c) the Mississippi
4.	Great Britain is a _____.	a) parliamentary republic b) presidential republic c) constitutional monarchy
5.	The head of the state is _____.	a) The king or queen b) President c) Prime Minister
6.	The legislative branch is represented by _____.	a) Parliament b) President c) Prime Minister
7.	Great Britain is _____.	a) an island b) a peninsula
8.	He didn't _____ in time to see me yesterday.	a) come b) came c) has come
9.	The executive branch is headed by the _____.	a) Prime Minister b) President c) King or Queen
10.	He _____ the truth, so couldn't answer.	a) know b) didn't knew c) knew

Module II.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

Unit 1

POLICE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE USA

I. READING.

1.1 Read and translate the text “History of the police in Great Britain and the USA” [2].

History of the police in Great Britain and the USA

Police is a judicial and executive system, and an organized civil force for maintaining law and order and enforcing the laws.

There are traces to be found in every organized society of some system of rules for the maintenance at peace and order. At the same time, a system at police in the special modern sense of the term did not exist in ancient times.

In England, from the time of the Saxon kings, there had existed an organization of a partially voluntary character for the repression of crime and arrest of criminals, and the maintenance of good order. In 1828 Robert Peel (hence the term “Bobbie” applied to the British police) created the Metropolitan Police Force, and leading the way to the adoption of a uniform system for the whole country. The Metropolitan Police Force dates from 1829. Its office is New Scotland Yard; near the Houses of Parliament.

London is divided into four districts in charge of chief constables. Under the latter are the superintendents, most of them in charge of divisions embracing from 500 to 1.000 men. In rank follow the inspectors, the sergeants, and the constables.

In the USA, the English system was followed. In 1857 the State Legislature of New York copied the London plan, but in 1870 abandoned it in favor of local control. In New York City, the Police Department is under the supervision of a commissioner appointed for a term of five years; he may be removed by the mayor or by the Governor of the State.

He has five deputize, also appointed by the mayor. The city is divided into 17 inspection districts, each in charge of an inspector, and the districts are divided into precincts, each in charge of a captain.

1.2. Find the meaning of the following words and word combinations:

- judicial – о судебный
- executive – исполнительный
- legislature – законодательный орган
- civil – гражданский
- society – общество
- maintenance – соблюдение
- order – порядок
- criminal – преступник, преступный
- hence the term – отсюда происхождение термина
- adoption – принятие
- in charge of – быть ответственным за
- superintendent – начальник
- chief constable – начальник полиции
- to abandon – покидать
- supervision – надзор
- precinct – избирательный участок

1.3. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is “Bobbie”?
2. When was Metropolitan Police appeared?
3. What did the State Legislature of New York copy in 1857?

1.4. Mark the true statements with T and false ones with F:

1. __ The Metropolitan Police Force dates from 1828
2. __ New - York is divided into 17 inspection districts
3. __ London is divided into four districts in charge of chief constables
4. __ Police is an organized civil force for maintaining law and public order
5. __ The term “Bobbie” applied to the American police

1.5. Read and translate the text “The Federal Bureau of Investigation” [6]

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The most famous Federal Government Agency in the USA is the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was created primarily to handle criminal investigations for the Department of Justice in 1908. The Bureau has 56 field-offices located in major cities throughout the United States, and more than 400 resident agencies in lesser cities across the nation. The headquarters of the FBI is in Washington. The first director of the FBI was J. Edgar Hoover.

The FBI's main goal is to protect and defend the USA, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the USA and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.

At present the FBI consists of 11 divisions. One of these divisions is the Identification Division. The largest collection of fingerprints in the world is maintained in this division. Another division is the FBI Laboratory is the greatest criminological laboratory in the world. This laboratory is a large complex of scientific equipment, staffed with over 300 employees. Many crimes are solved and many defendants convicted on the basis of material evidence submitted to the laboratory for examination.

The FBI fights against all elements which pose a threat to the security of the people in the USA, particularly sabotage, treason, cases of espionage, burglary.

Training Division in Washington was set up to instruct Special Agents in modern crime detection methods. The courses include Federal law, Identification and Preservation of Physical Evidence, accounting, interviews, firearms, self-defense, the science of fingerprinting.

The FBI has always closely cooperated with state and local police agencies.

1.4. Find the meaning of the following words and word combinations:

- primarily – первоначально
- to handle –управлять
- headquarters–штаб-квартира
- field-offices – периферийные отделения
- to enforce – осуществлять, придавать законную силу
- division –отдел
- fingerprints –отпечатки пальцев
- scientific –научный
- defendant –подсудимый
- employee – служащий
- evidence –доказательство
- treason –измена
- espionage–разведка, шпионаж
- preservation–сохранение
- firearms – огнестрельное оружие
- accounting – бухгалтерское дело

1.5. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the FBI founded?
2. Who was the first director of FBI?
3. Where is the FBI's headquarters located?
4. What's the FBI's main goal?

1.6. Mark the true statements with T and false ones with F:

- ___ The FBI headquarters is in New-York.
- ___ The FBI does not cooperate with state and local police agencies.
- ___ Training Division is a large complex of scientific equipment.
- ___ The FBI was created in XX century.
- ___ The FBI consists of 11 divisions.

1.7. Read and translate the text “The Scotland Yard” [6].

The Scotland Yard

Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London. The Metropolitan Police Force was created in 1829 by an Act of

Parliament. It is the largest Police Force in Britain, policing an area of 742 square miles with the exception of the ancient City of London, which possesses its own separate Police force.

Scotland Yard is situated on the Thames Embankment close to the Houses of Parliament and the familiar clock tower of Big Ben.

The name "Scotland Yard" originates from the plot of land adjoining Whitehall Palace where, in about the 14th century, the royalty and nobility of Scotland stayed when visiting the English Court.

The Force is controlled by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis under the general directions of the Home Secretary.

The Metropolitan Police is divided into two branches- the Criminal Investigation Department and the informed branch. There are a number of specialists' branches in the Force such as the Dog branch, the River police, the Mounted branch and others. The Criminal Investigation Department consists of about 1500 detectives, of which 1300 do ordinary detective work. The remaining 200 detectives work in the Special Branch, which in many respects is national first, because it has a staff at every airport and seaport, and secondly, because it is charged with protecting very important persons (VIPs) and dealing with actions which may be regarded as subversive to the state.

The main goal of policing include prevention of crime and disorder, the apprehension of offenders, the recovery of lost property, and the protection life and personal liberties.

1.7. Answer the following questions:

1. What is Scotland Yard?
2. What was Scotland Yard originally?
3. How many main branches of the Metropolitan Police Force are there?
4. How many detectives work for Special Branch?

1.8. Mark the true statements with T and false ones with F:

1. ___ Scotland Yard is situated on the both banks of the river Severn.
2. ___ The CID consists of about 1500 detectives.
3. ___ The Metropolitan Police is divided into three branches.

4. ___ The Force is controlled by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

5. ___ The Metropolitan Police Force was created in 1829 by an Act of Parliament.

1.9. Find the meaning of the following words and word combinations:

- to possess – владеть
- embankment – набережная
- to originate – происходить из
- adjoining – граничащий, прилегающий
- royalty – королевская семья
- nobility – знатность
- the Force – подразделение
- branch – ветвь
- to deal with – иметь дело с
- subversive – подрывной, антиправительственный
- disorder – беспорядок
- lost property – утраченное имущество
- apprehension – задержание, арест
- offender – преступник

II WRITING

2.1. Give the Russian for:

judicial and executive system, civil force, maintaining law and order, system of rules, maintenance of peace and order, system of police, repression of crime, arrest of criminals, maintenance of good order; material evidence, Training Division, criminal investigation, the science of fingerprinting, scientific equipment, the Department of Justice, criminological laboratory, Physical Evidence; personal liberties, close to, consists of, very important persons, deal with, the apprehension of offenders, royalty and nobility, detective work.

2.2. Translate the family words. Consult the dictionary, if necessary:

judge – judicial, to execute – executive, to maintain – maintenance, to repress – repression, crime – criminal, to adopt – adoption, to legislate – legislature, to supervise – supervision; to enforce – enforcement, to preserve – preservation, to protect – protection, to create – creation, to detect – detection; to prevent – prevention, to except – exception.

2.3. Give the English for:

гражданские войска, для поддержания правопорядка, обеспечивать соблюдение законов, система норм, в то же время, современный смысл (слова), частично добровольный, подавление преступлений, арест преступников, принятие всеобщей системы, в пользу чего, пять заместителей, назначаемый мэром, избирательный участок; периферийные отделения, штаб-квартира, уголовное судопроизводство, угроза безопасности, современные методы расследования, самооборона, огнестрельное оружие, шпионаж; арест преступников, рядом с, происходить из, беспорядок, иметь дело с, королевская семья, утраченное имущество.

2.4. Match the English and Russian equivalents:

espionage	государственная измена
sabotage	самооборона
treason	саботаж
burglary	шпионаж
firearms	кража со взломом
self – defense	бухгалтерское дело
accounting	огнестрельное оружие

2.5. Write out the pairs of synonyms from these two groups of words and translate them:

to ensure	to prevent	to remain
to develop	to provide	to help
to promote	to forbid	to establish
to be	to combat	to combat
to assist	to exist	to suppress
to stay	to prohibit	to keep away

2.6. Write a paragraph about the most interesting facts you have known about FBI and Scotland Yard

1.

2.

IV. GRAMMAR IN USE

3.1. Use the verbs in correct forms and translate the sentences:

1. The FBI (to create) in 1908.
2. Training schools for Special Agents (to set up) in Washington.
3. The FBI (to supply) information for evidence and crime problems in the USA.
4. The FBI (to consist) of 11 divisions.
5. The FBI's main goal (to be) to protect and defend the USA.
6. In 1828 Robert Peel (to create) the Metropolitan Police Force.
7. The city (to divide) into 17 inspection districts.
8. INTERPOL's activities (to drive) by member countries
9. (to be) it created in 1923?
10. It (not to be) the largest organization in the world.

3.2. Group these words into three columns (nouns, adjectives, verbs) and translate them into Russian:

staff, enhance, treatment, evidence, criminological, division, scientific, abandon, executive, police, declare, challenge, civil, society, treason, elect, vision, relevant, espionage, protect, superintendent, annual, cooperation, equipment, crime.

3.3. Read and translate the text:

- a) entitle this text
- b) list the nouns from every paragraph

Women served as investigators, railway detectives and military secret services long before the first female received a police commission in the USA. The earliest appointment of a policewoman occurred in 1893,

with Mary Ownes. In 1910 the first regular commissioned was appointed in Los Angeles. It was student and social worker Alice Wells.

In 1912 the city council of Chicago passed The Women Police Ordinance which proved for 13 women to be hired for a period of one year. In 1967 the status of women in police service was changed. They staff police work with juveniles, and also serve regularly in patrol, criminal and investigative divisions.

