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Учебно-практическое пособие содержит страноведческий материал по изучаемым темам, способствующий развитию познавательной деятельности, формированию межкультурной коммуникации в области изучения иностранного языка при работе не только на практических занятиях, но и в неаудиторное время. Цель пособия – расширение словарного запаса и кругозора; повышение мотивации к овладению иностранным языком средствами лингвострановедения; обучение навыкам ведения беседы на английском языке.

Пособие предназначено для курсантов и слушателей дневной и заочной формы обучения специальностей 40.05.01 «Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности», 40.02.02 «Правоохранительная деятельность», 40.05.03 «Судебная экспертиза», 40.03.02 «Обеспечение законности и правопорядка» образовательных организаций МВД России.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебно-практическое пособие предназначено для курсантов и слушателей первого курса дневной и заочной формы обучения специальностей 40.05.01 «Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности», 40.02.02 «Правоохранительная деятельность», а также для курсантов 40.05.03 «Судебная экспертиза» для самообразования и подготовки к практическим занятиям, 40.03.02 «Обеспечение законности и правопорядка».

Цель данного пособия – расширение словарного запаса и кругозора по изучаемым темам; повышение мотивации к овладению иностранным языком средствами лингвострановедения; обучение навыкам ведения беседы на английском языке и монологических высказываний. Кроме того, пособие знакомит обучающихся с реалиями: географические названия, названия высших учебных заведений Великобритании и США, историческое образование столицы Восточной Сибири, культурные ценности образовательной среды российской высшей школы и англоговорящих стран; национальные особенности государственного правления России.

Учебно-практическое пособие содержит страноведческий материал по изучаемым темам, способствующий развитию познавательной деятельности, формированию межкультурной коммуникации в области изучения иностранного языка при работе не только на практических занятиях, но и в неаудиторное время.

Базовый курс состоит шести тематических разделов:

Раздел I. “Higher Education in Great Britain”,

Раздел II. “Higher Education in the USA”,

Раздел III. “Higher Education in Russia”,

Раздел IV “East Siberian Institute of the MIA of Russia”,

Раздел V. “Russian System of Government”,

Раздел VI. “Irkutsk is the capital of East Siberia”.

Каждый раздел включает в себя следующие методические блоки: Lead-in; Essential vocabulary; Reading Comprehension; Sorting words; Grammar in Brief; Practice.

Блок “Lead-in” направлен на развитие лингвистической догадки, которая облегчает изучение языка, повышает уровень владения иноязычной речью.

Блок “Essential vocabulary” включает лексический минимум, представленный в том порядке, в каком он встречается в тексте, а также упражнения на изменение формы слова.

Блок “Reading Comprehension” – это текст для изучающего чтения (text A, B), который носит страноведческий характер и знакомит курсантов с культурными особенностями системы образования в Великобритании, США и России; с системой государственного устройства Российской Федерации, историей создания столицы Восточной Сибири, ее наследием; включает

послетекстовые упражнения на понимание содержания текста и упражнения творческого характера, такие как «озаглавьте абзацы текста».

Блок “Sorting words” – раздел упражнений, направленных на закрепление лексики по изучаемой теме и включение ее в условно-речевые упражнения; составление диалогических и монологических высказываний по заданной теме.

Блок “Grammar in Brief” содержит краткое изложение грамматического материала, ряд упражнений на понимание структурирования языковой цепи в речи и закрепление лексического минимума, изучаемого по теме.

Блок “Practice» представляет материал, ориентированный на приобретение навыков говорения. Речевые упражнения носят в основном творческий характер и построены таким образом, чтобы в них обязательно присутствовала мыслительная задача, максимально стимулирующая развитие навыков говорения. Также упражнения включают задания собственно речевого характера, такие как «дополнить предложения по смыслу», «организовать экскурсию по городу Иркутску».

UNIT I. HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Lead-in

1. Exercise: You are going to discuss the challenges dealing with getting higher education. Read a short information and underline the main idea of this topic. Work in groups.



Everywhere higher education is faced with great challenges and difficulties related to financing, equity of conditions at access into and during the course of studies, improved staff development, skills-based training, enhancement and preservation of quality in teaching, research and services, relevance of programmes, employability of graduates, establishment of efficient co-operation agreements and equitable access to the benefits of international co-operation. At the same time, higher education is being challenged by new opportunities relating to technologies that are improving the ways in which knowledge can be produced, managed, disseminated, accessed and controlled. Equitable access to these technologies should be ensured at all levels of education systems.

2. Exercise: Match challenges facing UK Higher education nowadays. Do you have the same challenges in Russia?

A. Student Welfare	Repeated increases (неоднократное повышение) in student fees have forced students to consider whether it's worthwhile to attend (стоит ли учиться) university. Those who do are looking to extract (извлекать) as much value as possible out of their studies. This means that universities must demonstrate their ability to provide facilities (средства) and technology that enriches (обогащать) every student.
B. Recruiting the Right People	The wellbeing of students in higher education has been under the spotlight recently. Mental illness, suicide, substance abuse, and sexual harassment are some of the most serious issues affecting students, and universities are tasked with providing support both inside and outside of the classroom.
C. Providing Value for Money	As mentioned above, the UK has lost its second-place position in the world rankings, but it's not only Japan making inroads. Chinese universities have made rapid improvements in their global reputation, while Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have managed to attract students put off by the current political situation in both the UK and the United States.
D. Global Competition	Good universities depend on their staff to deliver (обеспечивать) high-quality education and student support. The challenge of recruitment (наём) post-Brexit is well-known within the sector, and innovative approaches to recruiting and retaining (удержание) talent are required to overcome any significant gaps (значительные пробелы).

URL: <https://digitalmarketinginstitute.com/blog/10-challenges-facing-uk-higher-education-in-2019>.

Essential vocabulary

3. Exercise: Study new words and phrases, mind the pronunciation.

<i>Text A. Higher Education in Great Britain</i>	<i>Text B. Oxford University</i>
education [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn] <i>сущ.</i> – образование	expensive [ɪkˈspensɪv] <i>прил.</i> – дорогой
Oxford [ˈɒks.fəd] – Оксфорд	amount [əˈmaʊnt] <i>сущ.</i> – количество, сумма
Cambridge [ˈkeɪmbɪdʒ] – Кембридж	euro [ˈjʊə.rəʊ] <i>сущ.</i> – евро
London [ˈlʌndən] – Лондон	prestigious [presˈtɪdʒ.əs] <i>прил.</i> – престижный, авторитетный
Leeds [liːdz] – Лидс	reign [reɪn] <i>сущ.</i> – царствование, правление
Manchester [ˈmæntʃɪstər] – Манчестер	to expel [ɪkˈspel] <i>гл.</i> – высылать, исключать
Liverpool [ˈlɪvərpuːl] – Ливерпуль	to continue [kənˈtɪnjuː] <i>гл.</i> – продолжать
Edinburgh [ˈɛdɪnbərə] – Эдинбург	to carry [ˈkæri] <i>гл.</i> – нести, <i>зд.</i> носить
Cardiff [ˈkɑːdɪf] – Кардифф	connotation [kən.əˈteɪ.ʃən] <i>сущ.</i> – значение, <i>зд.</i> подтекст
Bristol [brɪstl] – Бристоль	faith [feɪθ] <i>сущ.</i> – вера, религия, <i>зд.</i> конфессия
Birmingham [ˈbɜːmɪŋəm] – Бирмингем	to accept [əkˈsept] <i>гл.</i> – принимать, признавать
the General Certificate of Secondary Education [ðə ˈdʒenrəl səˈtɪfɪkət əv ˈsekəndrɪ ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃn] – общий аттестат о среднем образовании	currently [ˈkʌrəntli] <i>нареч.</i> – в настоящее время, теперь
scores [skɔːrɪz] <i>сущ.</i> – <i>зд.</i> баллы	dormitory [ˈdɔːmɪtəri] <i>сущ.</i> – студенческое общежитие
tutorial [tjuːˈtɔːrɪ.əl] <i>сущ.</i> – период обучения в колледже, <i>зд.</i> консультация, встреча с руководителем	to represent [ˌreprɪˈzent] <i>гл.</i> – представлять
to guide [gaɪd] <i>гл.</i> – <i>зд.</i> вести, наставлять	to engage [ɪnˈgeɪdʒ] <i>гл.</i> – вовлекаться, <i>зд.</i> обучаться
to cling to [klɪŋ] <i>гл.</i> – <i>зд.</i> придерживаться	separately [ˈseprətli] <i>нареч.</i> – отдельно
to remain [rɪˈmeɪn] <i>гл.</i> – сохранять, пребывать в том же виде	research [rɪˈsɜːtʃ] <i>прил.</i> – исследовательский
ceremony [ˈser.ɪ.mə.ni] <i>сущ.</i> – церемония	to depend on [dɪˈpend] <i>гл.</i> – зависеть от
assessment [əˈses.mənt] <i>сущ.</i> – оценка, суждение	ancient [ˈeɪnfənt] <i>прил.</i> – древний, старинный
to measure [ˈmeʒə(r)] <i>гл.</i> – измерять, соразмерять	exact [ɪgˈzækt] <i>прил.</i> – точный
Bachelor [ˈbætʃ.əl.ər] <i>сущ.</i> – бакалавр	graduate [ˈgrædʒ.u.ət] <i>сущ.</i> – выпускник, аспирант

4. Exercise: Read and translate the derivatives.

Text A: Educate – education – educational – coeducational; roughly – roughness – rough – roughen; collect – collected – collection – collective – collectively –

collector; tutor – tutorial; ceremonial – ceremonially – ceremonious – ceremoniously – ceremony; variable – variability – variably – variant – variation – varied – variety – various – vary; common – commoner.

Next B: graduate (сущ.) graduate (гл.) – gradual – gradually – graduation – postgraduate – undergraduate; accept – accepted – acceptable – acceptance; represented; lead – leaded – leader – leaderless – leadership – leading; human – humane – humanly – humanitarian – humanity – humanize.

5. Exercise: Guess the meaning of known and international words.

Text A: Exam scores; good certificate; an essay; degree ceremony; the general model of teaching; of lectures, seminars; foundation, history, tradition, general organization, methods of instruction; combination of coursework, dissertation.

Text B: academic staff; religious connotation; the prestigious and sought-after universities; manuscript; a specific specialist; individually; publishing house; physics, medicine, humanities, sociology, exact sciences, law, linguistics, environmental sciences.

Reading Comprehension

6. Exercise: Learn the kinds of degree titles given to understand Text A:

Bachelor of Arts (BA) – бакалавр искусств

Bachelor of Science (BS) – бакалавр наук

Master of Arts (MA) – магистр искусств

Master of Science (MS), – магистр наук

the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) – доктор философии.

↔ 7. Exercise: Read the title of the text A. Can you say now:

a) What this text is about?

b) What do the words and phrases in bold (выделенные жирным шрифтом) mean?

Text A. Higher Education in Great Britain

Nowadays **higher education** in Great Britain is provided by universities, colleges of education, colleges of arts and colleges of **further education**.

There are 97 universities in Britain, including the Open University. The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Bristol, and Birmingham. Students are carefully selected. The General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCEA) and good A-level results in at least two subjects are necessary **to get a place at a university**. However, good certificate and exam scores are not enough. Universities choose their students after **interviews**.

English universities greatly differ from each other. They differ in date of foundation, size, history, tradition, general organization, methods of instruction, and way of student life.

The universities can be roughly divided into three groups:

- the oldest universities (Oxford and Cambridge);
- **the redbrick universities;**
- the new universities

Oxford (12th century) and Cambridge (13th century) are the oldest and most prestigious Universities in Great Britain. They are often called **collectively** Oxbridge. Both universities are **independent**. The basis of teaching there is by weekly tutorials. Each student has a tutor who controls and guides his **training**. Normally a student writes an essay which his tutor criticizes both in writing and in person with the student. Oxford and Cambridge cling to their traditions such as the use of Latin at degree ceremonies. **Full academic dress** is worn at examinations.

The general pattern of teaching at other universities remains a mixture of lectures, seminars and tutorials. Each university and department have their own method of assessment, but, in general, progress **is measured through** a combination of coursework, dissertation and finals (end-of-course examinations).

Degree titles vary according to the practice of each university; the most common titles for a first degree are Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BS). Usually they are awarded after four years of study. The second-degree titles are Master of Arts (MA) and Master of Science (MS), the highest degree in most fields is the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD).

8. Exercise: Give the Russian equivalents to the following English words and phrases:

Redbrick universities; basis of teaching date of foundation; are located; including; can be roughly divided; weekly tutorials; each student; is measured through; titles; according to; general pattern of teaching; degree titles; way of student life; further education, nowadays; A-level results; independent; method of assessment.

9. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the most prestigious universities in Great Britain?
2. What are the most well-known universities in Great Britain?
3. Which university is older – Oxford or Cambridge?
4. What is the highest degree in English universities?
5. What way do people study at the Open University in?
6. How are the universities classified?
7. What groups are the universities divided into?
8. What are the tutor's methods of teaching?
9. What scientific degrees can students get?
10. Is it enough for applicants to have good certificate and exam scores?

10. Exercise: Complete the following statements.

1. Higher education in Great Britain is provided by.....
2. are necessary to get a place at a university.
3. The universities can be divided.....
4. A student writes
5. A tutor criticizes.....
6. The oldest university in Great Britain is
7. The basis of teaching there is.....
8. Each university and department have.....
9. Tuition fees for foreign students are
10. University life is.....

11. Exercise: Express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements.

- 1) London University is one of the oldest universities in Great Britain.
- 2) Besides good certificate and exam scores you need to have an interview to enter the university.
- 3) English universities do not differ from each other.
- 4) The Ancient Greek language is used at ceremonies in Oxbridge.
- 5) Students from other countries cannot study in England.
- 6) Students do coursework, dissertations, and take finals.
- 7) Bachelor degree is awarded after four years of studying.
- 8) The second-degree title is Doctor of Philosophy.

↪ 12. Exercise: Read the title of the text B. Can you say now:

- a) **What this text is about?**
- b) **What do the words and phrases in bold?**

Text B. Oxford University

Oxford University is located in **the city of Oxford**, and is one of Britain's oldest universities. Studying at this educational institution is very expensive and amounts to around 25,000 euros. This university holds **the first and leading positions** in the ranking among the prestigious and sought-after universities in the world.

The history of Oxford University **dates back to** 1096, but the exact date of its foundation is unknown. During the reign of Henry 2 Plantagenet, a large number of English students were expelled from France and **settled** in Oxford, where they were able to continue their studies. Oxford University has always carried a religious connotation, and accepted students from **all over the world** of various religions and faiths.



The university currently **consists** of 38 colleges and 6 dormitories. In each college, classes, lectures, practical hours, and seminars **are held** individually, but among themselves they have **a centralized system**. Currently, over 25,000 students are studying at Oxford, and half of them are foreigners. More than 130 nationalities are represented among the student body.

Over 6,100 students are engaged in postgraduate work every year. The main condition for foreign students is a good knowledge of English. To this end, **annual summer language schools** are opened to help such students.

In the 1920s, women began to enter Oxford and mixed groups began to form. But, in 1970, the university leadership decided that education between boys and girls should be carried out separately. At the University of Oxford, 4,000 teachers teach pain (проект Teach-pain)¹ and 80 of them belong to the Royal Society, more than 100 people are members of the British Academy. Oxford has more academic staff working in **world-class research departments** than any other university in the UK. A specific specialist individually works on each student, depending on the chosen specialty.

Oxford University has nearly two hundred libraries, museums, and its own publishing house. The libraries **store** numerous ancient manuscripts and ancient buildings. Free from studies, students **are invited** to more than 400 hobby groups.

Oxford University teaches in the following areas: physics, medicine, humanities, sociology, exact sciences, law, linguistics, environmental sciences.

13. Exercise: Ask ten questions on the text “Oxford University”.

Example: What do the students usually do in their free time?

14. Exercise: What do you know about the Teach-pain project? Read the article and share the information with your student-mates (URL: <https://teachpain.wordpress.com/>).

15. Exercise: Say whether these sentences are true or false and explain why.

1. Oxford is one of the oldest English-speaking University in the world.
2. Oxford University was founded in 1096.
3. Henry II established Oxford University.
4. Oxford has more academic staff working in world-class research departments than any other university in the UK.
5. There are students of more than 130 nationalities at the Oxford University.
6. A lot of students leave Oxford in the middle of the studying process without getting any degree.
7. Oxford University has a great library with its own publishing house.

