

Краснодарский университет МВД России

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ДЛЯ КУРСАНТОВ 1 КУРСА
(1 семестр)**

Учебное пособие

2-е издание, стереотипное

Краснодар
2019

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.2Англ-9
А64

Одобрено
редакционно-издательским советом
Краснодарского университета
МВД России

Составители: *И. В. Мятченко, Т. А. Манина*

Рецензенты:

В. В. Посиделова, кандидат филологических наук (Ростовский юридический институт МВД России);

Б. Н. Селин, кандидат педагогических наук, доцент (Белгородский юридический институт МВД России имени И.Д. Путилина).

Английский язык для курсантов 1 курса (1 семестр) : учеб. пособие /
А64 сост.: И. В. Мятченко, Т. А. Манина. – 2-е изд., стер. – Краснодар :
Краснодарский университет МВД России, 2019. – 156 с.

ISBN 978-5-9266-1532-3

Содержатся сведения по фонетике, грамматике, лексические и грамматические упражнения, устные темы по специальности, тексты для дополнительного и внеаудиторного чтения.

Для курсантов и слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России.

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.2Англ-9

ISBN 978-5-9266-1532-3

© Краснодарский университет
МВД России, 2019
© Мятченко И. В., Манина Т. А.,
составление, 2019

Предисловие

Настоящее пособие предназначено для курсантов, слушателей и студентов 1 курса, обучающихся по специальности 40.05.01– Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности и 40.05.02– Правоохранительная деятельность. Пособие также может быть использовано для самостоятельной подготовки.

Пособие написано в соответствии с Примерной программой по иностранному языку для неязыковых вузов. Пособие состоит из 5 частей (Units). Каждая часть содержит сведения по фонетике, справочное пособие по грамматике, лексические и грамматические упражнения, устные темы по основам специальности, а также тексты для дополнительного и внеаудиторного чтения. Каждое занятие соответственно состоит из текста для аудиторной работы, словаря к тексту, упражнений на проверку понимания текста и перевода, упражнений на развитие вокабуляра.

Весь материал пособия строится на активной лексике, чем обеспечивается ее высокая повторяемость и хорошее усвоение. Наряду с активизацией лексики в пособии отводится значительное место изучению грамматического материала. На основе текстов развиваются навыки устной речи. Это, прежде всего, вопросно-ответная форма работы над текстами, пересказ отдельных фрагментов, пересказ целого текста.

В пособии вынесены вопросы для подготовки к зачету. В приложении дается: таблица неправильных глаголов, латинские термины и сокращения, математические термины.

UNIT 1

1. Фонетика. Phonetics.

Чтение английских согласных и гласных букв.

2. Грамматика. Grammar and exercises .

Существительные. Артикли (определенный и неопределенный).

Множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж.

Прилагательные. Местоимения. Личные притяжательные, указательные, вопросительные, возвратные и усилительные местоимения.

Глаголы 'to be', 'to have' в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени.

3. Текст. Текст « About myself.». Рапорт. Письменные упражнения.

I. PHONETICS.

В английском языке принят латинский алфавит, который содержит 26 букв: 6 гласных и 20 согласных.

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ АЛФАВИТ.

Написание букв	Название букв	Написание букв	Название букв
A, a	[ei]	N, n	[en]
B, b	[bi:]	O, o	[ou]
C, c	[si:]	P, p	[pi:]
D, d	[di:]	Q, q	[kju:]
E, e	[i:]	R, r	[a:]
F, f	[ef]	S, s	[es]
G, g	[dʒɪ]	T, t	[ti:]
H, h	[eitʃ]	U, u	[ju:]
I, i	[ai]	V, v	[vi:]
J, j	[dʒei]	W, w	[dʌblju:]
K, k	[kei]	X, x	[eks]
L, l	[el]	Y, y	[wai]
M, m	[em]	Z, z	[zed]