3.4. Choose the correct word, read and translate these sentences:

1. Here is the text *printed/printing* on the back of the card.
2. The police would prefer a false alarm to a *stolen/stealing* car.
3. The police need your help in *beated/beating* the criminals.
4. If you see someone *done/ doing* something suspicious call the police.
5. There *is/are* many films about C.I.D. detectives.
6. This criminal must *detect/be detected* by all means.
7. Nothing can *do/be done* to change this situation.
8. Interpol *deals/ deals* with various crimes.
9. The robber did not *hear/ listen to* the constable coming.
10. If you see someone being attacked or *robbed/ robbing* phone police.

IV SPEAKING

4.1. Summarize the general ideas of all the three texts.

4.2. Find the local police crime bulletins or advertisements about the people are either missing or wanted for committing a crime. Give the detailed description of these people. You should to use following important characteristics to look for:

body, face, hair, distinctive marks, clothing.

TEST

1. The Metropolitan Police Force dates from_____.	a) 1828 b) 1829 c) 1830
2. Term “Bobbie” applied to the _____.	a) British police b) American police c) Not stated
3. The headquarters of the FBI is in _____.	a) London b) Washington c) Toronto
4. The first director of FBI was _____.	a) Edgar Hoover b) Robert Peel c) Mary Ownes
5.The name "Scotland Yard" originates from _____.	a) the plot of land adjoining Whitehall Palace b) the valley in Scotland c) not stated
6. At present the FBI consists of _____ divisions.	a) 10 b) 11 c) 15
7. 200 _____ of Scotland Yard work in the Special Branch.	a) Investigators b) Lawyers c) Detectives
8.The FBI Laboratory is the greatest _____ laboratory in the world.	a) Criminological b) Scientific c) Chemical
9. The Bureau has _____ field-offices located in major cities throughout the USA.	a) 50 b) 56 c) 60
10. The earliest appointment of a policewoman occurred in _____.	a) 17 th century b) 18 th century c) 19 th century

Unit 2.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN RUSSIA

I. READING.

1.1. Read and translate the text “Police of Russia” [13]

Police of Russia

The police is the central law enforcement body in Russia, operating under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The first mention about police in Russia is dated to 1718, when was established the Main Police in Saint-Petersburg by decree from Peter the Great. Anton de Vieira was appointed as the first General Polizmeister. On January 19, 1722 the Governing Senate established the Moscow Police.

The Police of Russian Empire was dissolved on March 10, 1917, and on April 17 the Provisional Government established the People's Militia (Militsiya) as a new law enforcement body.

But in 2011 was established new reform by initiative of President Dmitry Medvedev to improve the efficiency of Russia's police forces, decrease corruption and improve the public image of law enforcement. These changes stipulate a personnel cut of 20% in law enforcement, a renaming of Russian law enforcers from "militsiya" (militia) to "politsiya" (police), substantial increases in wages, centralisation of financing, and several other changes.

The Russian police have a wide range of activities. Their main duties are: maintaining public order, criminal investigation and law enforcement. They protect state and other public property and personal property of the citizens. They see to it that people abide to traffic rules, they issue internal passports, summon first aid for people who involve in road or other accidents.

To fulfill these tasks the organs of internal affairs are composed of different departments: the Criminal Detection Department, the Criminal Investigation Department, the Economic Crimes Department, the Transport Police, the Juvenile Inspection and others.

1.2. Study the meaning of the following words and word combinations:

law enforcement – правоохранительная деятельность

Ministry of Internal Affairs – министерство внутренних дел

decree – декрет, постановление

to establish – учреждать

to dissolve – ликвидировать, аннулировать

the Provisional Government – временное правительство

decrease – уменьшать, сокращать

personal cut – сокращение кадров

substantial – солидный, большой

wage – заработная плата

duty – долг, обязанность

to abide – подчиняться

to summon – вызвать, позвать

the Criminal Investigation Department – Следственный комитет

the Criminal Detection Department – Оперативное подразделение

the Economic Crimes Department – подразделение экономической безопасности и противодействия коррупции

juvenile – подросток

1.3. Answer the following questions:

1. Who was Anton de Vieira?
2. When was the Moscow Police established?
3. When was the new reform of police adopted?
4. Which duties have the Russian police?
5. What department is responsible for prevention of juvenile delinquency?

1.4. Mark the true statements with T and false ones with F:

1. ___ These changes stipulate a personnel cut of 30% in law enforcement.
2. ___ The policemen do not issue internal passports
3. ___ The police in Saint Petersburg was established in 1718
4. ___ "Militsiya" was renamed to "politsiya".
5. ___ The Provisional Government established the People's Militia in XIX century

1.5. Learn rank insignia in Russian police:

Private Staff - Рядовой состав

Police Private	Рядовой полиции
----------------	-----------------

Junior Supervising Staff-Младший начальствующий состав

Police Junior sergeant	Младший сержант полиции
Police Sergeant	Сержант полиции
Police Senior sergeant	Старший сержант полиции
Police sergeant-major	Старшина полиции
Police warrant officer	Прапорщик полиции
Police Senior warrant	Старший прапорщик полиции

Medium Supervising Staff - Средний начальствующий состав

Police Junior lieutenant	Младший лейтенант полиции
Police Lieutenant	Лейтенант полиции
Police Senior lieutenant	Старший лейтенант полиции
Police Captain	Капитан полиции

Senior Supervising Staff - Старший начальствующий состав

Police Major	Майор полиции
Police Lieutenant colonel	Подполковник полиции
Police Colonel	Полковник полиции

Supreme Supervising Staff - Высший начальствующий состав

Police Major General	Генерал-майор полиции
Police Lieutenant General	Генерал-лейтенант полиции
Police Colonel General	Генерал-полковник полиции
Police General	Генерал полиции РФ

1.6. Read and translate the text “INTERPOL” [17]

INTERPOL

INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization, with 190 member countries.

Its role is to enable police around the world to work together to make the world a safer place. Its high-tech infrastructure of technical and operational support helps meet the growing challenges of fighting crime in the 21st century.

INTERPOL was created in 1923 as the International Criminal Police Commission with headquarters in Vienna, Austria, on the initiative of Dr Johannes Schober, president of the Vienna Police. 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's activities are driven by member countries, within a clear framework of governing bodies and statutory meetings. The governing body of INTERPOL is the General Assembly which meets once a year. It is financed by annual contributions from its member countries, which total about EUR 30 million. The Organization is headquartered in Lyon, France.

INTERPOL's current President is Mrs Mireille Ballestrazzi elected at the INTERPOL General Assembly held in Rome in November 2012. She will serve as President until 2016.

The vision – what INTERPOL aspires to achieve "Connecting police for a safer world". The mission – what INTERPOL does to achieve its vision "Preventing and fighting crime through enhanced international police cooperation".

INTERPOL works to ensure that police around the world have access to the tools and services necessary to do their jobs effectively. It provides targeted training, expert investigative support, relevant data and secure communications channels.

This combined framework helps police on the ground understand crime trends, analyze information, conduct operations and, ultimately, arrest as many criminals as possible.

1.7. Study the meaning of the following words and word combinations:

to enable – давать возможность

challenge – вызов, проблема

to declare – заявлять, объявлять

staff – служебный персонал, кадры

to utilize – использовать

gathering – накопление, сбор

Gestapo – the German secret police under Nazi rule

contribution – взнос

to elect – избирать

vision – взгляд, видение

to aspire to – стремиться к

preventing – предупреждение

to enhance – увеличивать, усиливать

to access – иметь доступ

tools – средства

1.8. Answer the following questions:

1. What is INTERPOL?
2. When was INTERPOL created?
3. What is the mission of INTERPOL?

1.9. Mark the true statements with T and false ones with F:

1. ___ The United States joined Interpol after World War II
2. ___ INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization
3. ___ The Organization is headquartered in Madrid, Spain.
4. ___ The vision of INTERPOL is "Connecting police for a safer world"

5. __ The INTERPOL was created on the initiative of president of the British Police

1.10. Read and translate the text “Europol” [18]

Europol

Europol (short for **European Police Office**) is the European Union's law enforcement agency that handles criminal intelligence.

The first move towards informal cooperation was taken in the 1970s, with the setting up of the Trevi group (a forum for internal security cooperation amongst EEC/EC) by European Communities' interior and justice ministers.

The establishment of Europol was agreed to in the 1992 Maastricht Treaty, officially known as the Treaty on European Union (TEU) that came into effect in November 1993. The headquarters of Europol is located in the Hague, Netherlands.

The agency started limited operations on 3 January 1994, as the Europol Drugs Unit (EDU). In 1998 the Europol Convention was ratified by all the member states and came into force in October. Europol commenced its full activities on 1 July 1999.

As of 2007, Europol covers all 27 member states of the European Union. In order to fight international organized crime effectively, Europol cooperates with a number of third countries and organizations.

Europol's aim is to improve the effectiveness and co-operation between the competent authorities of the member states primarily by sharing and pooling intelligence to prevent and combat serious international organized crime. Its mission is to make a significant contribution to the European Union's law enforcement efforts targeting organized crime.

Europol was reformed as a full EU agency on 1 January 2010. This gave Europol increased powers to collect criminal information and European Parliament more control over Europol activities and budget.

1.11. Study the meaning of the following words:

EEC (European Economic Community) – европейское экономическое сообщество

ЕС (European Commission) – европейская комиссия

Interior – внутренняя политика

competent – правомочный, законный

pooling – объединение, слияние

to combat – сражаться

contribution – взнос

budget – бюджет

1.12. Answer the questions:

1. Where is the headquarters of Europol located?
2. What is the Trevi group?
3. How many member states does Europol include?
4. What's Europol's mission?

1.13. Mark true or false:

1. ___ The establishment of Europol was agreed to in the 1992 Maastricht Treaty.
2. ___ Europol covers 25 member states of the European Union.
3. ___ Europol cooperates with a number of third countries and organization.
4. ___ Europol was reformed as a full EU agency in 2005.

II. WRITING

2.1 Give the Russian for:

law enforcement body, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, by initiative, to improve the efficiency, to improve the public image, a personnel cut, criminal investigation, traffic rules, accident, police senior lieutenant, lieutenant colonel; international police cooperation, statutory meetings, relevant data, General Assembly, annual contributions; organized crime, member states, to collect information, to make a contribution, European Commission, third countries.

2.2. Translate the family words. Consult the dictionary, if necessary:

to maintain- maintenance, to appoint- appointment, to improve- improvement, to investigate – investigation; to inform- information, to achieve- achievement, to declare- declaration, to elect- election; to reform-

reformation, to cooperate- cooperation, to agree- agreement, to collect- collection.

2.3. Give the English for:

вызывать скорую помощь, по инициативе, правоохранительная деятельность, временное правительство, частная собственность, министерство внутренних дел, сокращение кадров, подразделение по делам несовершеннолетних, капитан полиции; анализировать информацию, Генеральная Ассамблея, предупреждение и борьба с преступностью, высокотехнологичная инфраструктура, переходить под контроль, на основе, раз в год; организованная преступность, штаб-квартира, ратифицировать договор, страны третьего мира, европейское экономическое сообщество, законные представители власти.