¹ CM. URL: <https://teachpain.wordpress.com/>.

8. Only man can to enter Oxford and study there.
9. Foreign students can admit annual summer language schools.
10. Continuing Education is the responsibility of every graduates.

Sorting words

↪ **16. Exercise: Organize the words in the box into three groups:** subjects for learning; English Universities; types of training. **Each group should include 5 words or phrases:**

Medicine, exact sciences, Oxbridge, Manchester, Liverpool, law, Edinburgh, lectures, seminars, linguistics, tutorials, coursework, environmental sciences, dissertation, Cardiff.	
<i>Subjects for learning:</i>	
<i>English Universities:</i>	
<i>Types of training:</i>	

↪ **17. Exercise: Give synonyms and opposites using your topical vocabulary:**

Synonyms

1. locate	a) nowadays
2. foundation	b) keep
3. profession	c) situate
4. throughout the world	d) background
5. religions	e) engage
6. large	f) accurate
7. currently	g) send out
8. expel	h) specialty
9. store	i) all over the world
10. invite	j) faith
11. exact	k) great

Opposites:

1. invite	a) inexact
2. known	b) unknown
3. expensive	c) expel
4. first-year student	d) cheap
5. ancient	e) modern
6. exact	f) graduate

Grammar in Brief

Comparative and superlative adjectives.

Прилагательные. Степени сравнения прилагательных

Степени сравнения	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
Односложные прилагательные	cheap, large big	cheaper larger bigger	the cheapest the largest the biggest
Окончание -у	easy	easier	the easiest
Двух- и более сложные прилагательные	intelligent	more intelligent	the most intelligent
Исключения	good bad much > many > little far	better worse more less further/ farther	the best the worst the most the least the furthest/ farthest

Так, односложные прилагательные образуют степени сравнения при помощи окончаний **-er** (для *сравнительной степени*) и **-est** (для *превосходной степени*).

Не забывайте про артикль **the** перед превосходной степенью прилагательных.

Пример:

Tall – taller – **the** tallest

Hard – harder – **the** hardest

Cold – colder – **the** coldest

Обратите внимание, что в некоторых прилагательных будет удвоение последней согласной.



big - bigger - the biggest

Пример:

Big – bigger – **the** biggest

Hot – hotter – **the** hottest

The weather in Spain is **cold** – in Russia it is **colder** – in the Arctic it is **the coldest**.

This house is **big** – this one is **bigger** – and that one is **the biggest**.

Степени сравнения многосложных прилагательных

Если двусложное прилагательное заканчивается на **-у**, то перед окончанием **-er /-est** эта **у** меняется на **i**.

Пример:

Happy – **happier** – the **happiest**

Jane was **happier** than her sister.

She was **the happiest** in her team.

Во всех остальных случаях правило следующее:

Для образования **сравнительной степени** перед прилагательным ставится слово **more**, а перед **превосходной степенью** – **the most**.

Пример:

Honest – **more** honest – **the most** honest

Difficult – **more** difficult – **the most** difficult

Russian is difficult to learn. – Arabic is **more difficult**. – What is **the most difficult** language to learn?

URL: <https://interneturok.ru/lesson/english/5-6-klassy/unit-3/comparative-and-superlative-adjectives-prilagatelnye-stepeni-sravneniya-prilagatelnyh?ysclid=17w3kg65s9324614706>.

↔ 18. Exercise: A. Write the Comparative forms of the adjectives.

Example: tall – taller

high – ...; happy – ...; intelligent – ...; great – ...; old – ...; ancient – ...

B. Write 5 sentences using one of the adjective forms.

Example: Oxford is one of the oldest English-speaking University in the world.

19. Exercise: Read the sentences and try to complete them.

E.g. Brian lives next door to Ted and Mike. When Ted bought a big car, Brian went out and bought a **bigger** one! And Mike got the **biggest**!

1. Ted decided to buy an expensive computer. So, Brian had to go out and buy a _____ computer. And Mike got the _____! But why?
2. They work in the same office. Brian works _____ (hard) than Mike.
3. Ted gets on _____ (good) with the boss. But Mike is the _____.
4. Although they are all clever, Mike is the _____ (lucky)!
5. And as a result he is the _____ (happy)!

Practice

20. Exercise: Would you like to get higher education in Great Britain? Imagine that you apply for vacancy in one of the British universities. Ask your groupmate, 'a British student', about higher education and students' life in Great Britain.

- Ask about different types of universities.
- Find out the entrance requirements.
- Get the information about the process of education (subjects, methods of teaching).
- Don't fail to ask about tuition fees and living expenses.

UNIT II. HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA

Lead-in

1. Exercise: Do you know any facts about Harvard university? Match the pictures and the titles with the information.

A. Law gave us crime (преступление); science gave us forensics (криминалистика) – Mokokoana Mokhonoana



1. Harvard University holds a record number of honors and awards with 161 Nobel Laureates, 23 heads of state, and 132 Pulitzer Prize winners. Harvard has been producing quality graduates right from the second president of the USA back in 1797 – John Adams. By the end of the first decade of the 21st century, Harvard had educated seven US presidents.

B. An empire itself



2. There is a gruesome murder tale set at Harvard, famously known as the Parkman-Webster murder case. Parkman, a high-profile businessman and Harvard lent (занять) money to Webster, a Harvard professor. Parkman visited Webster to talk him about the repayment (погашение долга) and ended up burnt and dismembered (расчленять) in Webster's laboratory. It was reportedly the first case in US history where forensic anthropology has been used to prosecute the murderer (убийца).

C. A history of high achievers



3. Harvard has some of the world's most famous university libraries that boasts a collection that is the oldest in America. There are 79 libraries, the main and largest one is known as the Widener Memorial Library. It houses about 3.5 million works in over 100 languages, and 92 kilometres of shelves across ten levels. Four of the floors are underground because they needed to expand and could not go anywhere but down.

D. 92 kilometers of bookshelves



4. There are quite a few landmarks (достопримечательности) around the Harvard campus. The most famous one is known as the statue of three lies. It's called so to account for its three inaccuracies (неточность). The sculpture states that it is of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard and that Harvard was founded in 1638. However, John Harvard was not the founder of the university, he was the first major benefactor (благотворитель). Also, Harvard was founded in 1636 and not 1638. What's more? The sculpture isn't of John Harvard at all, but that of some unknown student.

E. Three lies of Harvard



5. Harvard holds real estate totalling 5,457 acres of land, the size of over 4000 football fields! But it hasn't always been this large. Classes at Harvard began in the summer of 1638 in a single frame house and a college yard. Of the total land owned, the main university campus holds only about 4%.

2. Exercise: Study more interesting facts using the resource: URL: <https://www.jamboreeindia.com/know-how/facts-harvard>.

Essential vocabulary

3. Exercise: Study new words and phrases, mind the pronunciation.

<p><i>Text A. Higher Education in the USA</i></p> <p>community [kə'mju:nəti] <i>сущ.</i> – сообщество, общество</p> <p>technical ['teknɪkl] <i>прил.</i> – технический</p> <p>vocational [vəʊ'keɪ.ʃən.əl] <i>прил.</i> – профессиональный</p> <p>science ['saɪəns] <i>сущ.</i> – наука, естественные науки</p> <p>natural ['nætʃrəl] <i>прил.</i> – естественный, природный</p> <p>to teach (taught, taught) [ti:tʃ] ([tɔ:t]) <i>гл.</i> – учить, преподавать</p> <p>sewing ['səʊɪŋ] <i>сущ.</i> – шитье</p>	<p>carpentry ['kɑ:.pm.tri] <i>сущ.</i> – плотницкое дело</p> <p><i>Text B. Harvard University</i></p> <p>Court [kɔ:t] <i>сущ.</i> – суд</p> <p>Campus ['kæm.pəs] <i>сущ.</i> – кампус, территория университета</p> <p>Massachusetts [mæsə'tʃu:sɪts] – Массачусетс</p> <p>Candidate ['kændɪdət] <i>сущ.</i> – кандидат</p> <p>enrollment [ɪn'rəʊlmənt] <i>сущ.</i> – регистрация, зачисление</p> <p>to acquire [ə'kwaɪə(r)] <i>гл.</i> – приобретать, получать</p>
<p>divinity [dɪ'vɪn.ɪ.ti] <i>сущ.</i> – богословие</p> <p>excellence ['ek.səl.əns] <i>сущ.</i> – превосходство, мастерство, высокое качество</p> <p>particularly [pə'tɪkjələli] <i>нареч.</i> – особенно, в частности, в особенности</p> <p>to research [rɪ'sɜ:tʃ] <i>гл.</i> – исследовать, заниматься исследованиями</p> <p>achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] <i>сущ.</i> – достижение, успех</p>	<p>justice ['dʒʌstɪs] <i>сущ.</i> – справедливость, правосудие</p> <p>congressional [kɒŋ'ɡres.ən.əl] <i>сущ.</i> – относящийся к конгрессу</p> <p>figure ['fɪɡə(r)] <i>сущ.</i> – фигура</p> <p>historian [hɪ'stɔ:ri.ən] <i>сущ.</i> – историк</p> <p>chemist ['kemɪst] <i>сущ.</i> – химик, аптекарь</p> <p>naturalist ['nætʃ.ər.əl.ɪst] <i>сущ.</i> – натуралист, естествоиспытатель</p>

4. Exercise: Read and translate the derivatives.

Text A: Communicable – communicant – communicate – communication – communicative; science – scientist – scientific – scientifically; natural – naturalism – naturalist – nature; public – publicly – publication – publicity – publicize – publish – publisher; profession – professional – professionally – professionalism; academic – non-academic – academically – academician – academy.

Text B: Excellence – excellency – excellent – excellently; particular – particularly; just – justice – justify – justifiable – justifiably – justification; chemical – chemically – chemist chemistry; extend – extension – extensive – extensively – extent (сущ.); maintain – maintainable – maintenance.

5. Exercise: Guess the meaning of known and international words.

Text A: College of education and a college of business; a publicly funded university; a privately funded university; the community college; dental technology; high school diploma; the technical or vocational school.

Text B: the Great and General Court; the Harvard Extension School; teaching staff; faculty of arts and sciences; dental medicine, design, and public health; the

schools of law, medicine, and business; Doctor of Philosophy; a number of justices; cabinet officers; congressional leaders; literary figures; historians; chemists; naturalists.

Reading Comprehension

6. Exercise: Read the title of the text A.

c) What do the words and phrases in bold (выделенные жирным шрифтом) mean?

Text A. Higher Education in the USA

In the United States, a student who has finished high school, may want to **continue in higher education**. There are several ways to do it: **universities, colleges, community colleges, and technical or vocational schools**.

A university in the United States usually has several different colleges in it. Each **has a special subject area**. There may be a **college of liberal arts** where **humanities, social sciences, natural sciences** and mathematics **are taught**. There may be a college of education and a college of business. A **program for undergraduates** usually takes four years. University students **get an undergraduate degree in the arts or sciences**. If they **complete a course of study**, they **get Bachelor of Arts or Science degree**. Students may leave the university at this time. They may also **go on for a graduate or professional degree**. The university always has **programs for graduate and professional study** in many subjects.

The university may **get money from** several different **sources**. A publicly funded university gets some money from the state government. A privately funded university **gains money only from private sources**. Or the university may **be funded by a religious group**.

College students usually spend four years at school, too. A college does not **have graduate or professional programs**. If a college student completes a course of study in arts or science, he or she gets Bachelor of Arts or Science degree. If college students want **to continue for a graduate or professional degree**, they must go to University. The college is usually funded in one of the three ways already described.

The program of study in the community college usually lasts two years. Not all of the subjects taught there are the usual school subjects. The community college may give **courses in the regular academic subjects** or subjects like dental technology, sewing and other **non-academic subjects**. Not all students of the community college **have a high school diploma**. They may then go to a college for two more years to get the bachelor's degree. Community colleges are nearly always publicly funded.

The technical or vocational school has only **job training**, it has no academic program. Students may have a high school diploma, or not. Programs may take from six months to two years and more. The technical or vocational school **gives training for work in areas** such as electronics, carpentry and others.

URL: <https://lingust.ru/english>

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7. Exercise: Answer the questions.

1. What are the ways to continue in higher education in the USA?
2. What colleges does a university in the United States usually consist of?
3. What degrees are offered at universities?
4. What sources can a university get money from?
5. What programs and degrees are offered at a college?
6. What courses are given at a community college?
7. What kind of program does a technical or a vocational school offer?

8. Exercise: Translate into English.

1. Молодые люди, окончившие школу, могут продолжить образование в университете, колледже, техническом или профессиональном училище.
2. Колледжи университета специализируются в различных областях: гуманитарных, общественных и естественных науках, образовании или бизнесе.
3. Университет предлагает программу и профессиональные программы для студентов, аспирантов.
4. Если студент продолжает обучение, он получает степень магистра или доктора или профессиональную степень.
5. Университеты могут финансироваться из общественных или частных источников, а также религиозной общиной.
6. Если студент колледжа заканчивает курс обучения гуманитарным или естественным наукам, он получает степень бакалавра.
7. Местный колледж предлагает академические курсы и курсы неакадемических предметов.
8. Технические и профессиональные училища предлагают подготовку в различных областях.

9. Exercise: Read the title of the text B. Can you say now:

- a) What this text is about?
- b) What do the words and phrases in bold (выделенные жирным шрифтом) mean?

Text B. Harvard University

Harvard University is a private **coeducational institution of higher education**, the oldest in the USA. A college was founded by the Great and General Court of the Massachusetts Bay (залив) Colony in 1636. It was opened for instruction two years later and was named in 1639 for English clergyman John Harvard, its first sponsor. The main university campus lies along the Charles River in Cambridge, Massachusetts, a few miles west of downtown Boston. The University has grown from nine students with a single master to an enrollment of more than 18 000-degree **candidates**, including **undergraduates** and students in 10 principal **academic units**. An additional 13,000 students **are enrolled** in one or more courses in the Harvard Extension School. Harvard's total enrollment is about 20,000. Over 14,000 people work at Harvard, including more than 2,000 faculties. Harvard gradually acquired **considerable autonomy** and **private financial support**, becoming a **chartered university** in 1780. From its earliest days, Harvard established and maintained a tradition of academic excellence and the training of citizens for **national public service**. Harvard's

undergraduate school, Harvard College, contains about **one-third of the total student body**. **The core** of the university's teaching staff consists of **the faculty of arts and sciences**, which includes the graduate faculty of arts and sciences. The university has graduate or professional schools of medicine, law, business, **divinity, education**, government, dental medicine, design, and **public health**. The schools of law, medicine, and business are particularly prestigious. The average college course of study is 4 years. The academic year is usually 9 months or 2 **terms** (semesters) of four and a half months each. The first-year students are called freshmen. Students choose a major subject (профилирующая дисциплина) and take many courses in this subject. After four years they get a traditional Bachelor's degree. Then the students may go on to graduate school (старшие курсы) and with a year or two of further study get a Master's degree and then after another year or two of study and **research** they may get a still higher degree as Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.). The student's progress is evaluated by means of tests, term works and final examinations in each course. The student's work is given a mark, usually on a five-point scale (5-балльная система). **Letters** indicate **the level of achievement**. "A" is the highest mark; "F" denotes a failure. **The methods of instruction** in the university are lectures, discussions, laboratory and course-works or seminars. By the end of the 20th century Harvard **had educated** six US presidents – John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Rutherford B. Hayes, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy – and a number of justices, cabinet officers and congressional leaders, literary figures, historians, chemists and **naturalists**.

10. Exercise: Which of the statements are true or false? Use the phrases: "It is right", "It is wrong" in your answer. Work in groups.

Example: The academic year is usually 8 months or 2 terms (semesters) of four months each. **It is wrong**. The academic year is usually 9 months or 2 terms (semesters) of four and a half months each.