ЧТЕНИЕ СОГЛАСНЫХ

Буква	Алфавитное название буквы	Звук	Сходный звук русского языка	Примечания к произношению звуков
B b	[bi:]	[b]	б-бокс	Почти полное совпадение с соответствующими звуками русского языка.
F f	[ef]	[f]	ф-фрак	
K k	[kei]	[k]	к-кран	
M m	[em]	[m]	м-мрак	
P p	[pi:]	[p]	п-пар	
V v	[vi:]	[v]	в-вал	
Z z	[zed]	[z]	з-з ал	
D d	[di:]	[d]	д-дом	При произнесении этих английских звуков кончик языка касается альвеол.
L l	[el]	[l]	л-лом	
N n	[en]	[n]	н-нос	
T t	[ti:]	[t]	т-том	
H h	[eitʃ]	[h]	х-хор	Произносится на легком выдохе.
R r	[a:]	[r]	р-рама	Читается перед гласными. Кончик языка не вибрирует.

Jj	[dʒei]	[dʒ]	дж-джем	Похожий русский звук встречается в заимствованных словах.
Cc	[si:]	[s] [k]	с-сон; к-ком	Перед буквами e, i, y. Во всех остальных случаях.
Gg	[dʒi:]	[dʒ] [g]	дж-джем; г-гром	Перед буквами e, i, y. Во всех остальных случаях.
Ss	[es]	[s] [z]	с-сон; з-зона	В начале слова, перед глухими согласными и после них. Между гласными, после гласных и звонких согласных.
Xx	[eks]	[gz] [ks]	гз-зигзаг кс-кекс	Между гласными. Во всех остальных случаях.
Ww	[dʌblju:]	[w]		Положение губ такое, как будто вы дуете, а затем, растягивая уголки губ, произносите звук (в).
Qq	[kju:]	[kw] [k]	кв-квадрат; к-ком	Употребляется только в сочетании с буквой u и произносится в начале слова (kw), а в конце слова (к).

ЧТЕНИЕ ГЛАСНЫХ

В английском алфавите 6 гласных букв: а, о, е, i, у, и. В зависимости от положения гласной буквы в слове она читается по-разному.

Различается четыре типа чтения гласных в слове.

I тип чтения гласных букв в ударном слоге — открытый слог.

Этот тип чтения включает четыре основных случая, когда гласная читается долго, т. е. так, как она называется в алфавите:

1. Гласная является единственной и последней гласной буквой в слове: **no, be, my**;

2. В слове две гласные буквы стоят рядом, причем первая имеет алфавитное чтение, а вторая не читается: **see, day, boat**.

3. Две гласные разделены только одной согласной, а конечная гласная е не читается (называется немой): **like, take, note**.

4. За корневой гласной следует одна согласная + **le**: **table, noble**.

1. Произнесите слова:

Буква	Чтение	I тип чтения (открытый слог)
A a	[ei]	name, made, same, place, date, investigator, translate; day, stay, main, wait, rain
Oo	[ou]	go, no, note, home, open, smoke, vote, stone, bone, whole, road, coat, coast, soap, coal, load, boat, toe,

Ee	[i:]	he, she, me, we, be, mete, even, recent, supreme, team, meat, heat, mean, see, dean, cheap, treat, each, peace, read, speak, reason, weak, dream, free, meet, feel, feet, three, week, keep, speech, deep
Ii Yy	[ai]	wife, life, time, nice, high, five, size, my, type, by, fly, try, cycle; lie, tie, die, pie, rye, dye, good-bye
Uu	[ju:]	duty, tube, student, future, dispute, due, Tuesday, rule true, blue, June

II тип чтения гласных букв в ударном слоге (закрытый слог).