2.4. Write out the pairs of antonyms from these two groups of words:

International	narrow	wide
Asian	legal	national
personal	impersonal	senior
small	large	illegal
European	junior	

2.5. Find 10 hidden nouns:

I O K A S S E M B L Y T O F M V I S I O N K O S M C H A L L E N G E I N B F S E R G E A N T
O M K L G O V E R N M E N T I M M C O N T R I B U T I O N I M N M P O L I C E K N M I N T
E R P O L O M K O M R J F D S K C O M M U N I T Y O I R J N G D M O R G A N I Z A T I O N
O J K F M D L

2.6. Order the letters to make nouns:

1. E N E G A T R S SERGEANT
2. P C A I A N T _____
3. A M O J R _____
4. E E N L R A G _____
5. T L I U E N E A T N _____
6. F E O C F I R _____
7. C O N L O L E _____
8. P C L I E O _____

9. KNRA_____

10. IRPVTAЕ_____

III. GRAMMAR IN USE

3.1. *Translate these sentences into English:*

- a) Я первокурсник КЮИ МВД России.
- b) Я – рядовой полиции.
- c) Я будущий сотрудник отдела уголовного розыска.
- d) Мы будем бороться с преступностью.
- e) Я буду помогать людям - защищать их жизнь и собственность, поддерживать правопорядок.
- f) Мои друзья работают в отделе транспортной полиции.
- g) Мне нравится смотреть фильмы о детективах и полиции.
- h) Россия не является страной-участницей Европола.
- i) Отец моего друга - майор полиции.
- j) Цель международных полицейских организаций - борьба с организованной преступностью в мире.

3.2. *Match the words with the definitions:*

Department	payment to a common fund or collection
Property	is an official order or decision, especially one made by the ruler of a country
Contribution	a division of a large organization such as a government, university, or business, dealing with a specific area of activity
Maintenance	a formally concluded and ratified agreement between states
Decree	the process of preserving a condition or situation or the state of being preserved
Treaty	a thing or things belonging to someone

3.3. *Circle the word with a different sound:*

general

Germany

legal

enforcement

cooperation

collection

large	challenge	achievement,
investigation	idea	inspection
British	process	Establishment

3.4. Circle the correct question word:

- When/ Who/ Where** is your father?
He is Lieutenant of police.
- Where/ What / Whose** is the headquarters of Europol located?
In the Hague.
- How/ When/ Who** was the Main Police in Saint-Petersburg established?
In the 18th century.
- What/ How/ Where** is Interpol?
It is international police organization.
- How/Which/What** do you spell this surname?
M-E-D-V-E-D-E-V
- What/Where/ Who** was the first General Polizmeister in Russian police?
Anton de Vieira
- When/ What/ How** was the Europol Convention ratified?
In 1998
- How many/ How much/ How** states are there in EU?
27 member states

IV SPEAKING

4.1 Find the information about one of these Russian Police Department and retell this text to your teacher and students:

- *The Criminal Detection Department*
- *The Criminal Investigation Department*
- *The Economic Crimes Department*
- *The Juvenile Inspection*

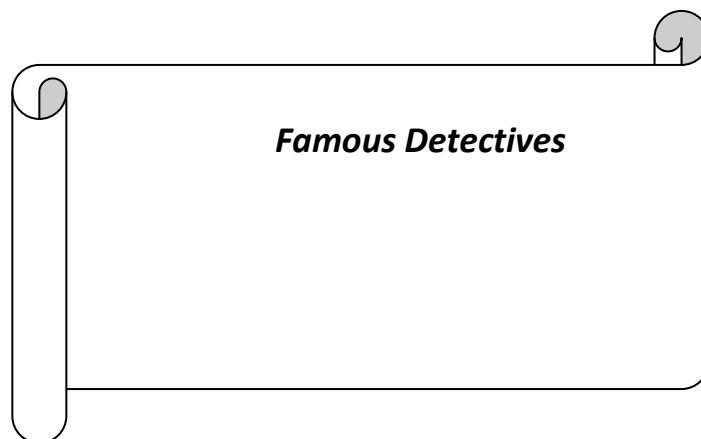
- *The Transport Police*

4.2 What do these numbers refer to?

1992 1961 1722 1923 2011 1988

4.3 Do you know films or books about detectives or detective work?

Choose one literally or real hero and collect some information about him. Add some pictures of this person. Write their life story. If you choose literally hero, explain why do you like this hero? Present your report in class.



TEST

1. Which rank is supreme in Russian police?	a) Colonel b) General c) Major
2. The Interpol is headquartered in _____	a) Lyon, France b) Madrid, Spain c) Berlin, Germany
3. What is EU?	a) European Union b) European Unit c) English Union
4. When was “militsiya” (militia) renamed to “politsiya”?	a) In 2010 b) In 2011 c) In 2012
5. INTERPOL is the world’s largest international police organization, with _____	a) 150 b) 170 c) 190

member countries.	
6. INTERPOL was created in _____	a) 1923 b) 1935 c) 1967
7. How many states are there in EU?	a) 20 b) 22 c) 27
8. The police is the central law enforcement body in Russia, operating under _____	a) the Ministry of Internal Affairs b) the Ministry of Defense c) the Treasury
9. 9. What is the vision of INTERPOL?	a) Connecting police for a safer world b) Prevent and fight crime together c) Cooperation for peace in the world
10. The headquarters of Europol is located in the _____	a) Netherlands b) UK c) Luxemburg

Module III.

WAR ON TERROR

Unit I. HISTORY OF TERRORISM

I. READING

1.1 Read and translate the text “What is the terrorism?”[19]

What is the terrorism?

The word «terrorism» is controversial. Definitions of «terrorism» generally involve some or all of the following: 1) a terrorist act is generally unlawful; 2) it is violent and may be life threatening; 3) the violence is politically motivated; 4) the direct targets are civilians; 5) the direct targets may not be the main targets; 6) the main targets may be one or more nation-states, governments, or societies; or a political, ethnic, or religious group, or an industry or commercial operation, within those societies; 7) the objective is usually to frighten the main targets; 8) there may or may not be a claim of responsibility.

Terrorism expert A. P. Schmid of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention has proposed a short legal definition for use by the UN, namely that an act of terrorism is «in the peacetime equivalent of a war crime». The words «terrorism» and «terror» originally referred to methods employed by regimes to control their own populations through fear, a tactic seen in totalitarian regimes such as Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia. The current use of the term relies more on the example of the 19th-century revolutionaries who used the technique of assassination, particularly the anarchists and Narodniks (populists) in Tsarist Russia, whose most notable action was the assassination of Alexander II.

Acts of terrorism can be carried out by individuals or groups. The most common image of terrorism is that it is carried out by small and secretive cells, highly motivated to serve a particular cause. Terrorists often seek to demoralize and paralyze their enemy with fear, using their

acts as a form of blackmail to apply pressure on governments to achieve goals.

Recent developments have seen a divergence in social and political responses to terrorism between the United States and Western Europe. The September 11, 2001 attacks were carried out by foreigners who entered the country for that purpose, in behalf of a foreign organization, operating from bases in a remote country. Western European countries, on the other hand, are now confronted with a domestic terrorism based within a domestic religious minority, some recent immigrants, but many native-born citizens.

1.2. Study the meaning of words and word combinations:

- controversial – спорный
- unlawful –противозаконный
- violent –жестокий
- target – мишень, цель
- objective – цель, стремление
- to frighten – пугать
- prevention – предупреждение
- war crime – военное преступление
- to rely– основываться на чем-либо
- assassination– убийство по политическим мотивам, уничтожение
- to carry out –выполнять, осуществлять
- blackmail– шантаж
- to achieve goals –достигать целей
- developments –события
- divergence –расхождение
- in behalf of –в интересах

1.3. Answer the following questions:

1. What do we consider terrorism?
2. Who can be called the first "terrorists"?
3. Who are usually the main victims of terrorist attacks?

1.4. Mark the true statements with T and false ones with F:

1. ___ Acts of terrorism can be carried out only by individuals
2. ___ United States and Western Europe have a divergence in social and political responses to
3. ___ The word «terrorism» is not controversial
4. ___ Terrorist acts are generally unlawful and violent
5. ___ The September 11, 2001 attacks were carried out by foreigners

1.6. Read and translate the text « History of Modern Terrorism» [20]

History of Modern Terrorism

The age of modern terrorism might be said to have begun in 1968 when the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijacked an El Al airliner in route from Tel Aviv to Rome. This was the first time that the nationality of Israeli and its symbolic value was a specific aim. Also a first was the deliberate use of the passengers as hostages for demands made publicly against the Israeli government. The combination of these unique events, added to the international scope of the operation, gained significant media attention. The founder of PFLP, Dr. George Habash observed that the level of coverage was tremendously greater than battles with Israeli soldiers in their previous area of operations. "At least the world is talking about us now."

Another aspect of internationalization is the cooperation between extremist organizations in conducting terrorist operations. Cooperative training between Palestinian groups and European radicals started as early as 1970, and joint operations between the PFLP and the Japanese Red Army (JRA) began in 1974. Since then international terrorist cooperation in training, operations, and support has continued to grow, and continues to this day. Motives range from the ideological, such as the 1980s alliance of the Western European Marxist-oriented groups, to financial, as when the IRA exported its expertise in bomb making as far afield as Colombia.

Terrorism in the 21st century is an international threat. The largest act of international terrorism occurred on September 11, 2001 in a set of coordinated attacks on the United States of America where Islamic

terrorists hijacked civilian airliners and used them to attack the World Trade Center towers in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, DC. Other major terrorist attacks have also occurred in New Delhi (Indian Parliament attacked); Bali car bomb attack; London subway bombings; Madrid train bombings and the most recent attacks in Mumbai (hotels, train station and a Jewish outreach center).

Unfortunately, the number of terrorist incidents around the world continues to increase each year despite the best efforts of security forces.

1.6. Study the meaning of words and word combinations:

- Popular Front – народный фронт
- liberation – освобождение
- to hijack – совершать угон (какого-л. транспортного средства)
- route – путь
- value – важность
- deliberate – преднамеренный
- hostage – заложник
- scope – масштаб, предел
- founder – основатель
- coverage – освещение в печати
- tremendously – чрезвычайно, крайне
- to range – колебаться, относиться к чему-либо
- expertise – опыт, знание
- afield – вдаль, за границей
- threat – угроза

1.7. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the first modern terrorist act? What happened?
2. What are the motives of terrorist acts?
3. Which terrorist acts have occurred in the 21 century?

1.8. Mark the true statements with T and false ones with F:

1. ___ Dr. George Habash is the founder of the IRA.
2. ___ The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hijacked an El Al airliner in route from Jerusalem to Rome.
3. ___ Cooperative training between Palestinian groups and European radicals started as early as 1970.

4. ___ The largest act of international terrorism occurred on September 12, 2002.