<p>1 group</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harvard College was founded by the Great and General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1638. 2. An additional 13,000 students are enrolled in one or more courses in the Harvard Extension School. 3. Higher education is given in colleges and universities. 4. After five years students get a traditional Bachelor's degree. 	<p>2 group</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harvard College was founded by the priest and benefactor from Great Britain. 2. The student's progress is evaluated by means of tests, term works and final examinations in each course. 3. The methods of instruction in the university are lectures, discussions, laboratory and course-works or seminars. 4. five-point scale is indicated by the numbers.
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Sorting words

↔ 11. Exercise: Organize the words in the box into three groups: Professional schools, The career ladder of the students' progress, Methods of instructions. Each group should include 4 words:

1 group

Doctor of Philosophy, *business*, lectures and seminars, course work, public health, government, graduate, Master's degree, Bachelor's degree, discussion, laboratories, medicine.

<i>Professional schools</i>	business; ...
<i>The career ladder of the students' progress</i>	
<i>Methods of instructions</i>	

2 group

Literary figures, lectures, law, divinity, college course, lawyers, discussions, dental medicine, congressional leaders, seminars, design, chemists and naturals.

<i>Educated people</i>	literary figures; ...
<i>Professional schools</i>	
<i>Methods of instructions</i>	

↔ **12. Exercise: Give synonyms and opposites using your topical vocabulary:**

Synonyms

1. main;	a) semester;
2. colloquium;	b) general;
3. vocational subject;	c) with the help;
4. graduate;	d) heart;
5. professional school;	e) first-year student;
6. term;	f) college;
7. indicate;	g) special subjects;
8. by means;	h) discussions;
9. freshmen;	i) show;
10. corn.	j) postgraduate.

Opposites

enrollment;	special subject;
freshmen;	registration;
general subject;	east;
public;	success;
failure;	graduate;
west.	private.

↔ **13. Exercise: a) Match the English equivalents with Russian translation;**
b) Make sentences as more as possible. Work in pairs.

1. continue in higher education	a) продолжить обучение в аспирантуре
2. a community college	b) академический курс
3. vocational school	c) иметь диплом об окончании средней школы
4. to have a special subject area	d) профессиональная подготовка, обучение профессии
5. a college of liberal arts	e) обеспечить подготовку к работе в области
6. a humanity	f) специализироваться в определенной области
7. a social science	g) продолжить образование в вузе
8. a natural science	h) местный колледж
9. to teach (a subject)	i) колледж свободных искусств
10. a program for undergraduates	j) гуманитарный предмет
11. to get an undergraduate degree in the arts or sciences	k) общественная наука
12. to complete a course of study	l) естественная наука
13. to get Bachelor of Arts or Science degree	m) преподавать (предмет)
14. to go on for a graduate or professional degree	n) программа для студентов
15. programs for graduate and professional study	o) профессиональное училище
16. to get money from a source	p) получить степень (бакалавра) в области гуманитарных или естественных наук
17. a publicly funded university	q) закончить курс обучения
18. a privately funded university	r) получить степень бакалавра гуманитарных или естественных наук
19. to be funded by a religious group	s) продолжить обучение с целью получения степени магистра или доктора или профессиональной степени
20. to have graduate or professional programs	t) программы обучения для аспирантов и профессионального обучения
21. to continue for a graduate	u) получать средства из определенного источника
22. a course in academic subjects	v) университет, финансируемый из общественных источников
23. to have a high school diploma	w) университет, финансируемый из частных источников
24. job training	x) финансироваться религиозной общиной
25. to give training for work in an area	y) предлагать программы обучения аспирантов и профессиональные программы.

Grammar in Brief

The Zero Conditional. Условные предложения нулевого типа

Используются, когда мы говорим о событиях и явлениях, которые всегда истинны, реальны. Как правило, речь идет о научных фактах, законах природы или привычных нам действиях. Если или когда условие будет выполнено, то действие произойдет с вероятностью в 100 %.

If + Present Simple, ... Present Simple.

If you mix hydrogen and oxygen, you get water. / You get water if you mix hydrogen and oxygen.

Если соединить водород и кислород, вы получите воду.

If she goes to Moscow, she visits her sister. / She visits her sister if she goes to Moscow.

Если она едет в Москву, то она навещает свою сестру.

14. Exercise: Open the brackets and fill in the suitable form of the verb.

1. If you _____ (to drive) along the river bank it _____ (to be) twenty miles out of your way.
2. If you _____ (to take) your mobile phone into class, it _____ (must) be turned off.
3. We _____ (not use) calculators when we _____ (write) tests.
4. If you _____ (to push) this button, the volume _____ (to increase).
5. If you _____ (to close) the door, it _____ (to lock) automatically.
6. I _____ (to wear) my old boots when I _____ (to work).
7. When I _____ (to cook) salads, I _____ (to use) only olive oil.
8. When I _____ (to concentrate), please _____ (not to make) so much noise.
9. Unless prices _____ (to rise), it _____ (not to be) a good investment.
10. Unless someone _____ (to ask) you politely, _____ (to refuse) to do anything.

The First Conditional. Условные предложения I типа

Используются для выражения ситуаций, которые могут произойти в будущем с очень большой вероятностью. Реально и вполне возможно, что условие будет выполнено.

If + Present Simple, ... Future Simple.

If the weather is fine, we will go to the beach. / We will go to the beach if the weather is fine.

Если погода будет хорошая, мы пойдем на пляж. / Мы пойдем на пляж, если погода будет хорошая.

Структура условных предложений I типа

Запомните, что условные предложения I типа имеют следующую структуру: в предложении-условии с союзом *if* (если) используется Present Simple (настоящее простое время), в главном предложении-результате – Future Simple

(будущее простое время). Обратите также внимание, что обе части таких предложений на русский язык переводятся в будущем времени

*If it **doesn't** rain this afternoon, we **can** play tennis.* – Если сегодня днем не будет дождя, мы можем поиграть в теннис.

*If it **rains**, we **should** stay home.* – Если будет дождь, нам следует остаться дома.

*If it **rains**, I **might** decide to stay home.* – Если будет дождь, я, возможно, решу остаться дома.

*If it **rains**, we **are going to** stay home.* – Если будет дождь, мы останемся дома.

*Ask him to come **if** he **calls**.* – Попроси его прийти, если он позвонит.

15. Exercise: Open the brackets in type I conditional sentences and fill in the verbs in the correct form.

Example: If it ... (rain), we ... (stay) at home. (Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома.) – If it *rains*, we *shall stay* at home.

1. If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion. (Если он будет тренироваться каждый день, он станет чемпионом.)

2. She ... (help) us if we ... (ask). (Она поможет нам, если мы попросим.)

3. If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year. (Если у них будет достаточно денег, они откроют ресторан в следующем году.)

4. I ... (not talk) to you anymore if you ... (insult) me. (Я не буду с тобой больше разговаривать, если ты обидишь меня.)

5. If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ... (be angry) with him. (Если Боб не сдержит слово, Анна разозлится на него.)

16. Exercise: Translate the following sentences:

1. Если ты мне поможешь, я закончу домашнюю работу вовремя.

2. Если ты умный, ты сможешь сделать это упражнение?

3. Он позвонит тебе первый, если ты не будешь ему звонить?

4. Если у тебя не будет много работы сегодня, ты придешь?

5. Я буду чувствовать себя лучше, если выпью этот сок?

6. Ты уберешься в комнате, если она тебя попросит?

7. Когда будешь уходить, выключишь свет?

8. Если ты не придешь вовремя, я не стану тебя ждать.

9. Если молодой человек заканчивает курс обучения, он получает степень бакалавра гуманитарных или естественных наук.

10. Если студент продолжает обучение, он получает степень магистра или доктора или профессиональную степень.

Practice

17. Exercise: Match two columns and make the phrases as more as possible. There is an example in italics. Write the wh...-sentences with these phrases. Work in pair.

1. to continue	a) <i>many courses in this subject</i>
2. to complete	b) undergraduates
3. to get	c) an undergraduate degree in the arts or sciences
4. to gain	d) considerable autonomy
5. to teach	e) denotes a failure
6. <i>to take</i>	f) students in 10 principal academic units
7. "F" denotes a failure	g) the graduation
8. to include	h) private financial support
9. to acquire	i) the higher education
	j) Bachelor's degree
	k) Master's degree
	l) indicates low level of achievements
	m) <i>examination on law.</i>

UNIT III. HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Lead-in

1. Exercise: Study the definition of basic phenomena of higher education.

1	• Secondary vocational education
2	• Higher education – Bachelor's level
3	• Higher education - Specialist's and Master's levels
4	• Higher education - Training of highly qualified staff

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. **Educational** methods include storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, and directed research.

Higher education is **post-secondary, tertiary, or third level education** refers to the stage of learning that occurs at universities, academies, colleges, seminars, and institutes of technology.

Further education is courses of study or training that some people do after they have left school when they do not go to university.

Bachelor's degree is an academic **degree** received upon the completion of a student's undergraduate education.

Master's degree is an academic degree **awarded** by universities or colleges upon completion of a course of study demonstrating mastery or a high-order overview of a specific field of study or area of professional practice.

Vocational education is education that prepares people to work as a technician or to take up **employment** in a **skilled craft**.

2. Exercise: Guess the meaning of the highlighted words.

3. Exercise: Complete the sentences:

1.	Education lies at ...	a	a Master's degree.
2.	Vocational education programs that prepare students for ...	b	academic degrees or professional certifications.
3.	Bachelor's degree is ...	c	the core of all Social and Economic Developments.
4.	A degree that you can study for after your bachelor's degree is called ...	d	a first university degree.
5.	The institutes of higher education award ...	e	for a specific occupation or cluster of occupations, including agriculture, business, marketing, health care, protective services, trade and industrial, technology, food service, child care, and personal and other services programs.

Essential vocabulary

4. Exercise: Study new words and phrases, mind the pronunciation.

<p>Text A. <i>The system of higher education in Russia</i></p> <p>direct state administration – прямое государственное управление</p> <p>pure sciences [pjuə(r) 'saɪənsɪz] – зд. естественные, математические науки</p> <p>to extend [ɪk'stend] <i>глагол</i>. – расширять</p> <p>array [ə'reɪ] <i>сущ.</i> – множество, масса, зд. спектр</p> <p>prepared correspondence courses [prɪ'preəd ,kɒrɪ'spɒn.dəns kɔ:sɪz] – подготовительные заочные курсы</p> <p>to supplement [sʌp.lɪ.mənt] <i>глагол</i>. – дополнять</p> <p>to augment [ɔ:g'ment] <i>глагол</i>. – увеличивать</p> <p>to proceed [prə'si:d] <i>глагол</i>. – продолжать</p> <p>to hold [həʊld] <i>глагол</i>. – держать, зд. работать</p> <p>to admit [əd'mɪt] <i>глагол</i>. – принимать</p>	<p>competitive [kəm'petətɪv] <i>прил.</i> – конкурсный</p> <p>to range [reɪndʒ] <i>глагол</i>. – составлять, варьироваться</p> <p>curriculum [kə'rɪk.jʊ.ləm] <i>сущ.</i> – учебный план, курс обучения, зд. учебная программа</p> <p>compulsory [kəm'pʌl.sər.i] <i>прил.</i> – обязательный, принудительный, вынужденный</p> <p>optional ['ɒp.ʃən.əl] <i>прил.</i> – факультативный</p> <p>candidates for a degree – кандидаты на соискание ученой степени</p> <p>to award [ə'wɔ:d] <i>глагол</i>. – награждать, зд. получать</p> <p>distinction [dɪ'stɪŋk.ʃən] <i>сущ.</i> – различие, отличие</p> <p>to conclude [kən'klu:d] <i>глагол</i>. – завершать, делать вывод, заканчивать</p> <p>set [set] <i>сущ.</i> – набор, комплект, серия</p>
<p>Text B. <i>Best universities in Internal Affairs Studies in Russia 2022 Rankings</i></p> <p>to achieve [ə'tʃi:v] <i>гл.</i> – достигать, добиваться</p> <p>goal [gəʊl] <i>сущ.</i> – цель, задача</p> <p>quality ['kwɒləti] <i>сущ.</i> – качество, сорт</p> <p>valuable ['væljuəbl] <i>прил.</i> – полезный, ценный, дорогой</p> <p>literally ['lɪt.ər.əl.i] <i>нареч.</i> – буквально</p> <p>desire [dɪ'zaɪəd] – зд. желанный, выбранный</p> <p>law enforcement [ɪn'fɔ:smənt] – правоприменение</p> <p>prosecutor ['prɒs.i.kju:tər] <i>сущ.</i> – прокурор, обвинитель</p> <p>judicial [dʒu:'dɪʃ.əl] <i>прил.</i> – судебный, судейский, беспристрастный</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs ['mɪnɪstri əv ɪn'tɜ:nəl ə'feərɪz] – Министерство внутренних дел</p> <p>investigator [ɪn'ves.tɪ.geɪ.tər] <i>сущ.</i> – следователь</p> <p>interrogator [ɪn'ter.ə.geɪ.tər] <i>сущ.</i> – дознаватель</p> <p>polygraph examiner ['pɒlɪ.ɡrɑ:f ɪɡ'zæm.ɪ.nər] <i>сущ.</i> – полиграфолог, специалист по допросу с "детектором лжи"</p>	<p>decent ['di:sənt] <i>прил.</i> – достойный, порядочный, приличный</p> <p>salary ['sæləri] <i>сущ.</i> – зарплата, заработная плата, оклад</p> <p>benefits ['benɪfɪt] <i>сущ.</i> – выгода, пособие, польза</p> <p>law [lɔ:] <i>сущ.</i> – закон, право, юриспруденция</p> <p>forensics [fə'ren.zɪk] <i>сущ.</i> – криминалистическая экспертиза</p> <p>collector [kə'lek.tər] <i>сущ.</i> – коллектор</p> <p>psychologist [saɪ'kɒl.ə.dʒɪst] <i>сущ.</i> – психолог</p> <p>social pedagogue ['səʊʃl 'ped.ə.ɡɒɡ] <i>сущ.</i> – социальный педагог</p> <p>to obtain [əb'teɪn] <i>гл.</i> – получать, приобретать</p> <p>accessibility [æk'ses.ə.blɪ] <i>сущ.</i> – доступность, удобство подхода</p> <p>employment [ɪm'plɔɪmənt] <i>сущ.</i> – работа, использование, применение</p> <p>mandatory ['mæn.də.tər.i] <i>прил.</i> – обязательный, принудительный, мандатный</p> <p>treatment ['tri:tmənt] <i>сущ.</i> – обращение</p>

5. Exercise: Read and translate the derivatives.

Text A: Characteristic – characteristically – characterized – characterized; polytechnic – polytechnical; extends – extension – extensive – extensively; correspond – corresponding – correspondingly – correspondence; admissible – admission – admit – admittance – admitted – admitted; distinct – distinction – distinctly – distinctively – distinguish – distinguishable – distinguished; conclude – concluded – conclusion – conclusive – conclusively.

Text B: valuable – valuation – value – value-less – valuer; enforce – enforceable – enforcement; complete (прил.) – completely – completeness – complete (гл.) – completion; law – lawful – lawfully – lawless – lawyer; know – knowing – knowingly – knowledge – knowledgeable; access – accessible – accessibility – accessory – accession; employ – employable – employee – employer – employment; treat – treatment; technical – technically – technician.

6. Exercise: Guess the meaning of the international words.

Text A: Humanity, scientific foundation, educational network, courses, radio and television broadcasts, regional study centers, alternative subjects, diploma, organize, postgraduate studies.

Text B: criminologist, collector, polygraph examiner, media policeman, information security specialist, information security specialist, crypto security engineer, court clerk, prosecutor, lawyer, psychologist, social pedagogue, conflictologist.

Information Technology and Information Protection for Cybersecurity Units; Record keeping and treatment; Information and analytical units; Expert units; Bureau of Special Technical Events.

Reading Comprehension

↔ 7. Exercise: Read the title of the text A. Can you say now:

a) What this text is about?

b) Find the information about *schools of higher learning, sciences, curriculum, candidates for a degree* and think the definition for these words and phrases;

Text A. The system of higher education in Russia

Higher education in Russia is characterized by direct state administration. The schools of higher learning are divided into universities, where humanities and pure sciences are taught; institutes, where single fields are taught (*e.g.*, law, medicine, and agriculture); and polytechnical institutes, where subjects similar to those in the institutes are taught but with a broader scientific foundation. Another distinction of the Russian system is that it greatly extends the educational network by offering a broad array of carefully prepared correspondence courses. These courses are supplemented by radio and television broadcasts and are further augmented by regional study centers. Many students are thus able to proceed part-time with their education while holding full- or part-time jobs. Students are admitted to higher-educational institutions on the basis of competitive examinations. The duration of studies for a first-degree range from

four to six years, with five years being the average. The curriculum consists of compulsory, alternative, and optional subjects. Candidates for a degree must take examinations in two or three basic disciplines related to a chosen specialty. At the conclusion of a first-degree course, all students receive the same diploma, but students with the best results are awarded a “distinction.” Most institutions organize graduate schools for postgraduate studies, which are likewise concluded by a set of examinations.