Этот тип чтения включает два основных случая, когда гласная читается кратко:

1. За корневой гласной стоит одна конечная согласная: **not, but, big.**
2. За корневой гласной стоят две и более согласных: **test, middle.**

2. Произнесите слова:

Буква	Чтение	II тип чтения (закрытый слог)
Aa	[æ]	man, glad, am, married, back, hand, stand, has, add, bad, bag, black, establish, battle, factory
Oo	[ɒ]	not, box, hot, drop, spot, job, dog, stop, officer, college, congress
Ee	[e]	text, fresh, then, them, met, well, red, rest, dress, left, help, next, lesson, detective, offend, dress
Ii Yy	[i]	is, it, its, his, ill, mix, six, lips, big, little, sister, middle, gym, hymn, symbol, system, mystery
Uu	[ʌ]	us, but, cut, sun, run, dust, just, drug, subject, summer, suspect

Ex.1 Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на произношение гласных I (открытом) и во II (закрытом) типах чтения:

face, home, life, my, hot, hat, ill, student, cut, type, box, be, gym, he, bed, bad, case, run, fun, fine, camp, name, fill, help, tube, sick, big, man,, rise, place, hand, we, go, stand, add, time, late, be, rule, fine, student,. detect, protect, future, college, motive, motor, husband, hungry, local, native, victory, common.

Ex.2.Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на произношение буквосочетания «th»:

Букво-сочетание	Звук	Примеры
th	межзубный, глухой [θ]	thin, thick, theme, north, bath, cloth, birth, third, three, throat, throw, think, thousand, theme, truth, theft, thunder

III тип чтения гласных букв в ударном слоге:

гласная + «г» конечная.

гласная + «г» + согласная.

Буква	Звук	III тип чтения. Примеры.
a	[a:]	car, far, arm, hard, large
o	[ɔ:]	for, form, sport, force
e	[ə:]	her, term, serve head
i	[ɪ:]	girl, bird, circle, first
y	[ə:]	myrtle
u	[ʊ:]	burn, turn, fur, nurse, curd

Помните, что «г» после гласной не читается, но она придает гласной иное звучание, чем в первом и втором типе чтения.

IV тип чтения гласных букв в ударном слоге:

гласная + «г» + гласная

гласная + гласная + «г».

Помните, что буква «г» между гласными читается, если за ней следует любая гласная, кроме немой «е»

Буква	Звук	IV тип чтения. Примеры.
a	[ɛə]	care, parent, air, affairs, chair
o	[ɔ:]	more, your, four, court, course
e	[iə]	hear, here, mere, merely
i,y	[jə]	cure, pure, jury, during
u	[aɪə]	fire, tyre, empire, satire

Ех.3. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на произношение гласных в III и IV типах чтения:

large, girl, during, her, form, first, short, before, affair, your, here, hard, term, course, parent, circle, department, various, four, hear, chair.

ЧЕТЫРЕ ТИПА ЧТЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ГЛАСНЫХ В УДАРНЫХ СЛОГАХ

Буква	I тип	II тип	III тип	IV тип
a	[ei] name	[æ] man	[a:] far	[εə] parent
o	[ou] note	[ɔ] not	[ɔ:] sport	[ɔ:] court
e	[i:] meet	[e] text	[ə:] term	[iə] near
i,y	[ai] time type	[ɪ] sister system	[ə:] girl myrtle	[aiə] desire tyre
u	[ju:] student	[ʌ] suspect	[ə:] turn	[jə] during

Ex.4. Прочтите слова, обращая внимание на четыре типа чтения гласных:

subject, middle, type, course, various, marry, little, stadium, over, three, evening, scientist, student, hostel, circle, different, during, much, term, various, training, home, canteen, detective, hundred, here, four, chair, end, start, tired, gym, sport, rule, man, men, leave, ill, duty, department, near, far, for, serve, before.

Чтение согласных букв c, g, s, x, q.