5. ___ The number of terrorist incidents around the world continues to reduce each year

1.9. Read and translate the text «Types of Terrorist Incidents» [21].

Types of Terrorist Incidents

The most common types of terrorist incidents include:

Bombings

Bombings are the most common type of terrorist act. Typically, improvised explosive devices are inexpensive and easy to make. Modern devices are smaller and are harder to detect. They contain very destructive capabilities; for example, on August 7, 1998, two American embassies in Africa were bombed. The bombings claimed the lives of over 200 people, including 12 innocent American citizens, and injured over 5,000 civilians. Terrorists can also use materials that are readily available to the average consumer to construct a bomb.

Kidnappings and Hostage-Takings

Terrorists use kidnapping and hostage-taking to establish a bargaining position and to elicit publicity. Kidnapping is one of the most difficult acts for a terrorist group to accomplish, but, if a kidnapping is successful, it can gain terrorists money, release of jailed comrades, and publicity for an extended period. Hostage-taking involves the seizure of a facility or location and the taking of hostages. Unlike a kidnapping, hostage-taking provokes a confrontation with authorities. It forces authorities to either make dramatic decisions or to comply with the terrorist's demands. It is overt and designed to attract and hold media attention.

Armed Attacks and Assassinations

Armed attacks include raids and ambushes. Assassinations are the killing of a selected victim, usually by bombings or small arms. Drive-by shootings is a common technique employed by unsophisticated or loosely organized terrorist groups. Historically, terrorists have assassinated specific individuals for psychological effect.

Hijackings and Skyjackings

Hijacking is the seizure by force of a surface vehicle, its passengers, and/or its cargo. Skyjacking is the taking of an aircraft, which creates a mobile, hostage barricade situation. It provides terrorists with hostages from many nations and draws heavy media attention.

Other Types of Terrorist Incidents

In addition to the acts of violence discussed above, there are also numerous other types of violence that can exist under the framework of terrorism. Terrorist organizations also conduct robberies and extortion when they need to finance their acts and they don't have sponsorship from sympathetic nations. Cyber terrorism is a new form of terrorism. Cyber terrorism allows terrorists to conduct their operations with little or no risk to themselves. It also provides terrorists an opportunity to disrupt or destroy networks and computers. The result is interruption of key government or business-related activities.

1.10. Study the meaning of words and word combinations:

- capability – способность
- embassy – посольство
- to injury – ранить
- kidnapping – похищение детей
- hostage-taking – захват заложников
- bargaining – переговоры; ведение переговоров
- ambush – засада
- assassination – убийство (политического или видного общественного деятеля)
- drive-by – совершаемый из проезжающего мимо автомобиля (о вооружённом нападении, убийстве)
- hijacking, skyjacking – захват, угон самолёта
- cargo – груз

1.11. Answer the following questions:

1. Which types of terrorism are mentioned in the text?
2. What is kidnapping?
3. What is hostage-taking?
4. What new kind of terrorism is described in the text?

II. WRITING

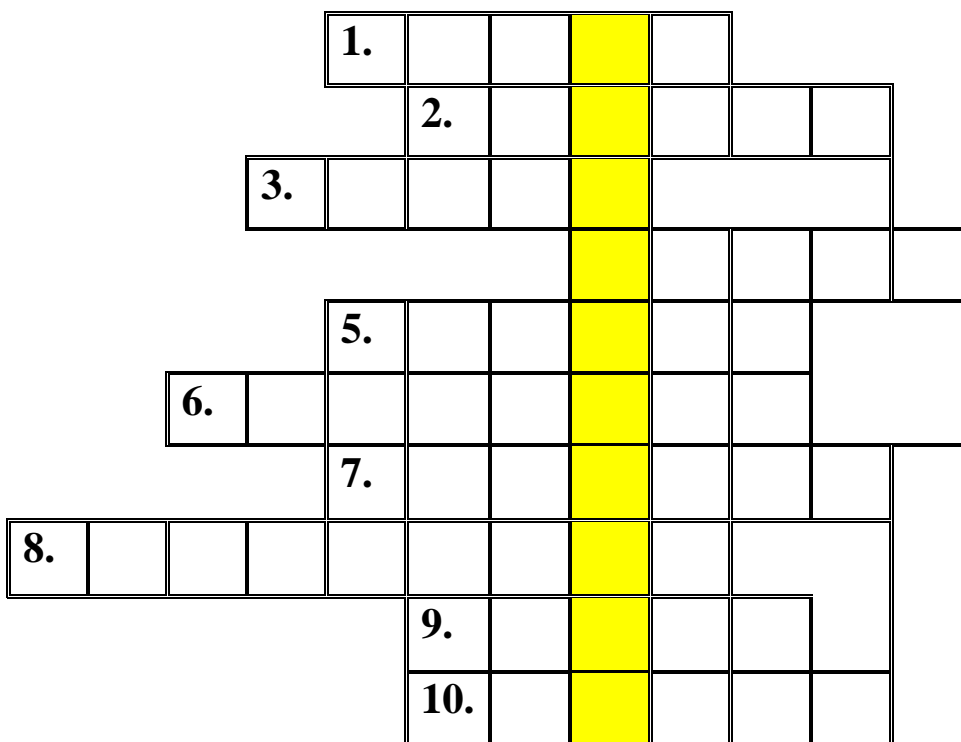
2.1 Match the English and Russian equivalents:

Target	Угроза
Prevention	Жестокость
Blackmail	Военное преступление
Violence	Мишень
Threat	Предупреждение
Victim	Шантаж
War crime	Жертва

2.2 Find 10 hidden nouns:

GHNWARELMNTHREATJNDACTWKNNVICTIMSFFGCRIMENTTG
 PREVENTIONJIGFGHFATARGETHNGOIGROUPEXSBLACKMAILR
 TTHFZSHYTERRORISMLJEEBCMSW

2.3 Look at the tasks and complete the puzzle. What's the mystery word?



1. Synonym the words «gauge» or «scale».
2. It can be ground, aerial or soft (military).
3. Terrorism expert A. P. Schmid has proposed a short legal definition for use by the UN, namely that an act of terrorism is «in the peacetime equivalent of a war ».

4. When something is very important it has special (noun).
5. The possibility of trouble, danger, or ruin.
6. Behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.
7. It is someone who has been captured by a person or organization and who may be killed or injured if people do not do what that person or organization demands.
8. To force (someone) to do something by using threats or manipulating their feelings.
9. A party or coalition representing left-wing elements is called «Popular ».
10. A place or group of buildings where a specified activity is concentrated.

2.4. Find the English equivalents for the words and word-combinations given below:

психологический эффект, зарабатывать деньги, современные устройства, требования террористов, посольство Америки, организованные террористические группы, грабежи и вымогательство, обеспечивать возможность, невинные граждане, захват заложников.

2.5. Match the words with the definitions:

Cyber terrorism	the taking of an aircraft, which creates a mobile
Assassination	an act of illegally seizing an aircraft, vehicle, or ship while in transit; a hijack
Bombing	include raids and ambushes
Armed Attacks	an act of abducting someone (especially children) and holding them captive
Hijacking	the politically motivated use of computers and information technology to cause severe disruption or widespread fear
Skyjacking	an act or instance of dropping or detonating a bomb somewhere
Kidnapping	to kill political or public figure

2.6 Fill the gaps with the following words:

ransom, publicity, methods, governments, aim.

Terrorists are people who use violence or threaten to kill others to achieve some political (1). They try to create either to gain (2) for their cause or to force governments to do something. Terrorists (3) include bombing, taking hostages, shooting and many others. Hostage taking is often done in order to pressurize (4) to release captured terrorists or to gain (5) money.

III GRAMMAR IN USE

3.1. Use these verbs in the following sentences:

frighten have is confront demoralized are

1. Western European countries with an Islamic terrorism.
2. Terrorist acts and civilians.
3. The violence politically motivated.
4. Terrorists their own aims.
5. The direct targets Civilians

3.2. Make up the word combinations from the words given below:

Verbs and adjectives:

to achieve, Popular, drive-by, to apply, to take, to use, American, to provoke, international, religious, specific.

Nouns: embassy, cooperation, group, materials, hostages, aim, goals, pressure, confrontation, shootings, Front.

3.3. Name the tense of each verb:

- Bombings are the most common type of terrorist act.
- The largest act of international terrorism occurred on September 11, 2001.
- Terrorism is carried out by small and secretive cells.
- Terrorism expert A. P. Schmid of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention has proposed a short legal definition of terrorism.

3.4. Correct the grammar errors and spelling mistakes in these sentences:

- He don't watch news on TV.

- There was a lot of citizens.
- What does she know about him?
- Cyber terrorism is a new form of terrorism.
- Did you receive my letter?
- I never been in the USA.

3.5. Match the antonyms:

- a) Innocent, small, hard, modern, successful, dramatic, sympathetic.
 b) Easy, failed, guilty, happy, big, insensible, old.

3.5. How these nouns are called? Choose the right suffix.

Liberat....	er
Terror.....	ence
Govern....	ion
Found.....	age
Viol.....	ism
Cover....	ity
Bomb.....	ment
Secur.....	ing

IV. SPEAKING

4.1. Express your opinion:

- Why terrorist incidents around the world continue to increase each year? What do you think?

TEST

1. Choose the appropriate words from the words given below:

1. The word «terrorism» is _____ .	a) controversial b) unexplored c) incomprehensible
2. Acts of terrorism can be _____ by individuals or groups.	a) made b) carried out c) done
3. The violence is _____ motivated.	a) socially b) politically c) scientifically
4. The September 11, 2001 attacks were carried out by _____.	a) raiders b) suicide bombers c) foreigners
5. Terrorism in the 21st century is an _____ threat.	a) national b) international c) local
6. The number of terrorist incidents around the world continues to _____ each year.	a) increase b) decrease c) descend
7. The largest act of international terrorism occurred on September 11, 2001 in _____.	a) Russia b) Canada c) the USA
8. The hijacking of an El Al airliner from Tel Aviv to Rome was the first deliberate use of the passengers as _____.	a) victims b) hostages c) witnesses
9. Which terrorist organization hijacked of an El Al airliner from Tel Aviv to Rome?	a) IRA b) PFLP c) JRA
10. Who were behind the assassination on Alexander's II life?	a) anarchists and Narodniks b) invaders c) enemies

Unit II. FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

I READING

1.1 Read and translate the text “Terrorist Attacks in the 21st Century” [22].

Terrorist Attacks in the 21st Century

The September 11 attacks were a series of four suicide attacks that were committed in the United States on September 11, 2001, coordinated to strike the areas of New York City and Washington, D.C. On that Tuesday morning, 19 terrorists from the Islamist militant group al-Qaeda hijacked four passenger jets. The hijackers intentionally piloted two of those planes, American Airlines Flight 11 and United Airlines Flight 175, into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center complex in New York City; both towers collapsed within two hours.

Nearly 3,000 people died in the attacks including the 227 civilians and 19 hijackers aboard the four planes, none of whom survived.

The destruction of the Twin Towers caused serious damage to the economy of Lower Manhattan and had a significant impact on global markets.

Numerous memorials were constructed, including the National September 11 Memorial & Museum in New York, the Pentagon Memorial, and the Flight 93 National Memorial in Pennsylvania.