URL: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/higher-education/The-system-of-higher-education-in-the-United-States>

↪ **8. Exercise: Read the title of the text B. Can you say now:**

f) **What this text is about?**

g) **What do the words and phrases in bold (выделенные жирным шрифтом) mean?**

Text B. Best universities in Internal Affairs Studies in Russia 2022 Rankings

The list of prestigious universities of the **Ministry of Internal Affairs** of Russia for 2022 will help you decide on your future specialty and **build** a plan to achieve the goal.

Universities from the list can boast of quality education and valuable diplomas - with them you can get a job literally in any **desired company** and have a decent salary and benefits. Usually, students choose the **areas** of law, forensics, law enforcement and legal support of national security, many graduates begin careers in the police, prosecutor's office and the judicial system.

Upon completion of Internal Affairs studies, you can work as:

- Investigator, interrogator, **criminologist, cyber investigator, collector, polygraph examiner**

- Media policeman, information security specialist, crypto security engineer

- Court Clerk, Prosecutor

- **Lawyer, psychologist, social pedagogue, conflictologist.**



The main advantages of obtaining higher education in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russian universities are the excellent **quality of knowledge**, accessibility, a high percentage of **successful employment** and further worthy position. It is mandatory for students of educational institutions to study:

- Information Technology and Information Protection for Cybersecurity Units
- Record keeping and treatment
- Information and analytical units
- Expert units
- Bureau of Special Technical Events.

Much attention is paid to sports – students are given the opportunity **to attend** sports sections: swimming, football, basketball, volleyball, tennis. Studying at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russian universities is a valuable investment in the future and **spiritual, physical development.**

Top Ministry of Internal Affairs universities in Russia 2022 rankings

1. Kikot Moscow University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation
2. St. Petersburg University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation
3. Nizhny Novgorod Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
4. Krasnodar University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation
5. Moscow Regional Branch of the Kikot Moscow University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation
6. Ryazan branch of the Kikot Moscow University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation

9. Exercise: Find the English equivalents from the both texts:

Text A: Высшие учебные заведения; аналогичные предметы; широкая научная основа; значительно расширять, образовательная сеть; широкий спектр, тщательно подготовленные заочные курсы; региональные учебные центры; продолжать обучение на условиях; неполный рабочий день; конкурсные экзамены; продолжительность обучения; на первой ступени варьируется; учебный план состоит из; кандидаты на соискание ученой степени; базовые дисциплина, относящиеся к; последипломное обучение.

Text B: Список престижных вузов; определиться с будущей специальностью; план достижения цели; похвастаться качественным образованием; ценные дипломы; устроиться сразу (буквально); достойная зарплата и льготы; направление юриспруденции; правоохранительная деятельность; правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности; судебная система; специалист по информационной безопасности; секретарь суда, прокурор; по окончании обучения; делопроизводство и обработка данных; доступность; высокий процент успешного трудоустройства; дальнейшее достойное положение.

10. Exercise: Answer the questions using the information from the text A, B:

1. How is higher education characterized in Russia?
2. Where can the students obtain higher education in Russia?
3. What sort of sciences do the students study in the institutes of higher education?
4. Can the students combine their full or part-time jobs with further education?
5. What sort of examinations should the entrant take?
6. How long does it take the students to study at the schools of higher learning?
7. How are the best students are awarded after graduating from (после окончания) the institutes?
8. Can the graduates continue their education?

9. What specialty can the student choose at the institutes if the Ministry of Internal Affairs?
10. What faculty can the trainees study at?
11. What area is much attention paid to?
12. What prestigious and top Ministry of Internal Affairs universities do you know?

Sorting words

➔ **11. Exercise: Organize the words in the box into three groups:** subjects for learning; professions; areas of activities. **Each group should include 4 words or phrases:**

Lawyer; law; Record keeping and treatment; law enforcement; legal support of national security; Information and analytical units; Information and analytical units; forensics; law enforcement; Bureau of Special Technical Events Bureau of Special Technical Events; legal support of national security; investigator; crypto security engineer; polygraph examiner; Information Technology and Information Protection for Cybersecurity Units; forensics; Expert units; law.	
<i>subjects for learning</i>	
<i>professions</i>	
<i>areas of activities</i>	

12. Exercise: Give synonyms and opposites using your topical vocabulary:

Synonyms

1. pure science	a) to continue
2. array	b) mathematics = physics = chemistry
3. to proceed	c) variety
4. curriculum	d) to vary
5. to range	e) work
6. to conclude	f) educational program
7. to admit	g) attorney
8. desired	h) postgraduate
9. salary	i) detective
10. prosecutor	j) to finish
11. graduate	k) aim = purpose = object
12. goal	l) to accept
13. investigator	m) receive = obtain = get = gain
14. job	n) acceptable = chosen
15. award	o) wages

Opposites

1. internal	a) poor
2. successful	b) danger
3. excellent	c) refuse
4. decent	d) domestic
5. accept	e) enter
6. graduate	f) unsuccessful
7. security	g) poor
8. quality	h) indecent

13. Exercise: Fill in the blanks using the synonyms and opposites above. Give all possible variants for each sentence. Use the words from the bank.

Successful, curriculum, goal, salary, continue, accept, investigator/ detective, graduate, prosecutor, range, quality.

1. The employee objected (возразить) and insisted on receiving his full **salary** before leaving.
2. He had become a private **investigator / detective**. He thought of himself as a hunter, tracking down those who broke the law.
3. The **curriculum** and the manual (руководство по) on defense practice are scheduled (планируется) to be finished in September 2023.
4. Now, it took us a long time, and we were **graduate students** in criminology.
5. We could always have the attorney general appoint (назначать) a special **prosecutor**.
6. My **goal** was to raise awareness (осведомленность) and to raise the morale (боевой дух).
7. The numbers **continue** to grow because we do nothing to prevent it and nothing to stop it.
8. Some trees are estimated (оцениваются) to **range** in age from 200 to 400 years.
9. I think it's important for people to realize you can be **successful** but you can still have a wonderful relationship.
10. It's easy to lose sight of the need for **quality** of life, not just quantity of life (продолжительность жизни).
11. I cannot **accept** this argument.

Grammar in Brief

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

COMPARATIVES - SUPERLATIVES

Woodward's
ENGLISH

The dog is **faster** than the elephant.
 The horse is **the fastest**.
 The horse is **bigger** than the dog.
 The elephant is **the heaviest**.
 The dog is **more energetic** than the elephant.

Three cartoon illustrations of animals: a small brown dog on the left, a brown horse in the middle, and a large blue elephant on the right.

	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
ONE syllable	fast young	-ER faster younger	-EST the fastest the youngest
ONE syllable Ending in -E	nice strange	-R nicer stranger	-ST the nicest the strangest
ONE syllable Consonant + Short Vowel + Consonant	big hot	Double the last consonant and add -ER bigger hotter	-EST the biggest the hottest
TWO syllables Ending in -Y	happy crazy	Remove the -Y and add -IER happier crazier	-IEST the happiest the craziest
TWO or MORE syllables	famous beautiful	MORE + more famous more beautiful	THE MOST + the most famous the most beautiful
Common Exceptions	good bad	better worse	the best the worst

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

14. Exercise: Read the following sentences. Which include comparative forms and which superlative forms? How are they formed? How are *as ... as*, *less ... than* used?

1. My salary isn't **as high as** yours.
2. I spent **less money than** you.
3. How long can I stay? You can stay **as long as** you like.
4. Today we are not **as busy as** we were yesterday.
5. The education in this institute is **more expensive** than in other one.
6. You can enter **the best** Russian universities.
7. The curriculum on Criminalistics is **the most complicated** one.

15. Exercise: Write the comparative forms of these adjectives:

Strong, expensive, poor, valuable, successful, happy, brave, good, friendly.

16. Exercise: Compare and contrast the two places of getting the education (secondary school, your institute) using comparative and superlative forms if you need, as ...as, or less ... than.

	Secondary school	Institute
Conditions	good**	good***
Knowledge on pure sciences	successful***	successful**
Atmosphere	friendly***	friendly**
Physical training	strong**	strong***
Sciences	interesting**	interesting***

E.g. The condition in the secondary school is not as good as in the institute. The condition in the institute is better than in the secondary school.

Practice

17. Exercise: Scan the text A and B and do the following tasks:

a) Make a plan of the both texts. Retell the texts according to the plan.

b) Prepare a short summary of the texts using the following expressions:

The main idea of the text is....

The problems/statements/points mentioned/discussed/described in the text are....

The text is divided into... logical parts.


The first/ second/ third logical part deals with the problems/statements/points of/ contains information about/ gives the definition of....

In my opinion/ to my mind the text is... for me as a future specialist and a citizen of my country.

UNIT IV. EAST SIBERIAN INSTITUTE OF THE MIA OF RUSSIA

Lead-in

➡ **1. Exercise:** Name some things you associate with studying at the Institute. Fill in the table.

			Professors
			

2. Exercise: Learn police ranks and think what language some of these ranks were borrowed (заимствованы) from? What is your rank now? What is the rank of your platoon commander/ course commander?

private ['praɪvət] sergeant – ['sɑ:.dʒənt] sergeant-major ['sɑ:.dʒənt 'meɪdʒə(r)] warrant officer ['wɒr.ənt 'ɒfɪsə(r)] lieutenant – BE [lef'ten.ənt], AmE [lu:'tenənt] captain – ['kæptɪn]m major ['meɪdʒə(r)] lieutenant-colonel – [lef'ten.ənt 'kɜ:.nəl] colonel – ['kɜ:.nəl] major-general – ['meɪdʒə(r) 'dʒenrəl] lieutenant-general – [lef'ten.ənt ['dʒenrəl] polonel-general – ['kɜ:.nəl 'dʒenrəl]	рядовой сержант старшина прапорщик лейтенант капитан майор подполковник полковник генерал-майор генерал-лейтенант генерал-полковник
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Essential vocabulary

3. Exercise: Study new words and phrases, mind the pronunciation.

Ministry of Internal Affairs ['ministri əv in'tɜ:nl ə'feərz] – Министерство внутренних дел vast [vɑ:st] <i>прил.</i> – огромный, обширный, громадный correspondence [ˌkɒr.ɪ'spɒn.dəns] <i>прил.</i> – заочный responsible [rɪ'spɒnsəbl] <i>прил.</i> – ответственный	current ['kʌrənt] <i>прил.</i> – текущий, современный, настоящий disposal [dɪ'spəʊ.zəl] <i>сущ.</i> – распоряжение aid [eid] <i>сущ.</i> – помощь, поддержка grant [grɑ:nt] <i>сущ.</i> – грант, субсидия, разрешение gymnasium [dʒɪm'nei.zi.əm] <i>сущ.</i> – спортзал
Criminal Procedure ['krɪmɪnl prə'si:dʒə(r)] – Уголовный процесс to put on [pʊt ɒn] – ставить (цели, задачи) regulations [ˌreg.jʊ'leɪ.ʃən] <i>сущ.</i> – устав, распорядок дня, режим, нормативные положения curriculum [kə'ɪk.jʊ.ləm] <i>сущ.</i> – учебный план, курс обучения, программа to round out [raʊnd aʊt] <i>гл.</i> – закруглять, зд. завершить weapon ['wepən] <i>сущ.</i> – оружие, боевое средство, средство самозащиты	skill [skɪl] <i>сущ.</i> – мастерство, навык ability [ə'bɪl.ɪ.ti] <i>сущ.</i> – способность, возможность, умение to interview ['ɪntəvju:] <i>гл.</i> – опрашивать to interrogate [ɪn'ter.ə.ɡeɪt] <i>гл.</i> – допрашивать witnesses ['wɪt.nəs] <i>сущ.</i> – свидетель, заявитель quiz [kwɪz] <i>сущ.</i> – викторина, опрос, экзамен, контрольный опрос diploma [dɪ'pləʊ.mə] <i>сущ.</i> – диплом, официальный документ

4. Exercise: Read and translate the derivatives.

Siberia – Siberian; response – responsibility – responsible – responsibly – responsive – responsively; psychological – psychologically – psychologist – psychology; equip – equipment – equipped equipping; science – scientist – scientific – scientifically; accordance – according – accordingly; regular – regularity – regularly – regularization – regularize – regulate – regulations; interview – interviewer – interviewing; interrogate – interrogation – interrogator – interrogative – interrogatory; intense – intensely – intensify – intensity – intensive – intensively.

5. Exercise: Guess the meaning of the international words.

Professors, assistant-professors, Department of Crime Detection, Department of Criminalistics, Department of Criminal law and Criminology, Department of Criminal Procedure, Department of Administrative Activity, Department of Foreign languages, Department of Information Technology, Department of Philosophy, Department of Tactical, Special and Physical Training.

6. Exercise: Translate the following words. Mind the conversion.

A) Interview – to interview; test – to test; witness – to witness; graduate – to graduate; aid – to aid; fingerprint – to fingerprint; limit – to limit; use – to use.

B) Criminal (прил.) – criminal (сущ.), detective (прил.) – detective (сущ.); intensive (прил.) – intensive (сущ.); general (прил.) – general (сущ.);

7. Exercise: Translate the phrases paying attention the meaning of the known word in the word combination.

Specially equipped classrooms, lecture halls, gymnasium, library, reading-rooms, a crime laboratory, computer classes, shooting range, drill ground, a camp for field training, to drive a car, to use a weapon, to interview, to take fingerprints, to describe and identify suspects and criminals, to take pictures, to examine a crime scene.

8. Exercise. Learn the connectives given to understand Text A:

at our disposal – в нашем распоряжении

so – так, таким образом

etc. – и так далее

besides – кроме того

in accordance with – в соответствии с

↔9. Exercise: Read the title of the text. Can you say now:

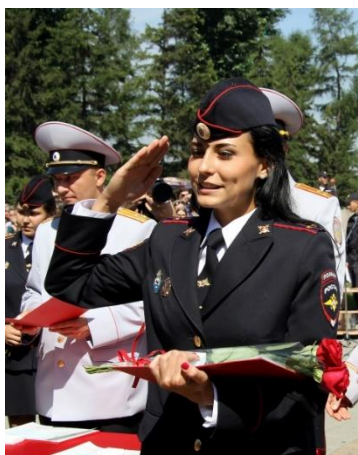
a) **What this text is about?**

b) **What do the words and phrases in bold (выделенные жирным шрифтом) mean?**

**Text A. Welcome to the East Siberian Institute
of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia**

The East Siberian Institute of MIA (Ministry of Internal Affairs) of Russia is considered one of the largest law enforcement schools, training law enforcement for **the vast regions** of Siberia and the Far East.

There are 4 faculties at the Institute: The Investigators' and Legal Training Faculty, the Operatives' Training Faculty, the Correspondence Faculty and the Faculty of Further education. There are two kinds of training – **in-service training** and **pre-service-training**, that is the institute **is responsible for training current and future members** of the law enforcement community. However, good exam passes are not enough – the Institute chooses the students after interviews and special; psychological tests. Students of the East Siberian Institute are called cadets. There are cadets of different nationalities from different towns and cities of our country at the Institute. They will serve in police **after graduation from** the Institute. There is everything necessary for good studies there. There are many



good teachers in the teaching staff of the institute. There are many masters and Doctors of Sciences at the Department of the Institute.

There are all the conveniences **at our disposal**: hostels where there are many nice rooms and dining hall for the cadets. There is also **a first aid post** for our cadets. **Besides**, the cadets get a state grant. The cadets have all necessary facilities to study well as become a skilled investigator, legal expert or operative: specially equipped classrooms, lecture halls, 2 gymnasiums, 2 libraries, reading-rooms, a crime laboratory, computer classes, 3 shooting ranges, drill grounds and a camp for field training.