Буква	Чтение		Примеры
C	- перед e, i, y - в остальных случаях	[s] [k]	nice, face, pencil, peace, place crime, clean, fact, case, can, camp, cat
G	- перед e, i, y - в остальных случаях	[dʒ] [g]	page, gym, age, gin, rage go, green, bag, glad, big, struggle

S	- в начале слова	[s]	sit, stops, streets, meets, rights, texts
	после глухих согласных		
	- после гласных и звонких согласных	[z]	please, boys, cities, close, friends, plans, plays, films
X	- после s, ss, x, ch, ge, sh	[iz]	judges, cases, classes, boxes, matches, washes
	- между гласными	[gz]	exam, exact, exist, example, exhibition
	- в остальных случаях	[ks]	text, box, next, tax, fix, expect, six, excellent

Ех.5 . Прочтите следующие слова:

class, crime, criminal, collect, locate, conduct, course, vacation, force, circle, enforcement, judge, college, age, large, go, interrogate, exam, case, cases, cities, streets, friends, judges.

ЧТЕНИЕ СОЧЕТАНИЙ СОГЛАСНЫХ

Буквосочетание	Чтение	Примеры
sh	[ʃ]	she, shop, fish, ship, shelf, sheep, shook, shine
ch — tch-	[tʃ]	chess, much, check, teach, speech, match, catch, ditch
ph	[f]	phone, phase, phonetics, photo, physics, photography, phrase
ck	[k]	back, black, desk, sick, lack, clock
wr	[r]	write, wrist, wry
wh	[w]	while, white, why, when, which, where, wheel
wh + o	[h]	who [hu:], whose, whom [hu:m]
th—	[ð] [θ]	three, thin, theme, tenth, teeth, these, they, thus, that, then
qu	[kw]	question, quick, quite, quickly, quote.
ng	[ng]	long, song, sing
В КОНЦЕ СЛОВА nk	[nk]	thank, link, bank
kn	[n]	know, knife, knee, knight
В НАЧАЛЕ СЛОВА		

ОСОБЫЕ СЛУЧАИ ЧТЕНИЯ ГЛАСНЫХ

Буква или буквосочетание	Чтение	Примеры
Чтение буквы "А"		
a + th	[a:]	father, rather, path, bath, class, 1
a + s		class, last, grass, task, ask
a + l		half
a + f		staff
a + п		plant
a + ll	[ɔ:]	small, hall, wall, call, tall, all
a + lk		chalk, talk (1 перед к не читается)
au	[ɔ:]	because, cause, autumn
aw	[ɔ:]	saw, draw, awful, raw, law
war	[wɔ:]	war, warm, warn
wa	[wɔ]	want, watch, wash, was
Чтение букв "Т", "У"		
i перед ld, nd	[ai]	child, mild, wild, kind, mind,
igh	[ai]	might, right, fight, sigh
y — в начале слова	[je]	yes, yet, yell, year
y — в конце слов кроме односложных	[i]	lady, fifty, silly, ninety, kitty, very, easy, many, study
Чтение буквы "О"		
o перед ld, st	[ou]	old, cold, told, sold, bold, gold, post, most
o перед m, n, v, th,	[ʌ]	month, mother, brother, son, front, come, some, love, won
oo	[u:]	soon, too, spoon, tool, moon
oo + k	[u]	book, took, look, brook
ou, oi	[ɔi]	и в словах: foot, good
ou	[au]	boy, toy, voice, noise, coin, soil
OW в середине слова	[au]	out, house, proud, about, round, loud
OW в конце слова	[au]	town, down и в словах: now, low, brown, gown
wor	[ə:]	grow, low, know, show, row, throw, blow
ou+ gh	[ʌ]	work, word, world, worse, worst
Чтение буквы "Е"		
ei, ey	[ei]	rough, enough, tough
eu, (i) ew	[ju:]	eight, grey, they, weight, obey
ear перед согласной	[ə:]	new, few, dew, view, neutral
		early, learn, heard, earth

Ех.6. Прочтите следующие слова, обращая внимание на особые случаи чтения гласных:

class, last, task, father, rather, ask, master, half, hall, small, all, wall, chalk, talk, because, autumn, want, watch, warm, law, lawyer, saw, old, cold, post, month, mother, brother, some, come, too, soon, book, look, good, house, about, round, town, down, know, show, low, word, work, tough, enough, eight, they, grey, new, few, interview, learn, early, child, kind, higher, fight, yes, yet, many, very, easy, fifty.