After being attacked, the Bush's administration has announced about the beginning of the «War against terrorism», as the objectives of which the capture of Bin Laden and other leaders of «al-Qaeda» were reported, so that they appear before the American court as well as resistance of activity the other terrorist organizations. It is expected that these goals can be achieved with the help of economic and military sanctions against states, concealing terrorists, and also with the help of an intelligence service and global monitoring.

1.2. Study the meaning of words and word combinations:

- militant – ВОИНСТВЕННЫЙ

- jet – реактивный самолёт
- intentionally – умышленно
- Twin Towers – башни-близнецы
- To collapse – разрушаться, обваливаться
- to survive – выживать
- damage – ущерб, вред
- justice – правосудие
- resistance – противодействие
- intelligence service – разведка

1.3. Answer the following questions:

1. How many terrorists hijacked passenger jets?
2. What were destroyed by this attack?
3. Which measures were chosen by American government against terrorism?

1.4 Mark the true statements with T and false ones with F:

1. ___ Nearly 2,000 people died in the September 11 attacks
2. ___ Terrorists hijacked four passenger jets
3. ___ The Pentagon was destroyed by this attack
4. ___ Two terrorists survived and one was injured
5. ___ Al- Qaeda is the Islamist militant group

1.5. Read and translate an interview with Charles Hall, (Professor of University of Memphis, Tennessee) [23]

I: What are the major events in the history of terrorism in the UK and the USA?

Ch. H.: We have long forgotten the mutual acts of terrorism that the early European Americans and Native Americans committed on each other. Likewise, we barely remember the horrors of the Civil Rights Movements when African-Americans and other Americans were lynched by mobs and their churches bombed.

Speaking about 21st century and the USA, until September 11, for most Americans, there weren't any really important acts of terrorism on American soil.

I: Why wasn't the USA ready to face these drastic terrorist attacks?

Ch. H.: We completely and sincerely believed the "homeland" safe and secure.

I: What are the top priority measures to combat international terrorism?

Ch. H.: Education and cooperation.

Study the meaning of words and word combinations:

likewise– подобно, так же

horror– ужас, страх

to lynch – расправляться самосудом

church – церковь

soil – почва, земля

homeland – родина

drastic –радикальный

**1.7. Read and translate the text “NATO’s Countering Terrorism”
[24]**

NATO’s Countering Terrorism

The **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** is an intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty which was signed on 4 April 1949. The organization constitutes a system of collective defense whereby its member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party.

The fight against terrorism was high on NATO’s agenda in the beginning of the 21st century. Both the Strategic Concept and the Lisbon Summit Declaration make clear that terrorism poses a real and serious threat to the security and safety of the Alliance and its members. NATO will continue to fight this scourge, individually and collectively, in accordance with international law and the principles of the UN Charter. NATO’s new Policy Guidelines for Alliance work on counter-terrorism focus on improved threat awareness, adequate capabilities and enhanced engagement with partner countries and other international actors.

Terrorism is a global threat that knows no border, nationality or religion. Since the attacks of 11 September 2001, NATO has been actively engaged in the fight against terrorism.

The Alliance contributes to the international community's fight against terrorism in several ways. First, NATO is a permanent transatlantic consultation forum, capable of transforming discussions into collective decisions and action. Second, NATO has at its disposal unique military and civilian capabilities that can contribute to fighting terrorism or managing the consequences of an attack. Third, NATO cooperates as part of a very large network of partnerships involving other states and international organizations.

1.7. Study the meaning of words and word combinations:

- intergovernmental – межправительственный
- based on – основанный на
- high on the agenda – вначале повестки дня
- to make clear – прояснять
- scourge – бедствие, беда
- in accordance – в соответствии
- international law – международное право
- international actors – международные игроки
- guidelines – нормативы, принципы
- awareness – информированность
- to enhance – увеличивать
- to contribute – способствовать
- disposal – размещение, расположение
- consequence – последствие
- consultation – консультация; совещание

1.8. Answer the following questions:

1. What is NATO?
2. Will NATO continue to fight against terrorism?
3. Which ways are mentioned in the text as NATO's countering terrorism?

1.9. Mark the true statements with T and false ones with F:

1. ___ NATO is a governmental military alliance
2. ___ NATO will not continue to fight against terrorism
3. ___ NATO is a permanent transatlantic consultation forum
4. ___ The Lisbon Summit Declaration make clear that terrorism poses a real and serious threat to the security and safety of the Alliance

II WRITING

2.1. Find the English equivalents for the words and word-combinations given below:

мировой рынок, серьезный вред, экономические санкции, война против терроризма, предстать перед правосудием, террористические организации, глобальный мониторинг, реактивный самолет, разведка, существенное влияние, достигать цели.

2.2 Find the Russian equivalents for the words and word-combinations given below:

collective defense, top priority measures, appear before the court, fight against terrorism, serious damage, international law, intergovernmental military alliance, major events, intelligence service, serious threat, economic sanctions, international actors, global monitoring, focus on, significant impact.

2.3 Find 10 hidden nouns:

UIKLAWJJMLRCOURTMRKACTORNVMWIMPACTNRQWDEFENC
EKTNV DAMAGETYHTERRORISMTIGGVD
SCOURGERRKGEVENTYDJETHFE

2.4 Match the words with the definitions:

Homeland	is an international organization which consists of the USA, Canada, Britain, and other European countries who have agreed to support one another if they are attacked.
Declaration	a body of rules established by custom or treaty and recognized by nations as binding in their relations with one another

International law	a person's or a people's native land
Jet	a formal or explicit statement or announcement
Defense	is an aircraft that is powered by jet engines.
NATO	the action of defending from or resisting attack

2.5 Translate the following sentences:

- a) Я хочу изучать международное право.
- b) Это была серьезная угроза.
- c) Родина моего друга- Россия.
- d) Мой отец работал в разведке.
- e) Они предстали перед правосудием в 2005 году.
- f) Она не достигла своих целей.
- g) Их дом был разрушен, но они выжили.
- h) День рождения - главное событие для меня.
- i) Международные организации ведут борьбу с терроризмом.
- j) Последствия этой атаки были ужасными.

2.6 Read and translate the text and write out key words from every paragraph of the text.

The Moscow theater hostage crisis, also known as the 2002 Nord-Ost siege, was the seizure of the crowded Dubrovka Theater on 23 October 2002 by some 40 to 50 armed Chechens who claimed allegiance to the Islamist militant separatist movement in Chechnya. They took 850 hostages and demanded the withdrawal of Russian forces from Chechnya and an end to the Second Chechen War.

The siege was officially led by Movsar Barayev. After a two-and-a-half day siege, Russian Spetsnaz forces pumped an unknown chemical agent into the building's ventilation system and raided it. During the raid, 39 of the attackers were killed by Russian forces, along with at least 129 of the hostages (including nine foreigners).

III GRAMMAR IN USE

3.1. Make up the sentences using the necessary tense and translate:

- a) We – go – to the church (past simple)
- b) What – you – think –of your homeland? (present simple)
- c) We – never- read – about NATO (present simple)
- d) I – come – at 7 (past simple)
- e) We – discuss – the topic – for hours (present perfect progressive)
- f) How often – you – go – dentist? (present simple)
- g) Where – he – go? (present perfect simple)
- h) The Statute of Liberty- be- in- America ((present simple)
- i) They- completely - believe - the "homeland" - safe and secure (past simple)
- j) They – play – computer games – whole day (present perfect progressive)
- k) I – cannot – go out – last night
- l) I (be) ill last week (past simple)

3.2. Look at the words. Identify the nouns:

focus on, collective, law, international, awareness, based on, intentionally, resistance, justice, drastic, militant, survive, damage, jet, collapse, tower, against, disposal, global, threat, intergovernmental, before, court, defense, in accordance, nationality, several, likewise, homeland, consequence, unique, horror, European.

3.3. Correct the grammar and orthographic errors in these sentences:

- a) Terrorism a global threat.
- b) NATO fight against terrorism.
- c) What are the mayor events in the history?
- d) Nearly 3,000 peoples died in the attacks.
- e) Numerous buildings were constructed.
- f) The treaty was signed in 4 April 1949.

3.4. Translate the sentences, pay attention to the form of the verbs and tenses:

- a) The OSCE also has offices in Copenhagen, Geneva, the Hague, Prague and Warsaw.
- b) Ukraine was admitted to the organization on January 30, 1992.

- c) In 1978 NATO countries defined two complementary aims of the Alliance, to maintain security and pursue detente.
- d) NATO Summit 2006 took place in Latvia.
- e) September 11, 2001 is the most tragic hour in the history of the United States.
- f) National and international matches are regularly held in Russia.
- g) Cooperation between law enforcement bodies of countries of Europe, America and Russia will provide safety of the Olympic Games.
- h) The second loud act of terrorism occurred during Olympic Games of 1996 in Atlanta.

3.5. Read and translate the text:

a) list the nouns from every paragraph

b) write out sentences that convey the main idea of every paragraph

The Beslan school hostage crisis of early September 2004 lasted three days and involved the capture of over 1,100 people as hostages (including 777 children), ending with the death of over 380 people.

The crisis began when a group of armed Islamic separatist militants, mostly Ingush and Chechen, occupied School Number One (SNO) in the town of Beslan, North Osetia on 1 September 2004.

The hostage-takers demanded recognition of the independence of Chechnya at the UN and Russian withdrawal from Chechnya. On the third day of the standoff, Russian security forces entered the building with the use of tanks, incendiary rockets and other heavy weapons. At least 334 hostages were killed as a result of the crisis, including 186 children, with a significant number of people injured and reported missing.

IV SPEAKING

4.1. Do you agree with this statement? Argue your opinion:

Crime prevention is more important than crime solution.

4.2. Retell the given text: [25]

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is an international organization for security. In its region it is concerned with early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict

rehabilitation. It has 55 participating states from Europe, the Mediterranean, the Caucasus, Central Asia and North America.

The decision making bodies of the organization are the Summit, Ministerial Council and Senior Council, with the Permanent Council, under the leadership of the Chairman-in-Office, who holds the position for one year. The OSCE headquarters are located in Vienna, Austria.

The organization was established in 1973 as the Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). Talks had been mooted about a European security grouping since the 1950s but the Cold War prevented any substantial progress until the talks in Helsinki began in November 1972. These talks were held at the suggestion of the Soviet Union which wished to use the talks to maintain its control over the communist countries in Eastern Europe. Western Europe, however, saw these talks as a way to reduce the tension in the region, furthering economic cooperation and obtaining humanitarian improvements for the populations of the Communist Bloc.

The collapse of Communism required a change of role for the CSCE. The Paris Charter for a New Europe which was signed on November 21, 1990 marked the beginning of this change. With the changes capped by the re-naming of the CSCE to the OSCE on January 1, 1995.