There are many good teachers, some of them have **scientific degree** and are members of the national academies. All departments (there are 15 of them) are directed by the professors or assistant-professors: Department of Crime Detection, Department of Criminalistics, Department of Criminal law and Criminology, Department of Criminal Procedure, Department of Administrative Activity, Department of Foreign languages, Department of Information Technology, Department of Philosophy, Department of Tactical, Special and Physical Training and **etc.** **So**, the limits of learning are only those that a cadet puts on himself. **In according with** the regulations, the cadets must get a haircut and wear special police uniform.

The curriculum includes special and general subjects. The special subjects directly train the cadets for their future work. The general subjects help **round out** a cadets' education. Besides, the cadets **get the professional skills and abilities**, such as: to drive a car, to use a weapon, **to interview and interrogate witnesses and criminals, to give a first aid to a victim, to take fingerprints, to describe and identify suspects and criminals, to take pictures, to examine a crime scene.**

There are two examination sessions **a year – midterm exams in winter and final exams in summer.** In the course of studies there are also many short exams – **tests and quizzes.** So, there is much work to do during the years of intensive law enforcement.

After graduating from this institute, the cadets will get the diploma of a lawyer.

10. Exercise: Answer the questions.

1. What is the name of the institute you study at?
2. What faculty do you study at?
3. What department is responsible for teaching Forensic medicine, Psychiatry, Investigation of crimes against person and property?
4. What are the main general subjects? Name them.
5. How many examination sessions are there a year? How do you name them?
6. Are there any responsibilities at the law enforcement officer's disposal?
7. What institute do you study at?
8. How many faculties are there in your institute?
9. What department is responsible for teaching Preliminary investigation, Procurator's supervision, Criminal Procedure?
10. What are the main special subjects? Name them.
11. What professional skills should the cadet get?
12. Are there any facilities at the cadets' disposal? What are they?

11. Exercise: True or false?

1. Some cadets can get a free schedule (график) to pass exams.
2. All lectures are delivered by the Masters of Philosophy.
3. The first-year cadet of our Institute lives in the barracks.
4. We should be able to give a first aid to a victim.
5. There are 4 faculties in our Institute.
6. There is a dozen of departments at our Institute (dozen = 12).
7. Attendance at lectures and seminars is not compulsory (compulsory ≠ free).
8. To become a good specialist a cadet should work hard and be active at the seminars.
9. There are two shooting rangers in the Easy Siberian Institute.
10. The cades will graduate from the Institute in 4 years
11. The graduates will work in the different police services.
12. The head of the institute is a major-general of police.
13. The cadets must get a haircut and wear uniform.
14. Some cadets can get a free schedule (график) to pass exams.
15. There is a Special Faculty for studying.
16. The doors of the ESI are open for everyone.

Sorting words

12. Exercise: Study the following synonyms:

applicant = entrant curriculum = educational program = course of studies shooting-range = shooting gallery student = cadet = trainee teachers = teaching staff ask = question = interview = interrogate witness = eye-witness arms = weapons = guns use a weapon = shoot = fire take pictures – photograph detect = investigate vast = large	aim = goal = objective = purpose aid = help a first-year student = freshman a second-year student = sophomore fellow student = institute-mate fellow officer = colleague examine a crime scene = search a crim scene offender = criminal = law-breaker = wrong-doer detect = investigate keep law and order = maintain public order
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13. Exercise: Match the following opposites.

1. to enter the institute	a) general subjects
2. senior	b) attend lectures
3. applicant	c) irresponsible
4. current	d) footprints
5. criminal	e) junior
6. responsible	f) final exams
7. give lectures	g) to investigate
8. special	h) witness
9. fingerprints	i) the worst
10. midterm exams	j) unnecessary
11. to prevent	k) to graduate the institute
12. the best	l) graduate
13. necessary	m) future

14. Exercise. Read the text B and continue it.

Text B. The Institute I study at

My name is ... I am ... years old. I am a first-year student of the ESI. It is a police training institute in the system of law enforcement professional education of MIA. It is a prestige institute, but it is very strict (строгий). We should obey a thousand rules. According to the regulations we are to wear and have ...

Students at the ESI are called ... We must serve in police after graduating from the institute. This is the way we pay back the Government for our education. We are future legal experts, operative, investigators. We have some responsibilities ...

The Institute provides all necessary facilities to study successfully ... At our disposal there are some conveniences ... Besides we get a state grant.

We study a lot of general and special subjects. They are ... My favourite subjects are ... Also, we get professional skills and abilities ... To get a good knowledge we combine theory and practice. We attend lectures and seminars. Besides we have laboratory works ... A good teaching staff helps us. Some of them have ... and are members of the national academies. There are 15 Departments in our institute directed by the professors, assistant-professors.

There are 2 examination sessions year ... in winter ... in summer.

Our profession requires good health and stamina (выносливость), so we march long hours with heavy guns at the drill ground.

After graduating from this institute, we will get a diploma ...

15. Exercise. Organize the words in the box into three groups: facilities, general subjects, and special subjects. Each group should include 8 words or phrases; one can be an extra one. Work in 2 subgroups:

1 subgroup: Religion, lecture halls, Constitutional Law of the Russian federation, libraries and reading room, Law enforcement agencies, a shooting range, Administrative activities, Psychology, Roman Law, Russian, a camp for field training, Shooting, special equipped classrooms, Information Technology, Tactical and Special Training, History of the State and Law, a drill ground, Driving, Theory

of State and Law, a crime laboratory, Protection of information, Foreign Language, Logic, Physical Education, a gymnasium, Psychology.

<i>Facilities</i>	
<i>General Subjects</i>	
<i>Special Subjects</i>	

2 subgroup: To use the weapon, lectures, to perform well under operational conditions, to interrogate suspect and criminal, to take pictures, to examine a crime scene, to give a first aid to a victim, to interview a witness, seminars, to take fingerprints, tests, writing a course work, lab work, quizzes, to master professional skills and abilities, discussions, writing a diploma, to judge a criminal, to protect life and property, to keep law and order, to prevent and detect crime, to describe and identify suspects and criminals, to prosecute offenders, not to abuse the power, to drive a car.

<i>Professional skills and abilities</i>	
<i>Methodical instructions</i>	
<i>Responsibilities of the law enforcement officer</i>	

Grammar in Brief

Passive Voice. Пассивный залог

Пассивный залог – это ситуация, когда подлежащее в предложении («кто» или «что») делает действие не само, а испытывает действие на себе. Кто выполняет действие, нам не всегда важно – более важен результат.

Образование временных форм Passive Voice to be + V3	
Present Simple	am / is / are + V3
Past Simple	was / were + V3
Future Simple	will be + V3
Present Continuous	am / is / are being + V3
Past Continuous	was / were being + V3
Present Perfect	have / has been + V3
Past Perfect	had been + V3
Future Perfect	will have been + V3

Окно **было закрыто** (окно не закрывало само себя).

Дом **был построен** отцом и дядей (дом не сам себя построил).

Мои вещи **украли** (вещи не крали сами себя).

Строится пассивный залог по следующей формуле:

be + **глагол** + -ed (или из третьей колонки в таблице неправильных глаголов).

The house is built.	– Дом построен .
The parents are met at the station.	– Родители встречены на станции.
We are asked to come as early as possible.	– Нас попросили прийти как можно раньше.

Таким образом, в настоящем времени простой пассивный залог (Present Simple Passive) будет выглядеть так:

am / is / are + **глагол** (правильный глагол с окончанием -ed, неправильный глагол в 3-ей форме).

Example: Maxim usually borrows the book in the library. (**Simple Present. Active Voice**) – The book **is** usually **borrowed** in the institute by Maxim. (**Simple Present. Passive Voice**)

16. Exercise: Read the text A and write out the sentences with the passive voice and translate them.

17. Exercise: Open the brackets and put the verb in the suitable passive form:

<i>Example:</i>	The cadets... (to help) round out their education by the general subjects.
	The cadets are helped round out their education by the general subjects.

1. The cadets ... (to suggest) to get driver's license, learn traffic regulations and pass the exams.
2. The police workers who have not got the higher legal education ... (recommend) to study at the Correspondence Faculty.
3. Students of the East Siberian Institute ... (to name) cadets.
4. The books for the seminars ... (to borrow) in the library of our institute.
5. The cadets of our institute ... (to identify) when they are out in the community because they wear a special uniform.
6. The doors of the ESI (to open) to all.
7. The Special Faculty ... (to intend) for those who choose the pre-service training.
8. All necessary facilities ... (to provide) to study successfully in the ESI.
9. The East Siberian Institute ... (to consider) to be the only institute training law enforcement professionals for the vast region in the East Siberia.
10. The curriculum ... (to present) to provide general and special subjects during the course of studies.

Practice

18. Exercise: Retell the text B sing the given plan.




<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faculties and kinds of training, • Conveniences and facilities, • Special and general subjects, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departments and teaching staff, • Professional skills and abilities, • Examination sessions.
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19. Exercise: Imagine that today is the Open-Door Day at the institute. Try to persuade the future applicants to enter our Institute. There will be a good chance for them to become skilled police officers.

UNIT V. RUSSIAN SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Lead-in

1. Exercise: Do you know any facts about Russia? Match the pictures and the titles with the information.

<p>1. Russia is the country of giants!</p> 	<p>A. Permafrost (вечная мерзлота) covers 65% of the Russian territory. Siberia occupies 77% of Russia! The Climate is very cold and winters are extremely long there! Siberia is immense (необъятна), underpopulated (малолюдна), underdeveloped (мало освоена), and naturally severe. It's important to understand that only a few people live in the wilderness of Siberia. Factually, only 25% of Russians dwell in Siberia.</p>
<p>2. Russia is an Empire.</p> 	<p>B. At least for Russians. Russian was an Empire for over 300 years. Russian people are proud of their country, its military might, ancient history and multi-faceted culture. Russians don't want to be merely a country with a normal economy. Rather, the people prefer to live simply, even without money at times, but having an amazing Empire to be proud of.</p>
<p>3. Russia had no slavery (but...)</p> 	<p>C. Russia is the largest country in the world. It's 2 times larger than the USA and even bigger than the surface area of Pluto! With over 80 Russian provinces in Russia, including one former German province in an area of Arkhangelsk region, this vast country reaches across some 14 time zones and an amazing array of people and cultures.</p>

<p>4. The first person in space was Russian.</p> 	<p>D. There was no slavery in Russia. Never. BUT. Russia had a serfdom up to 1861; it is a special status of many peasants similar to slavery.</p> <p>In 1861 the serfdom was finally abolished. At that times Russia had about 23 million peasants that belonged to landowners and about 29 million free peasants that belonged to the government.</p>
<p>5. Russia is primarily known as the frozen kingdom (without people).</p> 	<p>E. It was Yuri Gagarin, and he is famous in Russia. The first flight was made in hurry to get ahead of America. It was extremely dangerous, cause some emergency systems didn't work at all. Gagarin prepared three messages for cases of successful flight, mission fail, and landing on the territory of another country. The mission was secret, so only the next day people learned about that.</p>

2. Exercise: Study more interesting facts using the resource: URL: https://travelrealrussia.com/blog_facts?ysclid=l8d03wtfsc720421688.

Essential vocabulary

3. Exercise: Study new words and phrases, mind the pronunciation.

<p><i>Text A. Political system of Russia</i></p> <p>to emerge [i'mɜ:dʒ] <i>гл.</i> – появляться, возникать</p> <p>breakup ['breɪk_ʌp] <i>сущ.</i> – распад, развал</p> <p>legislative ['ledʒ.ɪ.slə.tɪv] <i>прил.</i> – законодательный</p> <p>executive [ɪg'zekjətɪv] <i>прил.</i> – исполнительный</p> <p>judicial [dʒu:'dɪʃ.əl] <i>прил.</i> – судебный</p> <p>branch [brɑːntʃ] – <i>зд.</i> ветвь</p> <p>to elect [ɪ'lekt] <i>гл.</i> – выбирать, избирать</p> <p>consecutive [kən'sek.jʊ.tɪv] <i>прил.</i> – последовательный</p> <p>the commander-in-chief [kə'mɑːn.dər.ɪn'tʃi:f] <i>сущ.</i> – главнокомандующий</p> <p>armed forces [ɑːmd [fɔːsɪz] – вооруженные силы</p>	<p>to dissolve [dɪ'zɒlv] <i>гл.</i> – <i>зд.</i> распускать</p> <p>to determine [dɪ'tɜː.mɪn] <i>гл.</i> – определять, устанавливать</p> <p>domestic [də'mestɪk] <i>прил.</i> – <i>зд.</i> внутренний</p> <p>foreign ['fɒrən] <i>прил.</i> – <i>зд.</i> внешний</p> <p>policy ['pɒl.ə.sɪ] <i>сущ.</i> – политика</p> <p>to dismiss [dɪs'mɪs] <i>гл.</i> – распускать</p> <p>to appoint [ə'pɔɪnt] <i>гл.</i> – назначать, определять, утверждать</p> <p>to approve [ə'pruːv] <i>гл.</i> – утверждать, одобрять</p> <p>to ensure [ɪn'ʃʊə(r)] <i>гл.</i> – гарантировать, обеспечивать</p> <p>to work out [wɜːk] <i>гл.</i> – вырабатывать</p> <p>budget ['bʌdʒɪt] <i>сущ.</i> – бюджет, финансовая смета</p>
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<p>to provide [prə'vaɪd] <i>гл.</i> – представлять, обеспечивать law [lɔ:] <i>сущ.</i> – закон, право human rights ['hju:mən raɪt] – права человека freedom ['fri:dəm] <i>сущ.</i> – свобода, права bicameral [ˌbaɪ'kæm.ər.əl] <i>прил.</i> – двухпалатный, двухкамерный Federal Assembly ['fedərəl ə'sembli] <i>сущ.</i> – Федеральная Ассамблея the State Duma [steɪt 'dju:mə] – Государственная Дума house [haʊs] <i>сущ.</i> – зд. палата the Federation Council [ˌfed.ər'ei.ʃən 'kaʊnsɪ] – Совет Федерации representative [ˌrep.rɪ'zen.tə.tɪv] – представитель, уполномоченный, делегат subjects = constituent entities [kən'stɪtʃuənt 'entɪti] – субъекты федерации (РФ) to sign [saɪn] <i>гл.</i> – подписываться, подавать знак to veto ['vi:təʊ] <i>гл.</i> – налагать вето, запрещать to pass over ['pɑ:s'əʊvə] – зд. обойти, пропустить</p>	<p>to support [sə'pɔ:t] <i>гл.</i> – поддерживать to make federal law – принять федеральный закон treaty ['tri:ti] <i>сущ.</i> – договор, переговоры to declare war [dɪ'kleə(r) wɔ:(r)] – объявлять войну majority [mə'dʒɔrəti] <i>сущ.</i> – большинство deputy ['dep.ju.ti] <i>сущ.</i> – заместитель, депутат chairmen 'tʃeə.mən] <i>сущ.</i> – председатель agency ['ei.dʒən.si] <i>сущ.</i> – зд. орган maintain [meɪn'teɪn] <i>гл.</i> – поддерживать, сохранять order ['ɔ:də(r)] <i>сущ.</i> – порядок to administer [əd'mɪn.ɪ.stər] <i>гл.</i> – управлять, назначать the Ministry of Justice ['mɪnɪstri əv 'dʒʌstɪs] – Министерство Юстиции the Supreme Court [su:'pri:m kɔ:t] – Верховный Суд multiparty ['mʌltɪpɑ:ti] <i>прил.</i> – многопартийный</p>
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4. Exercise: Read and translate the derivatives.

Legislate – legislation – legislative – legislator – legislature; execute – execution – executioner – executive – executor – executrix; judge – judgement – judicature – judicial – judicially – judiciary; consecutive – consecutively; command – commanding – commandant – commandeered – commander – commandment – commando; determinate – determination – determine – determinable; represent – representation – representative; approval – approve – approvingly – approved; federal – federalism – federalist – federate – federation; administer – administration – administrative – administrator – administered.

5. Exercise: Guess the meaning of known and international words.

The legislative, executive and judicial branches; the head of the state; elected by the people; the chairman; the State Council and the Security Council; determine basic domestic and foreign policies; veto draft bills; dismiss the government; works out the federal budget; the lower house; the upper house; makes federal law, approves treaties and declares war; the highest level.

Reading Comprehension

6. Exercise: Read the title of the text A.

a) What do the words and phrases in bold (выделенные жирным шрифтом) mean?

b) Answer the questions after reading the text.

Text A. Political system of Russia

The Russian Federation was the largest nation to emerge from the breakup of the Soviet Union in December 1991. Following **the constitutional crisis** of 1993, Russia **adopted a new constitution in a referendum** of December 1993.



Russia is a federal **semi-presidential state**. It has a republican form of government and a centralized political system. The power is divided among the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

The executive power is concentrated in the President and the Prime Minister, although the President is **dominant** as the head of the state. The President of Russia is elected by the people for a term of 6 years for a maximum of two consecutive terms. The President is the chairman of his **consultative bodies**: The State Council and the Security Council and is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. In fact, the President has much power, he controls all the three branches of power: legislative, executive and juridical. The President can even dissolve the Duma. The President has his administration, but it's not part of the Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches. The President determines basic domestic and foreign policies of the Russian Federation and he can veto draft bills. He is also vested with power to dismiss the government.

The Prime Minister is appointed as the head of the government by the President, with **the State Duma's approval**.

Government duties are distributed between several ministries. The government ensures realization of domestic and foreign policies, works out the federal budget, provides **the principles of law, human rights and freedoms**.

The Government consists of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, deputy chairmen and federal ministers. The Government heads the system of federal executive **bodies**: ministries, federal services and federal agencies. However, there are ministries, federal agencies and services that report directly to the President, for example, the Ministry of **Internal Affairs**, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, **the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense**, etc.

The legislature in Russia is represented by **the bicameral Federal Assembly**. It consists of the State Duma (the lower house) that consists of 450 **deputies** and the Federation Council (the upper house). The members of the Federation Council are elected on a different basis.

The Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation also called **Speaker**, is **the presiding officer** of the lower house of the Russian parliament. His responsibilities include overseeing **the day-to-day business** of the State Duma presiding and maintaining order at **the regular sessions of the parliament**.

There are two representatives of each **subject** of the RF (89 subjects = constituent entities). Every law to be adopted must be approved by the State Duma, the Counsel of Federation and signed by the President. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly, but if two-thirds of the Federal Assembly members supports a law it can be passed over **the President's veto**.

The Federal Assembly makes federal law, approves treaties and declares war. All bills must be first considered by the State Duma. Once a bill has been passed by a **majority** of the Duma, it is sent back to the Federation Council. The Federation Council has such special powers as **declaration of presidential elections**, the President's **impeachment and decisions** on the use of the armed forces outside Russia's territory.

The judicial power in Russia is exercised by the courts and administered by the **Ministry of Justice**. **The Supreme Court** of Russia is at the highest level. The judges of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and **the High Arbitration Court** are appointed by the Federation Council. The Constitutional Court has the right to declare actions of the President, the Federal Assembly and the Federal Government unconstitutional.

The Russian political system is **multiparty**. The party with its majority in the **parliament** can form the Russian government.

URL: <https://s-english.ru/topics/political-system-of-russia>

1. Who is the head of the state in Russia?
2. What bodies of power does the government consist of?
3. Who is the head of the government in Russia? Whom is the leader of government appointed by?
4. How long is the President elected for?
5. What political system does Russia belong to?
6. How many branches of power are there in the Russian Federation? What are they?
7. What organ is the legislative power represented by (executive power, judicial power)?
8. What are their functions?

7. Exercise: Do the written translation of the text.

Text B. A Brief Insight into the Constitution of Russia

After a period of political and economic turmoil, the present constitution of Russia was adopted on December 12th 1993.

It is widely categorized in to sections such as Fundamentals of the Constitutional System, Rights and Liberties of Man and Citizen, Russian Federation, President of the

Russian Federation, Federal Assembly, Government, Judiciary, Local Self-Government, Constitutional Amendments and Revisions.

The Constitution declares that the President of the Russian Federation is invariably the head of state and it's his sole responsibility for guarding the Constitution and its rights, civil liberties, protecting the sovereignty of Russia, territorial integrity, and controlling and coordinating the functioning of the other government bodies of the state.

The Russian judiciary has appeal jurisdiction and judicial review which can be undertaken only at the Supreme Court.

It's important to note that the judges of Constitutional Court, Supreme Court and Supreme Court of Arbitration are appointed by the Federation Council of Russia only on the reference of the President of Russia.

The Constitutional Court is responsible for framing laws on presidential and governmental matters.

The Supreme Court of Russia takes into account and looks after the administrative law, civil laws and cases related to criminal offences. It also supervises the work of lower courts and delves into the rendition of laws if required.

Sorting words

8. Exercise 1. Match definitions with their descriptions:

1. constituent entities	a) The upper house of the law-making assembly in RF;
2. the executive power	b) the system of courts that interprets and applies the law in the name of the state;
3. the legislative power	c) Leader of a republic;
4. The President	d) republics, krais (provinces), regions, autonomous districts, the cities of the federal status – Moscow and St. Petersburg, autonomous regions, autonomous districts;
5. Consultative bodies are	e) The State Council and the Security Council;
6. the judicial power is	f) The lower house of the RF. It is exercised by The State Duma.

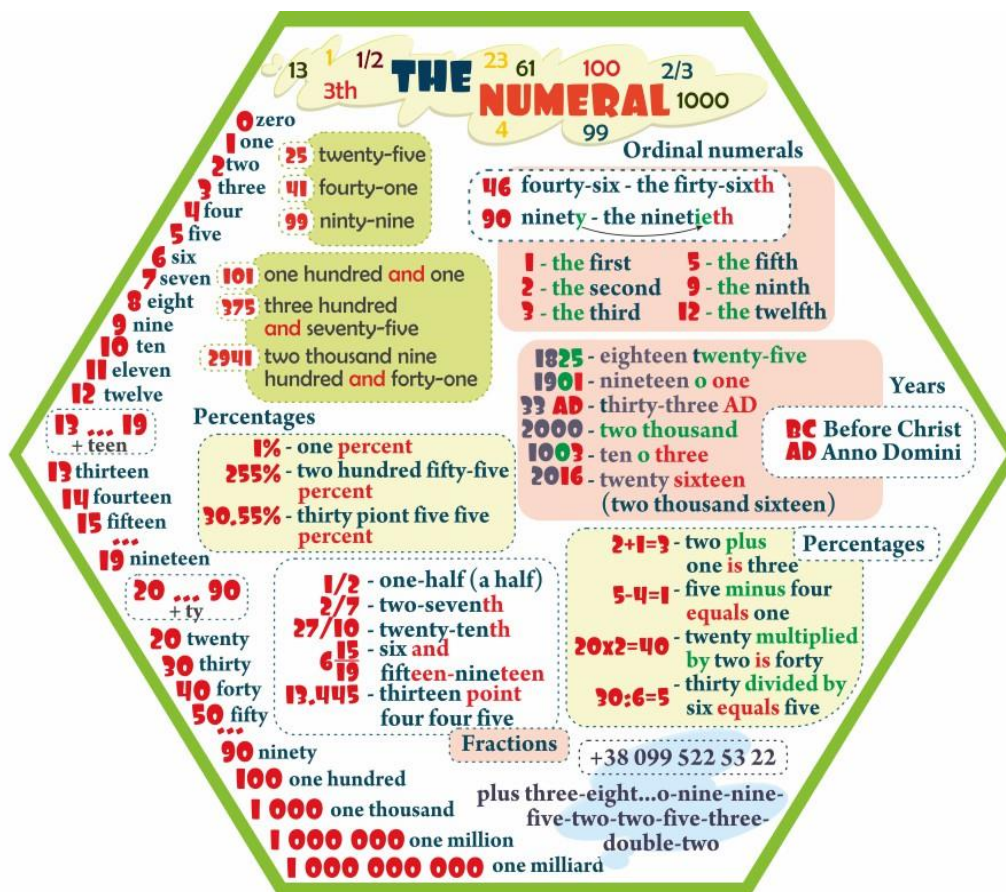
9. Exercise: Complete the function of the President of Russia using information from the list below.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• dismiss the Government;• foreign policies of RF;• veto draft bill, law and sign the laws;• the Government, the chairman of consultative bodies, the commander-in chief of armed forces.
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- 1.The President is a head of Russia, ...
- 2.The President is vested to dissolve the Duma, ...
- 3.The President can control three branches, ...
- 4.The president determine basic domestic and ...

Grammar in Brief

English Numerals. Числительные в английском языке



495x420

10. Exercise: Write numbers in letters:

- a) 450 deputies; 89 constituent entities; 19 judges;
- b) 21 republics, 9 territories, 46 regions, 1 autonomous region, 4 autonomous districts, and 2 cities of federal subordination: Moscow and St. Petersburg;
- c) The capital of Russia is Moscow (about 10 million residents);
- d) There are about 143.3 million people in Russia (the data of 2002), Russians 79.8%, Tatars 3.8%, Ukrainians 2%, Bashkirs 1.2%, Chuvash 1.1%, Chechen 0.9%, Armenians 0.8%, other – 10.4
- e) Russia's 160 ethnic groups speak some 100 languages.

Practice

↔ 11. Exercise: Complete the sentences choosing the suitable answer:

- a) Russia is a ... (democratic law-governed state with republican form of government/ presidential republic).
- b) The President is involved in the work of ... (the legislative branch /legislative and executive branches).
- c) The President is the chairman of ... (The State Council and the Security Council/ The State Duma).
- d) ... approves treaties and declares war (The President/ The Federal Assembly).
- e) The judicial power in Russia is administered by (the Ministry of Justice/ The Supreme Court).
- f) ... can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly (The President/ the Counsel of Federation).
- g) The Prime Minister is appointed as the head of the government by the President, with (The Counsel of Federation/ the State Duma's approval).
- h) The President of Russia is elected by the people for a term ... (for life/ of 6 years).

↔ 12. Exercise: Fill in the table using the suitable information from the list below. Take part in a debate on the state power of Russia. Use the following scheme.

- The Ministry of Justice, The constitutional Court, The Supreme Court, the High Arbitration Court;
 - The Chairman (the Speaker);
 - deputy chairmen and federal ministers;
 - The Minister of Justice, judges;
 - exercise judicial power; recognize and respect human rights, ensure their protection, and in case of violation – pay material damages and compensate moral damage in full;
 - The State Duma (450), Federation Council (2 representatives of each subject of the RF);
- The Federal Assembly: The State Duma, Federation Council.

Separation of powers

Executive	Legislative	Judicial
is exercised by	is represented by	is administrated by
The Government		
is vested with the power to		
ensure realization of domestic and foreign policies, work out the federal budget, provide the principles of law, human rights and freedoms.	make federal law, approves treaties and declares war.	
is composed of		
		The Constitutional Court (19 judges)
is headed by		
The President and the Prime Minister		

➡ 13. Exercise: Do the test. Choose the correct variant.

1. The official name of Russia is ... 1) Russia 2) the Russian Federation 3) the Republic of the Russian Federation	5. The Head of the Republic of Russian Federation is ... 1) the President 2) the Prime Minister 3) the Speaker of the State Duma
2. The national Government of Russia consists of ... 1) the President and the Prime Minister 2) the President and the Council of Ministers 3) the President, the council of Ministers and the Federal Assembly	6. The Duma consists of ... deputies. 1) 540 2) 450 3) 400
3. There are ... Houses in the Federal Assembly. 1) two 2) three 3) four	7. The Chairman in Russia is ... 1) elected 2) invited 3) appointed
6. The lower House of the Federal Assembly is ... 1) the State Duma 2) the Council of Ministers 3) the Federal Council	7. In Russia ... can declare laws unconstitutional. 1) the President 2) the Supreme Court 3) Constitutional Court

14. Exercise: Prepare the summary of the texts you have read answering the following questions.

1. What is the form of government in Russia?
2. Who are the representatives of the executive power?
4. Who is the head of the state in Russia?
5. What are his functions?
6. Who is the head of the Government in Russia?
7. By what body is the legislature represented in Russia?
8. How many houses are there in the Federal Assembly?
9. What special powers does the Federal Council have?
10. What is the highest level of the judicial power in Russia?
11. What political system does the Russian Federation represent?
12. How many parties are officially registered in Russia?
13. What are the parties currently represented in the State Duma?
14. Why is it hard to describe the political spectrum of our country?

UNIT VI. IRKUTSK IS THE CAPITAL OF EASTERN SIBERIA

Lead-in

1. Exercise: Do you know any facts about Irkutsk? Match the pictures and the titles with the information.



A. An immense and breathtaking area of natural beauty



B. It is in the Guinness Book of Records for three different reasons



C. The First settlement

1. The Trans-Siberian railway connects the capital of the huge country with its the Far East, stretching through 9288 km. The Trans-Siberian Railway is in the Guinness Book of Records not only for its length, but for the number of stops on it (64) and the fastest temp of construction (the average 600 km a year!)

2. Read the sentences and underline the correct variant: The name Irkutsk was given from the language of the local native people. It means Rapidly flowing river/ Wild and unknown river. For many centuries not only foreign travelers but also Russian themselves named East Siberia as unknown ground. Even now some people who came from far foreign countries find our land as “a god-loved part/ god-forsaken hole. On the emblem of the city you can see two animals: the babr (wild cat/ wild beaver) and a sable. They symbolize the power and wealth of the region. The word “babr” was borrowed from the English/ Persian language and it is translated as a “tiger”.

3. Lake Baikal is the world’s largest freshwater lake in terms of volume. It is about 640 km (397 miles) long, and 80 km (50 miles) wide. It is also the deepest lake in the world, at 1,620 meters (5,314 feet). It contains 20% of the world’s total unfrozen freshwater reserve. There are more than thirty rocky islands in Lake Baikal. One of them is the world’s second largest island in a lake, Olkhon.



D. One of the world's only freshwater species of seal.



E. Unknown ground.

4. The first settlers of Irkutsk came from the central and northern regions of the Muscovite state, so the architectural appearance of the city was not much different from that in the North of Russia. Manors with ground floors and household buildings of the earliest period can be seen in the “Taltsy” open-air museum located 47 km away from the Baikal Tract. In the same place you can see wooden administrative and religious buildings, which began to be replaced by stone buildings already in XVIII century.

5. Lake Baikal is home to more than 2,000 species of plants and animals, two-thirds of which can be found nowhere else in the world, including the Baikal omul fish and Baikal oil fish as well as the nerpa.