TEST

1. Choose the appropriate words from the words given below:

1. Four suicide attacks were _____ in the USA.	a) Made b) Done c) Committed
2. The fight against terrorism was high _____ NATO's agenda.	a) At b) On c) In
3. North _____ Treaty Organization.	a) International b) Atlantic c) West

4. What was destroyed by suicide attacks in 2001 in the USA?	a) Pentagon b) White House c) Twin Towers
5. What was high on NATO's agenda in the beginning of the 21 st century?	a) Fight against terrorism b) Fight against drugs c) Fight against violence
6. How many people died on the 11 th of September in 2001?	a) Nearly 3,000 people b) Nearly 4,000 people c) Not stated
7. The destruction of the Twin Towers had a significant impact on _____ markets.	a) American b) Global c) Local
8. People's native land is _____.	a) Homeland b) Soil c) Church
9. An aircraft that is powered by jet engines is _____.	a) Plane b) Fighter c) Jet
10. What are the top priority measures to combat international terrorism by the opinion of Charles Hall?	a) Education and cooperation b) Economic sanctions c) Military sanctions

Countries and nationalities

Country	Nationality	Language
Russia	Russian	Russian
America	American	English
Argentina	Argentinian	Spanish
Australia	Australian	Australian
Britain	British	British
Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
Canada	Canadian	English, French
China	Chinese	Chinese
Denmark	Danish	Danes
Egypt	Egyptian	Arabic
England	English	English
Finland	Finnish	Finns
France	French	French
Germany	German	German
Greece	Greek	Greek
Holland	Dutch	Dutch
India	Indian	Hindi, Begali, Telugu
Ireland	Irish	English
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
Italy	Italian	Italian
Korea	Korean	Korean
Poland	Polish	Polish
Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese
Scotland	Scottish	English
Spain	Spanish	Spanish
Thailand	Thai	Thai
Wales	Welsh	Welsh

Appendix 2

VERB	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	ПЕРЕВОД
be [bi:]	was [wɔz], were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	Быть
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten ['bi:tn]	Бить
become [bi:kʌm]	became [bi:keim]	become [bi:kʌm]	Становиться
begin [bi'gin]	began [bi'gʌn]	begun [bi'gʌn]	Начинать
bleed [bli:d]	bled [bled]	bled [bled]	Кровоточить
blow [blou]	blew [blu:]	blown [bloun]	Дуть
break [breik]	broke [brouk]	broken ['brouk(e)n]	Ломать
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	Приносить
build [bild]	built [bilt]	built [bilt]	Строить
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	Гореть
burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	Разразиться
buy [bai]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	Покупать
catch [kʌtʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	Ловить, хватать, успеть
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [ʃəuz]	chosen [tʃəuz(ə)n]	Выбирать
come [kʌm]	came [keim]	come [kʌm]	Приходить
cost [cɒst]	cost [cɒst]	cost [cɒst]	Стоить
creep [kri:p]	crept [krept]	crept [krept]	Ползать
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	Резать
do [du:]	did [did]	done [dʌn]	Делать
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	Рисовать, тащить

dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]	Мечтать, дремать
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [drʌŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	Пить
drive [draɪv]	drove [drouv]	driven ['drɪvn]	Водить
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	Есть
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:lən]	Падать
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	Кормить
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	Чувствовать
fight [fait]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	Бороться
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	Находить
fit [fit]	fit [fit]	fit [fit]	Подходить по размеру
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [floun]	Летать
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒt(ə)n]	Забывать
forgive [fo'gɪv]	forgave [fo'geɪv]	forgiven [fo'gɪvn]	Прощать
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frouz]	frozen ['frouzn]	Замерзать
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	Получать
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [gɪvn]	Давать
go [gou]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	Идти
grow [grou]	grew [gru:]	grown [groun]	Растить
hang [hʌŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	Вешать
have [hʌv]	had [hʌd]	had [hʌd]	Иметь
hear [hiə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	Слышать
hide [haɪd]	hid [hid]	hidden ['hɪdn]	Прятать
hit [hit]	hit [hit]	hit [hit]	Попадать в цель
hold [hould]	held [held]	held [held]	Держать

hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	Ушибить
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	Содержать
kneel [ni:l]	knelt [nelt]	knelt [nelt]	Стоять на коленях
know [nou]	knew [nju:]	known [noun]	Знать
lay [lei]	laid [leid]	laid [leid]	Класть
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	Вести
lean [li:n]	leant [lent]	leant [lent]	Наклоняться
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	Учить
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	Оставлять
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]	Занимать
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	Позволять
lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [lein]	Лежать
light [lait]	lit [lit]	lit [lit]	Освещать
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	Терять
make [meik]	made [meid]	made [meid]	Производить
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	Значить
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	Встречать
mistake [mis'teik]	mistook [mis'tuk]	mistaken [mis'teik(e)n]	Ошибаться
pay [pei]	paid [peid]	paid [peid]	Платить
prove [pru:v]	proved [pru:vd]	proven [pru:vn]	Доказывать
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	Положить
quit [kwit]	quit [kwit]	quit [kwit]	Выходить
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	Читать
ride [raid]	rode [roud]	ridden ['ridn]	Ездить верхом
ring [riŋ]	rang [rʒŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	Звенеть
rise [raiz]	rose [rouz]	risen ['rizn]	Подниматься

run [rʌŋ]	ran [rʌŋ]	run [rʌŋ]	Бежать
say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]	Говорить
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	Видеть
seek [si:k]	sought [sɔ:t]	sought [sɔ:t]	Искать
sell [sel]	sold [sould]	sold [sould]	Продавать
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	Посылать
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	Ставить
sew [sou]	sewed [soud]	sewn [soun]	Шить
shake [ʃeik]	shook [ʃuk]	shaken ['ʃeik(ə)n]	Встряхивать
show [ʃəu]	showed [ʃəud]	shown [ʃəun]	Показывать
shrink [ʃrɪŋk]	shrank [ʃrʌŋk]	shrunk [ʃrʌŋk]	Уменьшать
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	Закрывать
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sʌŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	Петь
sink [sɪŋk]	sank [sʌŋk], sunk [sʌŋk]	sunk [sʌŋk]	Тонуть
sit [sit]	sat [sʌt]	sat [sʌt]	Сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	Спать
slide [slaid]	slid [slid]	slid [slid]	Скользить
sow [sou]	sowed [soud]	sown [soun]	Сеять
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken ['spouk(e)n]	Говорить
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt]	spelt [spelt]	Произносить по буквам
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	Тратить
spill [spil]	spilt [spilt]	spilt [spilt]	Проливать
spoil [spɔil]	spoilt [spɔilt]	spoilt [spɔilt]	Портить
spread [spred]	spread [spred]	spread [spred]	Расстилать

spring [sprɪŋ]	sprang [sprʌŋ]	sprung [sprʌŋ]	Прыгать
stand [stʌnd]	stood [stu:d]	stood [stu:d]	Стоять
steal [sti:l]	stole [stou]	stolen ['stəʊlən]	Красть
stick [stɪk]	stuck [stʌk]	stuck [stʌk]	Колоть
sting [stɪŋ]	stung [stʌŋ]	stung [stʌŋ]	Жалить
sweep [swi:p]	swept [swept]	swept [swept]	Выметать
swell [swel]	swelled [sweld]	swollen ['swoul(e)n]	Разбухать
swim [swɪm]	swam [swem]	swum [swʌm]	Плавать
swing [swɪŋ]	swung [swʌŋ]	swung [swʌŋ]	Качать
take [teɪk]	took [tuk]	taken ['teɪk(ə)n]	Брать, взять
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	Учить
tear [tɛə]	tore [tɔ:]	torn [tɔ:n]	Рвать
tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]	Рассказывать
think [ɪŋk]	thought [ɪɔ:t]	thought [ɪɔ:t]	Думать
throw [ɪrəʊ]	threw [ɪru:]	thrown [ɪrəʊn]	Бросать
understand [ʌndə'stʌnd]	understood [ʌndə'stʊd]	understood [ʌndə'stʊd]	Понимать
wake [weɪk]	woke [wouk]	woken ['wouk(e)n]	Просыпаться
wear [wɛə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	Носить
weep [wi:p]	wept [wept]	wept [wept]	Плакать
wet [wet]	wet [wet]	wet [wet]	Мочить
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	Выигрывать
wind [waɪnd]	wound [waʊnd]	wound [waʊnd]	Извиваться
write [raɪt]	wrote [rɔʊt]	written ['rɪtn]	Писать

Appendix 3

SIMPLE TENSES

Tense	+	-	?	Adverbs
Present Simple	I live in Kazan She helps	I do not (don't) live in Kazan She doesn't help	Do you live in Kazan? Does she help?	Always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never, every day
Past Simple	I lived in Kazan I saw him	I did not (didn't) live I didn't see him	Did you live in Kazan? Did you see him?	Yesterday 2 minutes (hours, days, weeks, months, years) ago Last year (summer, Monday)
Future Simple	I will live in Kazan	I will not (won't) live in Kazan	Will you live in Kazan?	Tomorrow, next week (spring, Sunday)

CONTINUOUS TENSES

Tense	+	-	?	Adverbs
Present Continuous	I am drinking tea now	I am not drinking tea now	Are you drinking tea now?	Now At the moment
Past Continuous	I was drinking tea when he came	I was not drinking tea yesterday from 5 till 6 p.m.	Were you drinking tea?	From 5 a.m. till 6 p.m. When you came
Future Continuous	I will be playing the piano	I will not be playing the piano	Will you be playing the piano	Tomorrow at 7 p.m.

PERFECT TENSES

Tense	+	-	?	Adverbs
Present Perfect	I have drunk tea already	I have not drunk tea yet	Have you drunk tea?	Already, still, yet, ever, never, since 2002, for 2 years
Past Perfect	I had drunk tea, when he came	I had not drunk	Had you drunk tea?	After, as soon as, until, when
Future Perfect	I will have drunk tea	I will not have drunk tea	Will you have drunk tea?	By 5 o'clock, by noon, by Saturday, by that time, by the end of the year, by then

PREPOSITIONS

At	On	In
At home	On holidays	In the morning
At weekend	On business	In the afternoon
At 5 o'clock	On the Internet	In the evening
At night	On Sunday (Monday)	In a year
At Christmas (New Year)	On September, 17th	In summer
At University (Institute)	On my birthday	In 1981
At the performance	On foot	In December

Полезные фразы для ответа

To my mind ...	По-моему
In my opinion ...	По-моему мнению
On the one hand,	С одной стороны,
... on the other hand	... с другой стороны
If my memory serves me right...	Если память не изменяет мне...
It seems to me that...	Мне кажется, что...
My personal view is that...	Мое личное мнение в том, что...
The fact is that...	Факт, что...
It is obvious that...	Очевидно, что...
In my experience...	По-моему опыту....
As far as I understand...	Насколько я понимаю.....
From my point of view...	С моей точки зрения.....
If I am not mistaken...	Если я не ошибаюсь....
Personally, I think...	Лично я считаю, что....
I am sure/certain/convinced that ...	Я уверен\ убежден, что....
This proves that ...	Это доказывает, что...
There is no doubt that ...	Нет никаких сомнений, что...