2. Exercise: Study more interesting facts using the resource: URL: <http://tripsib.com/local/irkutsk>.

Essential vocabulary

3. Exercise: Study new words and phrases, mind the pronunciation.

<p><i>Text A. Irkutsk</i></p> <p>junction ['dʒʌŋk.jən] <i>сущ.</i> – соединение, слияние; at the junction – на слиянии</p> <p>coat armor [kəʊt 'ɑ:.mə] <i>сущ.</i> – герб</p> <p>to extirpate ['ek.stɜ:.peɪt] <i>гл.</i> – зд. истреблять</p> <p>fashion ['fæʃn] <i>сущ.</i> – мода, стиль</p> <p>outpost ['aʊt.pəʊst] <i>сущ.</i> – застава, сторожевая застава</p> <p>favourable ['feɪ.və.ə.bl] <i>прил.</i> – благоприятный, подходящий</p> <p>status ['steɪtəs] <i>сущ.</i> – статус, положение дел</p> <p>intellectuals [ˌɪn.təl'ek.tʃu.əl] <i>сущ.</i> – интеллигенция</p>	<p>to exile ['ek.sail] <i>гл.</i> – ссылатъ</p> <p>noblemen-revolutionaries ['nəʊ.bl̩.men ,rev.ə'lu:.ʃən.ər.i] <i>сущ.</i> – дворяне-революционеры</p> <p>to instigate ['ɪn.stɪ.geɪt] <i>гл.</i> – подстрекать, побуждать</p> <p>uprising ['ʌp'raɪ.zɪŋ] <i>сущ.</i> – зд. восстание</p> <p>autocracy [ɔ:'tɒk.rə.si] <i>сущ.</i> – самодержавие</p> <p>serfdom ['sɜ:f.dəm] <i>сущ.</i> – крепостное право</p> <p>to preserve [prɪ'zɜ:v] <i>гл.</i> – сохранять</p> <p>sights [saɪts] <i>сущ.</i> – достопримечательности</p> <p>particular [pə'tɪkjələ(r)] <i>прил.</i> – особый, специфичный</p>
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to register ['redʒɪstə(r)] <i>гл.</i> – отмечать, регистрировать	<i>Text B. The background of Irkutsk</i>
archaeological [ˌɑː.ki.ə'lədʒ.ɪ.kəl] <i>прил.</i> – археологический	mention ['menʃn] <i>сущ.</i> – упоминание
architectural [ˌɑː.kɪ'tek.tʃə.rəl] <i>прил.</i> – архитектурный	to date back [deɪt bæk] <i>гл.</i> – относиться к, датироваться
monument ['mɒn.jʊ.mənt] <i>сущ.</i> – памятник, монумент	settlement ['set.l̩.mənt] <i>сущ.</i> – поселение
to restore [rɪ'stɔː(r)] <i>гл.</i> – восстанавливать	to appear [ə'piə(r)] <i>гл.</i> – появляться, возникать
mixture ['mɪkstʃə(r)] <i>сущ.</i> – смешение	mouth [maʊθ] <i>сущ.</i> – <i>зд.</i> устье; at the mouth – в устье
church [tʃɜːtʃ] <i>сущ.</i> – церковь, храм	to pass through [pɑːs θruː] <i>гл.</i> – проезжать через
to consider [kən'sɪdə(r)] <i>гл.</i> – рассматривать, считать	influence ['ɪnfluəns] <i>сущ.</i> – влияние, воздействие
theatre ['θiətə(r)] <i>сущ.</i> – театр	respectable [rɪ'spek.tə.bl] <i>прил.</i> – респектабельный, почтенный, приличный

4. Exercise: Read and translate the derivatives.

Text A: Found – foundation – founder; importance – important – importantly; create – creation – creator; instigate – instigation – instigator; particular – particularly; archaeological – archaeologist – archaeology; architect – architectural – architecture.

Text B: settle – settled – settlement – settler; appear – appearance – appeared; cultural – culture – cultured; develop – developer – development – developed; commerce – commercial – commercially; respect – respecter – respectable – respectably – respectful – respective – respectively.

5. Exercise: Guess the meaning of known and international words.

Text A: under the leadership; mythological monster; an old local word; to describe a Siberian tiger; East Siberia; a transit point; geographical position; cultural center; a mixture of old a new one.

Text B: a boyar's son; dramatis; historic value; respectable private houses; theatres; scientific institutions; museums; higher schools; a symphony orchestra; cinemas; a circus; stadiums; a branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences; heavy industry as well as chemical, electrical and wood industries; the occupied territory; rich in furs; water and mineral resources.

6. Exercise: Learn to pronounce the proper names.

East Siberia
The Siberians
Mongolia
China
St. Petersburg
the Decembrists
the Church of the Holy Cross
the Drama theatre
the Musical Theatre

the Irkutsk Museum of Regional Studies
the Fine Art Museum
the Church of our Savior
the Epiphany Church
the Roman Catholic Church
the Znamensky Convent
the Puppet Show
the Pilgrim Theatre
the Theater of Young People

7. Exercise: learn the connectives given to understand the text.

as – в качестве, как
sadly – к сожалению
thanks to – благодаря
among them – среди них

as the years went on – с течением времени
mainly because of – главным образом из-за
stand for ages to come – стоять на века

Reading Comprehension

8. Exercise: Read the text A and learn the history and the main attractions of Irkutsk.

- Find international words and phrases in the text;
- Answer the questions below the text.

Text A. Irkutsk



The founder of Irkutsk, Yakov Pokhabov.

Irkutsk was founded *as* in 1661 at the junction of two rivers the Angara and the Irkut by the Cossacks under the leadership of Yakov Pokhabov.

The symbol of Irkutsk, Russia, is a mythological monster known as the *babr*. When the city first created its coat of armor in the 1600s, it used “*babr*,” an old local word, to describe a Siberian tiger. *Sadly, as the years went on*, tigers became extirpated and the chosen word fell out of fashion.

The capital of East Siberia is one of largest Siberian cities. The population of Irkutsk is about 600 000 people. It was founded *as* an outpost near Lake Baikal, the deepest and cleanest lake in the world. Irkutsk has a long and eventful history. Its economic importance grew after 1700 when it became a transit point to Mongolia and China *thanks to* its favourable geographical position. The status of a province capital was given to Irkutsk in 1731 and of all East Siberia in 1822.

In the nineteenth century the city became a cultural center *mainly because of* the large number of intellectuals exiled to this part of Siberia by the tsarist government. These intellectuals were called the Decembrists. They were Russian noblemen-revolutionaries who instigated an uprising against autocracy and serfdom in St. Petersburg in December 1825. They did much for the development of Siberia. The Siberians remember everything they did. Two museums of the Decembrists were opened in the city. Many people visit them every year.

There are many other museums in Irkutsk, among them – the Irkutsk Museum of Regional Studies, the oldest of its kind in East Siberia and the Fine Art Museum, where you can find more than 14000 works of art.

For nearly three centuries Irkutsk mostly a wooden town. In the 18th century, the construction of stone buildings was begun. Really Irkutsk is a mixture of old a new one. There are a lot of beautiful churches in the city. Some of them were restored and will *stand for ages to come*: the Church of our Savior, the Epiphany Church, the Roman

Catholic Church, the Znamensky Convent, the Church of the Holy Cross. Irkutsk is considered to be the center of culture and science of the region.



The Drama Theatre

More than five theatres open their doors every evening for the people of Irkutsk and visitors of the city. *Among them:* the Drama theatre, the Musical Theatre, the Puppet Show, the Pilgrim Theatre, the Theater of Young People and others.

Irkutsk preserved to this day many sights of particular historic value. It has 300 registered archaeological and architectural monuments. Some of them are being restored.

Sixty thousand young people are students of different institutes of higher education. All the people of Irkutsk love their city, the city of green streets and beautiful squares.

1. When and was Irkutsk founded?
2. Who was Irkutsk founded by?
3. What is the symbol of Irkutsk?
4. What is the population of the city?
5. What is the geographical position of Irkutsk convenient for?
6. When was the status of province capital given to Irkutsk?
7. When was the city made the capital of Eastern Siberia?
8. Who and what for were exiled to this part of Siberia?
9. Do you know any names of the Decembrists?
10. What did they do for the development of Siberia?
11. Are there any museums of the Decembrists in Irkutsk?
12. For how long was Irkutsk mostly a wooden city?
13. How many works of art does the Fine Art Museum keep?
14. Are there any sights in Irkutsk? What are they?
15. Why is Irkutsk considered to be a scientific center?

9. Exercise: Fill in the blanks using the sights from the table.

Ekspерimentary Museum of Entertaining Science, Prince Vladimir's Church, Labour Square, Zagurskiy Irkutsk State Musical Theater, Kinojam, Concert Hall of The Irkutsk Regional Philharmonic Society, Shopping Center Sezon, The Drama Theater, The Fine Art Museum, Volkonskikh Park, The Roman Catholic Church, Shopping Mall Modny Kvartal, The Church of the Holy Cross, The Epiphany Church, Nizhnyaya Naberezhnaya Angary, Pribaikalskiy National Park, Botanical Garden of ISU, Irkutsk Regional Historical and Memorial Museum of Decembrists, Museum of History of Irkutsk, The Roman Catholic Church, Mall Lermontov, Shumak Wilderness Eco Retreat, Irkutsk Zoo, Caramel Shopping and Entertainment Center, Aistenok Irkutsk Regional Puppet Theater, Jam Mall, Silver Mall, Theater for Young Spectators, Bely Dom, Theater of Pilgrims, Russo-Chinese Bank, Manor of Engineer I. I. Nikitin, House of Peretolchin, House of Chernigina, Cinema Khudozhestvenny, Barguzin, Entertainment Center Zvezdny.

Theatres	Concert Halls	Museums	Cinemas	Churches	Places of rest	Shopping Mall	Other attractions
Zagurskiy Irkutsk State Musical Theater	<i>Concert Hall of The Irkutsk Regional Philharmonic Society</i>	The Fine Art Museum	<i>Kinojam</i>	<i>Prince Vladimir's Church</i>	<i>Labour Square</i>	<i>Shopping Center Sezon</i>	<i>Eksperimentary Museum of Entertaining Science</i>

10. Exercise: Read the text to learn more about the history of Irkutsk. Translate without the dictionary.

Text B. The background of Irkutsk

From the history

The first mention of Irkutsk dates back to 1620. At that time “a zimovyo” – an ancient Russian wooden settlement appeared at the mouth of the river Irkut. Berezhovskiy and Petrushka Talshin, a boyar’s son were the first settlers. It was a good choice of a place for settlement: on a high bank of the Angara river, with good lands nearby, with forests full of game and rivers full of fish.

In 1661 a wooden “ostrog” (fortress) was built by Yakov Pokhabov and the Cossacks at his command. It was named “Irkutsky”. In the second half of the 17-th century the small settlement on the bank of the river developed into a large trade Centre and into a one of the early centers of Russia culture in th East. In 1686 Irkutsk was awarded the status of a city. Great Russian writer Anton Chekhov, passing through Irkutsk on his way to Sakhalin, wrote in his letter home: “Irkutsk is the best of all Siberian towns. It is very cultured.”

The history of Irkutsk was dramatis. At various times the city was the place of exile of Ibragim Gannibal, great-grandfather of the famous poet Pushkin; the writer Radishev; the Decembrists; members of the Petrashevsky Society; Polish revolutionaries; Populists and Bolsheviks. Political exiles had a great positive influence on Irkutsk and its people.

For three centuries Irkutsk was mostly a wooden town. But the fires of 1775 and 1879 were a disaster. After the fires many new administrative, religious and commercial building were built of stone, among them the Church of Our Savior, the Epiphany Church, different office building, shops and respectable private houses.

Nowadays

Today Irkutsk is the center of East Siberian economic and cultural life. The city has 7 theatres, 44 scientific institutions, 17 museums, 12 higher schools, a symphony orchestra, cinemas, a circus, stadiums and a branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The city covers a large territory and has a population of about 7 hundred thousand people. As an industrial center it has developed heavy industry as well as chemical, electrical and wood industries. The territory occupied by the Irkutsk region is rich in furs, water and mineral resources.

Sorting words

↔ **11. Exercise: Give synonyms and opposites using your topical vocabulary:**

1. under one's command	a) to award
2. background	b) origin
3. at the junction	c) come from
4. to build	d) to send to
5. to date back	e) to disappear
6. to exile to	f) convenient
7. favourable	g) at the mouth
8. founder	h) to erect
9. to give	i) sights
10. appear	j) pioneer
11. fort	k) under the leadership
12. to widen	l) arise
13. to fall out	m) pass on
14. go on	n) fortress
15. landmarks	o) to extend

Opposites

1. appear	a) unfavourable
2. founder	b) disappear
3. favourable	c) unknown
4. respectable	d) unrespectable
5. extirpate	e) cultivate
6. best	f) worse
7. famous	g) destroyer

12. Exercise: a) Match two columns (there is an example in italics); b) Make the sentences as more as possible. Work in pairs.

<i>was given</i> was awarded was extended was founded were exiled were called was built	Kremlin (1693) Irkutsk (1661) Intellectuals ostog The Decembrists <i>The status of the province capital</i>
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Grammar in Brief

Perfect Passive. Настоящее совершенное действие в пассивном залоге Подлежащее + to have + been + verb-3

Глагол **to have** будет принимать соответствующие формы в зависимости от лица и числа.

The gate **has been locked**. – Ворота заперты.

The houses **have been constructed**. – Дома построены.

В отрицательной форме частица **not** добавляется между **to have** и **been**.

The gate **has not been locked**. – Ворота не заперты.

The houses **have not been constructed**. – Дома не построены.

В вопросительной форме **to have** ставится перед подлежащим:

Has the gate **been locked**? – Ворота заперты?

Have the houses **been constructed**? – Дома построены

В пассивном залоге Present Perfect используется в тех же случаях, что и в активном, меняется лишь направление действия.

- Мы говорим об опыте:

He trusts people because he **has never been betrayed**. – Он доверяет людям, потому что его никогда не предавали.

- О результате, последствии действия:

Be careful, this ladder **has been fixed**. – Будь осторожен, эту лестницу ремонтировали.

- О продолжительности:

He **has been arrested** for two days. – Он находится под арестом два дня.

13. Exercise: In some years you came back your native town and found that it looks different. Talk to your friend about the changes of Irkutsk. Use the Present Passive as in the example.

E.g. New monuments/ appear – New monuments have been appeared.

1. A great bridge across the Angara river / erect.
2. Many trees/ cut down.
3. Kazan Church/ restore.
4. The central street/ rename.
5. Some wooden houses/ destroy.
6. Central Park fence/ repair.
7. Irkutsk Regional State Universal Scientific Library of Molchanov-Sibirskiy/ move to another district.
8. Houses in the downtown/ paint.
9. A lot of flowers/ plant.

Practice

14. Exercise: Complete the sentences.

1. If you want to know the history about the first settlers of Irkutsk go to ...
2. If you want to participate in the scientific experiments go to ...
3. If you want to attend the service go to ...
4. If you want to listen to classical and organ music go either to ... or to ...
5. If you want to do shopping go either to ... or to ...

6. If you feel like watching an interesting film there are ...
7. If you feel like watching a play, go to either to ... or to ...
8. If you want to collect some information about the Decembrists the best place is

...

9. If you want to have a rest and relax visit ... or ...
10. If you want to get interesting information about art go to ...
11. If you want to fit animals go to ...
12. If you want to borrow books to go either to ... or to ...
13. If you want to admire ancient buildings there are ...

15. Exercise. You are going to produce a guide for English-speaking tourists visiting your area. Make the story about the landmark using Passive Simple Voice. Work in pair.

Model: 1. The Znameniye Church.

a) Build/ 1762/ design/ architect Vlas Sidorov. The church/ crowd/ towers, which/ top off with onion shaped domes;

b) Interesting gravesites, Princess Trubetskaya, Peter Mukhanov, writer and friend of the poet Pushkin/ bury on the ground of the church.

In front of you there is the Znameniye Church, which was built in 1762 and designed by architect Vlas Sidorov. This church is crowded by towers, which are topped off with onion shaped domes. On the ground of the church there are some interesting gravesites, where Princess Trubetskaya, Peter Mukhanov, writer and friend of the poet Pushkin are buried.

2. The hydro-electric station on the Angara River

a) The hydro-electric station/ put into operation/ 1959;

b) The dam/ 2,5 kilometers long, 70 meters wide;

c) The reservoir itself/ call the Sea of Irkutsk;

d) Two dams on the Angara at Bratsk and Ust-Ilimsk, and two more on the Yenisei;

3. The Roman Polish catholic Church

a) The Roman Polish catholic Church/ build between 1881 and 1884 by polish exiles; it/ design/ by architect Tamoulevich;

b) 1863/ 30 000 polish intellectuals/ exile. They / fight against Tsarist rule in Poland;

c) The rebellion / crush. Many participants/ arrest and send to Siberia;

d) Since 1978 the church/ use as an organ hall;

e) The organ/ install in the central chapel by East German specialists.

4. The war memorial

a) The war memorial/ open/ May/ 1975 to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the end of the Great Patriotic War, as World War/ call in Russia;

b) An eternal flame/ burn in memory of soldiers;

Many soldiers/ award medals for their actions during the war.

5. The Pioneer Palace

a) The Pioneer Palace/ situate/ on Labour Square/ construct in a uniquely Russian style;

b) It/ build/ 1897 for the famous Siberian merchants Vtorov;

c) 1917/ the 1st Congress of all the Siberian Soviets/ hold here;

Many years/ the building/ use as a House of Young Pioneers, offering many activities for children.

KEYS

UNIT 1. HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Lead-in

2. Exercise: Match challenges facing UK Higher education nowadays.

Student Welfare: The wellbeing of students in higher education has been under the spotlight recently. Mental illness, suicide, substance abuse, and sexual harassment are some of the most serious issues affecting students, and universities are tasked with providing support both inside and outside of the classroom.

Recruiting the Right People: Good universities depend on their staff to deliver (обеспечивать) high-quality education and student support. The challenge of recruitment (найм) post-Brexit is well-known within the sector, and innovative approaches to recruiting and retaining (удержание) talent are required to overcome any significant gaps (значительные пробелы).

Providing Value for Money: Repeated increases in student fees have forced students to consider whether it's worthwhile to attend university. Those who do are looking to extract as much value as possible out of their studies. This means that universities must demonstrate their ability to provide facilities and technology that enriches every student.

Global Competition: As mentioned above, the UK has lost its second-place position in the world rankings, but it's not only Japan making inroads. Chinese universities have made rapid improvements in their global reputation, while Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have managed to attract students put off by the current political situation in both the UK and the United States

Sorting words

↔ **16. Exercise: Organize the words in the box into three groups: subjects for learning; English Universities; types of training. Each group should include 5 words or phrases:**

Subjects for learning: exact sciences, law, linguistics, environmental sciences, medicine;

English Universities: Oxbridge, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Cardiff;

Types of training: lectures, seminars and tutorials, coursework, dissertation.

↔ **17. Exercise: Give synonyms and opposites using your topical vocabulary:**

Synonyms: locate = situate; foundation = background; profession = specialty; throughout the world = all over the world; religions = faith; large = great; currently = nowadays; expel = send out; store = keep; invite = engage; exact = accurate.

Opposites: invite ≠ expel; known ≠ unknown; expensive ≠ cheap; first-year student ≠ graduate; ancient ≠ modern; exact ≠ inexact.

Grammar in brief

19. Exercise: Read the sentences and try to complete them.

1. more expensive; most expensive; 2. harder; 3. better, best; 4. luckiest; 5. happiest.

UNIT II. HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA

Lead-in

1. Exercise: Do you know any facts about Harvard university? Match the pictures and the titles with the information.

A. Law gave us crime; science gave us forensics – Mokokoma Mokhonoana – **2**; **B.** An empire itself – **5**; **C.** A history of high achievers – **1**; **D.** 92 kilometers of bookshelves – **3**; **E.** Three lies of Harvard – **4**.

Sorting Words

↔ **11. Exercise: Organize the words in the box into three groups:** Professional schools, The career ladder of the students' progress, Methods of instructions. **Each group should include 4 words:**

1 group:

Professional schools: business, public health, government, medicine.

The career ladder of the students' progress: Doctor of Philosophy, Master degree, Bachelor degree, graduate.

Methods of instructions: lectures and seminars, course work, discussion, laboratories.

2 group:

Educated people: literary figures; lawyers; congressional leaders, chemists and naturals.

Professional schools: law, divinity, dental medicine, design.

Methods of instructions: lectures, college course, discussions, seminars.

↔ **12. Exercise: Give synonyms and opposites using your topical vocabulary:**

Synonyms: main = general; colloquium = discussions; vocational subjects = special subjects; graduate = postgraduate; professional school = college; term = semester; indicate = show; by means = with the help; freshmen = first-year student; corn = heart.

Opposites: enrollment ≠ registration; freshmen ≠ graduate; general subject ≠ special subject; public ≠ private; failure ≠ success; west ≠ east.

↔ **13. Exercise: a) Match the English equivalents with Russian translation.**

To continue in higher education – продолжить образование в вузе; a community college – местный колледж; vocational school – профессиональное училище; to have a special subject area – специализироваться в определенной области; a college of liberal arts – колледж свободных искусств; a humanity – гуманитарный предмет; a social science – общественная наука; a natural science – естественная наука; to teach (a subject) – преподавать (предмет); a program for undergraduates – программа для студентов; to get an undergraduate degree in the arts

or sciences – получить степень (бакалавра) в области гуманитарных или естественных наук; to complete a course of study – закончить курс обучения; to get Bachelor of Arts or Science degree – получить степень бакалавра гуманитарных или естественных наук; to go on for a graduate or professional degree – продолжить обучение с целью получения степени магистра или доктора или профессиональной степени; programs for graduate and professional study – программы обучения для аспирантов и профессионального обучения; to get money from a source – получать средства из определенного источника; a publicly funded university – университет, финансируемый из общественных источников; a privately funded university – университет, финансируемый из частных источников; to be funded by a religious group – финансироваться религиозной общиной; to have graduate or professional programs – предлагать программы обучения аспирантов и профессиональные программы; to continue for a graduate – продолжить обучение в аспирантуре; a course in academic subjects – академический курс; to have a high school diploma – иметь диплом об окончании средней школы; job training – профессиональная подготовка, обучение профессии; to give training for work in an area – обеспечить подготовку к работе в области.

UNIT III. HIGHER EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

Lead-in

3. Exercise: Complete the sentences:

1. Education lies at the core of all Social and Economic Developments.
2. Vocational education programs that prepare students for a specific occupation or cluster of occupations, including agriculture, business, marketing, health care, protective services, trade and industrial, technology, food service, child care, and personal and other services programs.
3. Bachelor's degree is a first university degree.
4. A degree that you can study for after your bachelor's degree is called a Master's degree.
5. The institutes of higher education award academic degrees or professional certifications.

Sorting words

➔ **11. Exercise: Organize the words in the box into three groups:** subjects for learning; professions; areas of activities. **Each group should include 4 words or phrases:**

subjects for learning: Information Technology and Information Protection for Cybersecurity Units; Record keeping and treatment; Information and analytical units; Expert units; Bureau of Special Technical Events;

professions: Lawyer; investigator; crypto security engineer; polygraph examiner;

areas of activities: law, forensics; law enforcement; legal support of national security.

12. Exercise: Give synonyms and opposites using your topical vocabulary:

Synonyms: pure science = mathematics = physics = chemistry = biology; array = variety; to proceed = to continue; curriculum = educational program; to range = to vary; to conclude = to finish; to admit = to accept; desired = acceptable = chosen; salary = wages; prosecutor = attorney; graduate = postgraduate; goal = aim = purpose = object; investigator = detective; job = work; award receive = obtain = get = gain.

Opposites: internal ≠ domestic; successful ≠ unsuccessful; excellent ≠ poor; decent ≠ indecent.

13. Exercise: Fill in the blanks using the synonyms and opposites above.

Give all possible variants for each sentence. Mind the verb forms!

1. The employee objected (возразить) and insisted on receiving his full **salary** before leaving.
2. He had become a private **investigator/ detective**. He thought of himself as a hunter, tracking down those who broke the law.
3. The **curriculum** and the manual (руководство по) on defense practice are scheduled (планируется) to be finished in September 2023.
4. Now, it took us a long time, and we were **graduate students** in criminology.
5. We could always have the attorney general appoint (назначать) a special **prosecutor**.
6. My **goal** was to raise awareness (осведомленность) and to raise the morale (боевой дух).
7. The numbers **continue** to grow because we do nothing to prevent it and nothing to stop it.
8. Some trees are estimated (оцениваются) to **range** in age from 200 to 400 years.
9. I think it's important for people to realize you can be **successful** but you can still have a wonderful relationship.
10. It's easy to lose sight of the need for **quality** of life, not just quantity of life (продолжительность жизни).
11. I cannot **accept** this argument.

UNIT IV. EAST SIBERIAN INSTITUTE OF THE MIA OF RUSSIA

Sorting words

13. Exercise: Match the following opposites.

To enter the institute ≠ to graduate the institute; senior ≠ junior; applicant ≠ graduate; current ≠ future; responsible ≠ irresponsible; give lectures ≠ attend lectures; special ≠ general subjects; fingerprints ≠ footprints; midterm exams ≠ final exams; the best ≠ the worst; necessary ≠ unnecessary.

15. Exercise. Organize the words in the box into three groups: facilities, general subjects, and special subjects. Each group should include 8 words or phrases; one can be an extra one. Work in 2 subgroups:

1st subgroup:

Facilities: lecture halls, libraries and reading room, a shooting range, a camp for field training, special equipped classrooms, a drill ground, a crime laboratory, a gymnasium.

General Subjects: Religion, Russian, Information Technology, History of the State and Law, Logic, Psychology, Protection of information, Foreign Language, Psychology.

Special Subjects: Constitutional Law of the Russian Federation, Law enforcement agencies, Shooting, Tactical and Special Training, Driving, Theory of State and Law, Physical Education, Administrative activities.

2nd subgroup:

Professional skills and abilities: To use the weapon, to interrogate suspect and criminal, to take pictures, to examine a crime scene, to interview a witness, describe and identify suspects and criminals, to drive a car, to take fingerprints.

Methodical instructions: lectures, seminars, writing a course work, lab work, quizzes, writing a diploma, tests, discussions.

Responsibilities of the law enforcement officer: To perform well under operational conditions, to master professional skills and abilities, to protect life and property, to keep law and order, to prevent and detect crime, to prosecute offenders, not to abuse the power, to give a first aid to a victim.

UNIT V. RUSSIAN SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Lead-in

1. Exercise: Do you know any facts about Russia? Match the pictures and the titles with the information.

1. – C; 2. – B; 3. – D; 4. – E; 5 – A.

Practice

11. Exercise: Complete the sentences choosing the suitable answer:

a) Russia is a democratic law-governed state with republican form of government.

b) The President is involved in the work of legislative and executive branches.

c) The President is the chairman of The State Council and the Security Council.

d) The Federal Assembly approves treaties and declares war.

e) The judicial power in Russia is administered by the Ministry of Justice.

f) The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly.

g) The Prime Minister is appointed as the head of the government by the President, with the State Duma's approval.

h) The President of Russia is elected by the people for a term of 6 years.

12. Exercise: Fill in the table using the suitable information from the list below:

Separation of powers

Executive	Legislative	Judicial
is exercised by	is represented by	is administrated by
The Government	The Federal Assembly: The State Duma; Federation Council.	The Ministry of Justice, The constitutional Court, The Supreme Court, the High Arbitration Court
is vested with the power to		
ensure realization of domestic and foreign policies, work out the federal budget, provide the principles of law, human rights and freedoms.	make federal law, approves treaties and declares war.	exercise judicial power; recognize and respect human rights, ensure their protection, and in case of violation – pay material damages and compensate moral damage in full.
is composed of		
The Government	The State Duma (450) Federation Council (2 representatives of each subject of the RF)	The Constitutional Court (19 judges)
is headed by		
The President and the Prime Minister	The Chairman (the Speaker)	The Minister of Justice, judges

13. Exercise: Do the test. Chose the correct variant.

1. – 3; 2. – 3; 3. – 1; 4. – 1; 5. – 1; 6. – 2; 7. – 1; 8. – 3.

UNIT VI. IRKUTSK IS THE CAPITAL OF EASTERN SIBERIA

Lead-in

1. Exercise: Do you know any facts about Irkutsk? Match the pictures and the titles with the information.

A. – 3; B. – 1; C. – 4; D. – 5; E. – 2.

Sorting words

↔ 11. Exercise: Give synonyms and opposites using your topical vocabulary:

Synonyms: under one's command = under the leadership; background = origin; at the junction = at the mouth; to build = to erect; to date back = come from; to exile to = to send to; favourable = convenient; founder = pioneer; to give = to award; appear = arise; fort = fortress; to widen = to extend; to fall out = to disappear; go on = pass on; landmarks = sights.

Opposites: appear ≠ disappear; founder ≠ destroyer; favourable ≠ unfavourable; respectable ≠ unrespectable; extirpate ≠ cultivate; best ≠ worse; famous ≠ unknown.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Main Attractions of Irkutsk



Picturesque streets of Irkutsk

Author: Sergey Bulanov



Feinberg House in Irkutsk

Author: Sergey Bulanov

Church in the name of the Savior of the Miraculous Image (1706–1710) – one of the first stone buildings in Irkutsk, the only building of the Irkutsk Kremlin that has survived to this day. Also, along with the Epiphany Cathedral, it is the oldest church stone building in Eastern Siberia and the Far East. Sukhe-Batora Street, 2.

Church of the Kazan Icon of the Mother of God (1885–1892) – a surprisingly picturesque Orthodox church made of bright red brick with a blue roof painted with geometric ornaments. This is one of the most beautiful buildings in Irkutsk. Barrikad Street.

Irkutsk Museum of the Decembrists (Volkonsky House). The museum exposition is located on the territory of the estates of princes Sergey Volkonsky and Sergey Trubetskoy, exiled to Siberia after the suppression of the Decembrist uprising. These houses are monuments of urban wooden architecture typical for Siberia of the 19th century. Inside, historic interiors are recreated, giving an idea of the life of princely families. Volkonsky Lane, 10 and Dzerzhinsky Street, 64.

Victor Bronstein Gallery – a private art gallery founded in 2011. The collection has more than 1.5 thousand paintings, sculptures, and graphic drawings, which makes it the largest beyond the Urals. The exhibits of the gallery belong to various areas of contemporary art. Oktyabrskoy Revolyutsii Street, 3.

The 130th Quarter (the Irkutsk Sloboda) – a historic area located on the site of a suburban quarter of the 18th century. The decision to create the Irkutsk Sloboda was made in 2008. In this quarter, you can see restored traditional wooden houses of Irkutsk with souvenir shops, cafes, restaurants, and hotels. 3 Iyulya Street.

Sculpture “Babr”. “Babr” is the Turkic name for a jaguar or panther; the Yakuts gave this name to the Ussuri tiger. For several centuries, the image of this beast is depicted on the coat of arms of Irkutsk, it is one of the symbols of the city. In 2012, at the entrance to the 130th quarter, a bronze sculpture of a babr 3.5 meters high and 4 meters long was installed.

Lower Embankment of the Angara – a street located in the northern part of the historic center of Irkutsk, the oldest city embankment. In the 18th century, a stone cathedral of the Epiphany was erected here. Large-scale reconstruction of the

embankment was carried out in 2010–2011. Today, this place is the heart of Irkutsk. Nearby you can find all the main churches and monuments, as well as enjoy beautiful views of the majestic Angara River. Nizhnyaya Naberezhnaya Street.



Irkutsk Regional Museum of Local Lore. The 19th-century mansion houses the history department, in separate buildings you can visit a natural science section and a studio where furniture and household items of the 19th and 20th centuries are presented.

On the territory of the Irkutsk Sloboda, the exhibition “Window to Asia” is open, telling about the development of Siberia and the accession of this part of the world to the Russian Empire.

Icebreaker “Angara”. On the outskirts of Irkutsk, in the Solnechny microdistrict, you can see one of the world’s first icebreakers – the oldest surviving to this day. Produced in England, it was moved to Lake Baikal to pave the way in the ice for the ferry “Baikal” in 1900. In 1987, it was decided to restore this icebreaker and turn it into a museum ship. Here you can see unique photographs, documents, personal belongings of crew members. Marshal Zhukov Avenue, 36a

Art Museum named after Vladimir Sukachev – one of the largest museums of fine art in Siberia. Vladimir Sukachev (1849-1920) was a Russian public figure, philanthropist, collector, founder of the Irkutsk Art Gallery. The exposition presents the masterpieces of Russian, Eastern, West European, and Siberian art of the 15th-20th centuries. Lenina Street, 5.

Museum-Estate of Vladimir Sukachev. This picturesque wooden mansion twisted with carvings is a masterpiece of wooden architecture. The estate is a complex of buildings, some of which (including the main house) were restored in the 2000s. Inside, there is a memorial exhibition dedicated to the family of Vladimir Sukachev. Dekabrskikh Sobytiy Street, 112b.

Roman Catholic Church (1881). The Catholic parish was founded in Irkutsk in 1820. Most of the parishioners were Poles, who were exiled to Siberia after the Polish uprising. Therefore, the Catholic Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary is often called the Polish Church. In 1974–1978, the church was restored, it housed the organ hall of the Irkutsk Regional Philharmonic. Today, religious services and organ music concerts are held here. Sukhe-Batora Street, 1.

House of Merchants Shastin (House of Europe) – a manor of the late 19th – early 20th centuries also known as a “lace house” because of a beautiful carved decor reminiscent of the finest lace. The architectural style of the building is defined as Russian Baroque. The house was saved from demolition and restored from old photographs at the initiative of the French Association for the Preservation of Architectural Monuments in 1999. Fridrikha Engelsa Street, 21.

“Taltsy” – an architectural and ethnographic complex located about 40 km from Irkutsk. Here you can see a collection of monuments of the 17th-20th centuries, mostly wooden buildings from villages and towns of the region flooded during the construction of the Irkutsk Hydroelectric Station.

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