Constitution for the United States of America

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section.2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons [Modified by Amendment XIV]. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-

York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section.3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, *chosen by the Legislature thereof* [Modified by Amendment XVII], for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; *and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies* [Modified by Amendment XVII].

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And

no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, *and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December* [Modified by Amendment XX], unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section.5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section.6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their

Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section.7.All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States;^[2] If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate

and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section. 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the

Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; — And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section.9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the

same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President [Modified by Amendment XII].

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer

shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected [Modified by Amendment XXV].

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: — "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section.2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their

Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III

Section. 1. The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; — to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; — to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; — to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; — to Controversies between two or more States; — *between a State and Citizens of another State* [Modified by Amendment XI]; — between Citizens of different States; — between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact,

with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section.3.Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article IV

Section. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section.2.The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due [Modified by Amendment XIII].

Section.3.New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction

of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, The Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

Attest William Jackson Secretary done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

Go. WASHINGTON — Presidt.

and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire {

JOHN LANGDON

NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts {

NATHANIEL GORHAM

RUFUS KING

Connecticut {

WM. SAML. JOHNSON

ROGER SHERMAN

New York

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

New Jersey {

WIL: LIVINGSTON

DAVID BREARLEY.

WM. PATERSON.

JONA: DAYTON

Pennsylvania {

B FRANKLIN

THOMAS MIFFLIN

ROBT MORRIS

GEO. CLYMER

THOS. FITZ SIMONS

JARED INGERSOLL

JAMES WILSON

GOUV MORRIS

Delaware {

GEO: READ

GUNNING BEDFORD jun

JOHN DICKINSON

RICHARD BASSETT

JACO: BROOM

Maryland {

JAMES MCHENRY

DAN OF ST THOS. JENIFER

DANL CARROLL

Virginia {

JOHN BLAIR

JAMES MADISON jr

North Carolina {

WM. BLOUNT

RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT

HU WILLIAMSON

South Carolina {

J. RUTLEDGE

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY

CHARLES PINCKNEY

PIERCE BUTLER

Georgia {

WILLIAM FEW

ABR BALDWIN

In Convention Monday, September 17th, 1787.

Present

The States of

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, MR. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Resolved,

That the preceeding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution. That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should

transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the Unanimous Order of the Convention

Go. WASHINGTON — Presidt. W. JACKSON Secretary.

Notes:

1. The title was not a part of the original document. It was added when the document was printed.
2. Our scanned images show this as a semi-colon, which can be seen in the image at the National Archives.

Bill of Rights

The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added.

Article the first [Not Ratified]

After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Article the second [Amendment XXVII - Ratified 1992]

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Article the third [Amendment I]

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article the fourth [Amendment II]^[4]

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the fifth [Amendment III]

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article the sixth [Amendment IV]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the seventh [Amendment V]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article the eighth [Amendment VI]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article the ninth [Amendment VII]

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article the tenth [Amendment VIII]

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article the eleventh [Amendment IX]

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article the twelfth [Amendment X]

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Notes:

4. In the Congressional Statutes at Large, Vol. 1, Page 97, at <http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&fileName=001/llsl001.db&recNum=220>, the first and third commas are omitted, so that it reads:

A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed.

The question remains open of where those additional, and grammatically spurious, commas came from, but they do not change the legal meaning of the provision, and it would not be erroneous to omit them.

What would be the role of the USA in the modern world [26]

It is impossible to discuss a future role of the United States of America in the world without understanding the global processes that have been taken place in the world over the last several years. September 11, without doubt, was a break point event in these processes. First, it showed people a danger of an international terrorism. Second, the event brought about a confrontation between two different viewpoints on the development of world politics. On the one hand, politicians from many countries believe that any active actions to preserve world order must be organized only by United Nations. On the other hand, the United States is pushing forward its aggressive unilateral policy that is based only on Washington's sometimes biased understanding of the current international situation. This US strategy was clearly demonstrated in Iraq.

Now, after two and a half years of the war, the question must be asked if this policy achieved its goals. Did it bring a peace and stabilization in the post Saddam country? Yes, the military operation itself was a success. Actually, it was difficult to imagine any other result of that war considering that the conflict was between a mighty US and Iraq, a third level military power.

Despite the military successes, this strategy did not produce desirable results. The USA cannot stabilize the situation, and the Iraqis continue to organize attacks against the US and coalition forces. May be the USA had another reason to start the war? Some people in Russia, anyway believe that a real goal of US policy in the Middle East is to take under control a so-called the world's hydrocarbon ellipse.

It is obvious, that a power controlling that region would become a master of the world in this century. Now, the USA is in much less favorable economical position than some other countries potential America's enemies. So, the US efforts to extend its influence over that area are an attempt to liquidate this imbalance once and for all. But this goal could

hardly be achieved by military means. If the USA decided to occupy some other states in that area, they would surely face a guerrilla resistance, like in Iraq and Afghanistan. History proved that the only way to suppress insurgency is a policy of mass terror, and I doubt that America will ever use it. The attempts to organize puppet democratic governments will fail too. Such regimes will be hated by the general population and overthrown as soon as US army leaves the country. By the way, why did Bush's administration decide to occupy a sovereign country to fight international terrorism? What is the connection between an organized group of criminals and an independent state? Why not occupy Italy to fight the Italian Mafia? I think that a Washington's current unilateral policy is useless and even dangerous. It has increased a general instability in the World. Iraq became a place that attracts terrorism from all over the globe.

The wave of anti-Americanism grew up in the world, even in Western Europe, a traditional ally of the United States. The danger of a terrorist attack on the territory of the United States is even higher than it was before the Iraq war. It seems that the only purpose of US actions is to remain the world's single superpower by any means. I believe that the USA will not be able to continue its unilateral policy anymore because it goes against objective processes in the world economy and international relations. First of these processes is globalization that does make the world more and more interconnected and interdependent place. Another factor is a steady development of a multipolar world. I doubt that China would join a unipolar structure and be obedient to US decisions. The EU would become another world's center of power. The political regimes in European countries are very close to American, so any military confrontations are very unlikely at this point. But an economical competition would be intense. I would say that the other war, between the euro and the dollar, is already on, and the dollar is losing so far.

There is another potential threat to the USA. Only a few years ago, a dollar was almost equivalent to gold. People and businesses all over the world tried to keep their savings in dollars. A huge amount of American currency was accumulated in foreign countries. Now, when a dollar is getting cheaper, many try to get rid of it and buy euros. What would

happen if all this dollar cash came back to the USA? India, Japan, and Russia will probably also try to make their influence on the world politics comparable with their economical potential. Also, it is possible that the USA will return to the policy of partial isolationism to concentrate on its own problems. First, US troops should be withdrawn from Iraq. This action will greatly destabilize the situation in the Middle East, and Iraq, probably, will become a new center of Islamic fundamentalism. Islamic radicals will increase their activity and the situation will become very dangerous for many countries, but not for the USA. The terrorists simply could not reach the United States. It will be a real danger for the EU and Russia, American adversaries. In Russia the war could spread from Chechnya to the whole Caucasus region. In European countries the danger of terrorist acts would increase dramatically. Of course it would be terrible act an immediate withdrawing of the troops from a moral point of view, but the States have already shown several times that they care only about their own interests. Money and troops released after the war would be used to protect borders. The threat of terrorist attack using a weapon of mass distraction is real, and the open borders are the easiest way to get in the States. Borders should be guarded not by overweight volunteers gathering around an American flag, but by elite troops. Some funds would be used to improve security services I think they need more informers. The terrorists can strike only from inside of the United States. That is why the only way to fight them is to put everything in order in your own country. In conclusion, no one can say how the world will look like even in the nearest future we can only predict.

One thing is clear, however, the future of the country directly depends on today s policy.

History of the police in Great Britain and the USA [2]

Police is a judicial and executive system, and an *organized* civil force for maintaining law and order and enforcing the laws.

There are traces to be *found* in every *organized* society of some system of rules for the maintenance at peace and order. At the same time, a

system at police in the special modern sense of the term did not exist in ancient times.

In England, from the time of the Saxon kings, there had *existed* an organization of a partially voluntary character for the repression of crime and arrest of criminals, and the maintenance of good order. In 1828 Robert Peel (hence the term “Bobbie” or “Peeler” applied to the British, police) secured the passage of a statute creating the Metropolitan Police Force, and leading the way to the adoption of a uniform system for the whole country. The Metropolitan Police Force dates from 1829. Its office is New Scotland Yard; near the Houses of Parliament.

London is *divided* into four districts in charge of chief constables. Under the latter are the superintendents, most of them in charge of divisions *embracing* from 500 to 1.000 men. In rank follow the inspectors, the sergeants, and the constables.

In the USA, the English system was *followed*. In 1857 the State Legislature of New York copied the London plan, but in 1870 abandoned it in favour of local control. In New York City, the Police Department is under the supervision of a commissioner *appointed* for a term of five years; he may be *removed* by the mayor or by the Governor of the State. He has five deputies, also *appointed* by the mayor. The city is divided into 17 inspection districts, each in charge of an inspector, and the districts are *divided* into precincts, each in charge of a captain.

Administration of Justice in Great Britain and the USA [7]

Persons offending against the law are summoned before a court of law. The summons issued by a court states the charges moved against the offender by the persons suing him. When a defendant is brought before a court the charge is read out to him and he is asked whether he pleads guilty or not guilty. If he pleads guilty he is sentenced by the court. If he pleads not guilty, a jury of 12 persons must be formed and summoned to attend the court. When the jurors are sworn the trial proceeds.

The trial is carried on by opening the case for the prosecuting party and hearing the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution. On the completion of the plaintiff's case and evidence, the defendant's case is stated and evidence is heard in support of it.

The accused is entitled to be defended by a counsel. Witnesses for the prosecution may be cross-examined by the accused or his counsel and the accused may call witnesses or give evidence in his own defence. At the conclusion of the evidence, and after speeches on both sides, the judge sums up the case to the jury, who considers its verdict.

If they decide that the accused is not guilty, i.e. if they acquit him, he is immediately discharged. If the jury return the verdict of guilty, sentence is pronounced by the judge.

The punishments that can be inflicted for crime are as follows:

Electrocution (U.S.); life imprisonment; imprisonment consisting in corrective training or preventive detention; Borstal training, approved schools, detention centres, etc. for juvenile delinquents, i.e. persons between 16 and 21, convicted of offences punishable with imprisonment; fine - a money penalty, generally imposed for minor offences; probation - placing the offender under the supervision of a probation officer; and so on.

The defendant may appeal against the sentence to the Court of Appeal. If a point of law of exceptional public importance is involved, a further appeal is permitted to the House of Lords which is the supreme judiciary body of Great Britain (in the USA it is the U.S. Supreme Court).

In England, minor cases are dealt with summarily (i.e. without a jury) by magistrates' courts presided over by Justices of the Peace (JPs).

Juvenile courts are magistrates' courts which deal with young people under 17 years of age.

Courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year in counties and boroughs. Their jurisdiction covers all but the most serious offences.

The most serious offences, such as murder, can be tried only by the courts of assize. Assizes are held three times a year in county towns and in certain big cities. Trial before the assize courts is by judge and jury. The

court of assize for London is the central criminal court, held at the Old Bailey.

The court of first instance in the United States is the district court. The districts are grouped into judicial circuits, in each of which is a court of appeals (a circuit court) to review decisions of district courts within its territory.

The U.S. Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and eight associate Justices all of whom are appointed by the President and hold office “during good behaviour”. Among the cases to which the federal judicial power extends are all cases arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

Entering the Profession [7]

How does someone become a lawyer? As with doctors and other professionals enjoying a high level of trust because of the specialised knowledge, lawyers are subject to standardised examination and other controls to regulate their competence. In some countries in order to practice as a lawyer it is necessary to get a university degree in law. However, in others, a degree may be insufficient; professional examinations must be passed. In Britain, it is not in fact necessary to have a degree, although nowadays most people entering the profession do. The main requirement is to have passed the Bar Final examination (for barristers) or the Law Society Final examination (for solicitors). Someone with a university degree in a subject other than law needs first to take a preparatory course. Someone without a degree at all may also prepare for the final examination, but this will take several years. In most countries, lawyers will tell you that the time they spent studying for their law finals was one of the worst periods of their life! This is because an enormous number of procedural rules covering a wide area of law must be memorised. In Japan, where there are relatively few lawyers, the examinations are supposed to be particularly hard: less than 5 percent of candidates pass. Even after passing the examination, though, a lawyer is not necessarily qualified. A solicitor in England, for example, must then

spend two years as an articled clerk, during which time his work is closely supervised by an experienced lawyer, and he must take further courses. A barrister must spend a similar year as a pupil.

In most countries, once a lawyer is fully qualified he receives a certificate proving his right to sell his services. There are also insurance provisions so that if a lawyer is ever successfully sued by a client for professional incompetence there will be funds available to enable him to pay damages - which may be extremely large in the case of lawyers dealing with property transactions. Even if a lawyer is very competent, he must take care not to break the many rules of procedure and ethics set by the body which regulates his profession. In England, the body regulating the conduct of solicitors is the Law Society. Among other things, it sets rules for lawyers' accounting procedures and investigates complaints against lawyers by their clients. There is also a Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal with the power to suspend or even disqualify (or strike off) a solicitor. Since its members are themselves solicitors some people fear that it may not be completely impartial. But members of the public do, of course, have the right to sue their solicitor. However, since the 1967 case of *Rondel vs. Worsley* and the 1978 case of *Saif Ali vs. Sydney Mitchell*, barristers in England and Wales may not be sued for negligent services in the courtroom. One reason for this is the fear that almost anyone who lost a court case would try to sue his barrister.

In most legal systems, conversations between a lawyer and his client are privileged: the client should know that what he says will not be passed on to someone else without his permission. In theory, this could pose difficult ethical problems for a lawyer; for instance, what could he do in a criminal case if he believes his client is guilty? The lawyer must first decide how sure he is of the client's guilt. It can happen that someone thinks he has committed a crime when in fact he lacked the necessary mental state to be guilty. In any case it is the prosecution's job to prove guilt, not the defence's to prove innocence. A lawyer could therefore defend his client simply by trying to point out weaknesses in the prosecution case.

Another ethical problem for a lawyer arises when he has two clients whose stories contradict each other; for example, each says that he is innocent and the other person is guilty. In such a case the lawyer must transfer one of the clients to another lawyer.

British State System [2]

The party which wins the most seats in the General Election forms the government in Britain. The leader of the winning party becomes Prime Minister. As leaders of their political parties and leaders of the country. Prime Ministers are powerful because they have the majority support in Parliament and they can choose their own ministers and government. The Prime Minister, chooses a committee of ministers called the Cabinet. This is made up of a selection of senior MPs from the House of Commons and some members of the House of Lords. Each member of the Cabinet is a minister responsible for a government department: for example, the Secretary of State for Education and Science is responsible for all the schools, universities and teachers in Britain. The Cabinet of ministers runs the country. The Cabinet meets at the Prime Minister's house 10 Downing Street. The cabinet works as a team and all ministers must accept the decisions of the "group". The team of ministers must always agree in public because they are collectively responsible for the decisions they make. If a minister cannot agree with all the others, he usually resigns from the cabinet. Cabinet meetings are held in private and the details must remain secret for at least 30 years. Margaret Thatcher tried to change this style of the Cabinet and was forced to resign when the other ministers could not agree with her. Cabinet ministers cannot, however, do as they please! They are responsible to Parliament and must answer questions from backbenchers from the House of Commons. Even the Prime Minister must answer questions every Tuesday and Thursday in the Commons — this is called Prime Minister's Question Time. Everyone wants to know what has been decided behind the closed doors of the Cabinet Room.

Britain is administered from the Palace of Westminster in London. This is also known as the Houses of Parliament. Parliament is made up of

two chambers — the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The members of the House of Lords are not elected: they qualify to sit in the House because they are bishops of the Church of England, aristocrats who have inherited their seats from their fathers, people with titles. There has been talk of reform in this century because many Britons think that this system is undemocratic. The House of Commons, by contrast, has 651 seats which are occupied by Members of Parliament (MPs) who are elected by the British public. The United Kingdom is divided into constituencies, each of which has an elected MP in the House of Commons. Each of the major political parties appoints a representative (candidate) to compete for each seat. Smaller parties may have a candidate in only a few constituencies. There may be five or more parties, fighting for one seat, but only one person — the candidate who gets the greatest number of votes — can win. Some parties win a lot of seats and some win very few, or none at all. The Queen, who is the Head of State, opens and closes Parliament. All new laws are debated (discussed) by MPs in the Commons, then debated in the Lords, and finally signed by the Queen. All three are part of Parliament in Britain.

Parliament is the most important authority in Britain. Parliament first met in the 13th century. Britain does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws. In 1689 Mary II and William III became the first constitutional monarchs. They could rule only with the support of the Parliament. Technically Parliament is made up of three parts: the Monarch, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The continuity of the English monarchy has been interrupted only once during the Cromwell republic. Succession to the throne is hereditary but only for Protestants in the direct line of descent. Formally the monarch has a number of roles. The monarch is expected to be politically neutral, and should not make political decisions. Nevertheless, the monarch still performs some important executive and legislative duties including opening and dissolving Parliament, signing bills passed by both Houses and fulfilling international duties as head of state. The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II who was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1953.

The House of Lords comprises about 1 200 peers. The house is presided over by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power but acts as an advisory council for the House of Commons. As well as having legislative functions, the Lords is the highest court of appeal. The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament who are elected by the adult suffrage of the British people in general elections which are held at least every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies each of which elects one Member of Parliament. The Commons, therefore, has 650 Members of Parliament. The party which wins the most seats forms the Government and its leader becomes the Prime Minister. The functions of Commons are legislation and security of government activities. The house is presided over by the Speaker. The government party sits on the Speaker's right while on his left sit the members of the Opposition.

Officially Great Britain is a state of the constitutional monarchy that means that at the head of the state is a monarch, but the power of the monarch is not absolute, but limited by Parliament. British State System comprises three main rule bodies: Monarchy (or the Crown), Parliament and Government. The oldest of the three institutions is Monarchy.

Monarchy in GB goes back to the 9th century. The continuity of Monarchy has been broken only once but by Republic and lasted only 11 years (1649-1660). Monarchy is founded on inherited principle. The succession passes to the oldest male child or in absence of male to the oldest female. Now the succession passes to the oldest child irrespective of its sex.

The coronation of the sovereign follows some months or a year after accession to the throne.

By the Act of Parliament the monarch must be a Protestant.

Now in new headline the queen in Parliament as the head of the state the queen formally opens Parliament at the beginning of each session with a speech from the throne. For Assent is required for bills before they can be Law and she summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament.

The monarch is also the head of the Church of England and the Prime-Minister advises him on the appointment of bishops.

LITERATURE

1. Мамулян А.С. Англо-русский полный юридический словарь. Академическое издание / А.С. Мамулян, С.Ю. Кашкин. – М.: Эксмо, 2008. – 816с.
2. Артемьева О. А. UNIFORMPOLICE. Полиция и порядок: учебное пособие по английскому языку для студентов юридических специальностей / О.А.Артемьева, Т.Н. Лицманенко. – Тамбов: ТГТУ, 2002. – 184с.
3. Большой русско-английский словарь: с приложением кратких сведений по английской грамматике и орфоэпии, сост. А.И. Смирницким / О.С. Ахманова и др; под общ. рук. А.И. Смирницкого. – 23-е изд., стереотип / под ред. О.С. Ахмановой. – М.: Рус.яз., 2000. – 768с.
4. Большой юридический словарь (БЮС) / под ред. А.Я. Сухарева, В.Д. Зорькина. – М.: Инфра. 1998. – 782с.
5. Голицинский Ю.Б. Великобритания: пособие по страноведению / Ю.Б. Голицинский. – СПб.: КАРО, 2010. – 480с.
6. Английский язык для юристов. Закон. Общественный порядок: учеб. пособие для вузов / И.А. Горшенева и др. – М.: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2002. – 211 с.
7. Английский язык для юридических факультетов / С.Е. Лопатниченко и др. – Львов: 1997. – 165 с.
8. Мамулян А.С. Русско-английский полный юридический словарь (более 65 тысяч слов) / А.С. Мамулян, С.Ю. Кашкин. – М.: Эксмо (российское юридическое направление), 2008. – 896с.
9. <http://www.alleng.ru/engl-top/209.htm>
10. http://org/wiki/Federal_government_of_the_United_States
11. <http://www.engl-top/064.htm>
12. [http://www. the CIA Factbook 2003](http://www.theCIAFactbook2003)
13. [http://www. wikipedia.ru](http://www.wikipedia.ru)
14. <http://www.enchantedlearning.com/history/us/documents/constitution/>
15. <http://english-4life.com.ua/biografia/politic/Kennedy.html>

16. <http://www.ipl.org/div/potus/>
17. <http://www.interpol.int>
18. <http://www.europol.europa.eu>
19. <http://study-english.info/topic-terrorism.php>
20. <http://www.terrorism-research.com/history/recent.php>
21. <http://www.terrorism-research.com/incidents/>
22. <http://www.worldagainstterror.com>
23. www.just-english.ru.hall
24. <http://www.nato.int>
25. www.wikipedia.org
26. <http://5ballov.qip.ru/sochinenie/sochinenie-bukva-B/bez-avtora/raznoe/what-would-be-a-role-of-the-usa-in-a-modern-world/4/>

Учебное издание

Гульнара Хамитовна Шамсеева

Ирина Геннадьевна Кизимова

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебное пособие для юридических вузов

Печатается в авторской редакции
Технический редактор О.Н. Хрусталева

Подписано в печать 25.07.2013 Формат 60x80 1/16
Усл.печ.л. 7,8 Тираж 30

Типография КЮИ МВД России
420108, г. Казань, ул. Магистральная , 35