Познакомьтесь с новыми правилами чтения буквосочетаний, повторите уже известные и прочтите следующие упражнения в чтении:

Правила чтения	Упражнения в чтении
er;or [ə] в конце слова	teacher, doctor, reader, worker, investigator, engineer, lawyer, inspector, manager, banker
ture [ʃə]	Nature, culture, structure, agriculture, architecture, future
tion; ssion [ʃn] главное ударение падает на гласную, предшествующую -ion	action, translation, education, function, solution, relation, information, institution, session, profession, comission, possession,
sion [Zn]	division, decision, revision, conclusion
ch [k]; ph [f] в словах греческого и латинского происхождения	school, scholar, architect, architecture, photo, phone, physics, philosophy, telephone, phonetics
t или c + i + гласн.	essential, social, specialist, efficient
igh [ai]	high, higher, light, right, fight, night
c [s] перед e, i, y ; c [k] в остальных случаях	science, society, place, security, service, prosecute, public, necessary, course, court, medicine, conduct.
g [dʒ] перед e, i, y , g [g] в остальных случаях	engineer, manager, management, guilt, agency graduate, legal, legality, knowledge, regulate, safeguard

ГЛАГОЛ «TO BE» — БЫТЬ, ЯВЛЯТЬСЯ, НАХОДИТЬСЯ

Present Simple — Настоящее простое время		
Утвердительная форма +	Отрицательная форма -	Вопросительная форма ?

<i>Единственное число</i>		
I am He is She is It is	I am (I'm) not He is not She is not (isn't) It is not	Am I? Is he? Is she? Is it?
<i>Множественное число</i>		
We are You are They are	We are not (aren't) You are not They are not	Are we? Are you? Are they?
<i>Примеры:</i> He is a student. He isn't a teacher. Is he a teacher? We are in Krasnodar. We aren't in Moscow. Are we in Krasnodar?		

Краткие ответы на вопросы.

Are you a student? — Yes, I am.

Are you a teacher? — No, I am not (I'm not).

Are they students? — Yes, they are. No, they are not (aren't).

Is he in Krasnodar? — Yes, he is. No, he is not (isn't).

Спряжение глагола to be в Past Simple.

Лицо	Past Simple— Прощедшее простое время		
	Утвердительная форма +	Отрицательная форма -	Вопросительная форма ?
	<i>Единственное число</i>		
1 л	I was	I was	Was I?
	He	He	he?
3 л	She was	She was not	Was she?
	It	It	it?
<i>Множественное число</i>			
1 л	We	We	we ?
2 л	You were	You were not	Were you?
3 л	They	They	they?
<i>Примеры:</i> He was a policeman before he entered the college. They were not at home when I came. Were you a student last year?			
Он был полицейским до поступления в школу. Их не было дома, когда я пришел. Вы были студентом в прошлом году?			

Ex.7. Переведите, обращая внимание на формы глагола «to be»:

a) 1. I was born in Krasnodar. 2. My mother and father were employees. 3) He was fond of humanitarian subjects. 4. My friend and I were not in the army after school. 5. Our dream was to enter the Law Academy. 6. I was not an officer of the police then. 7. At the academy we were future investigators. 8. We were very busy when we studied at the university.

b) 1. Несколько лет тому назад я был учеником средней школы. 2. Я не был студентом тогда. 3. Я был хорошим учеником. 4. Я очень любил (to be fond of) историю и математику. 5. Но английский был труден для меня. 6. Моей мечтой было стать юристом. 7. Мой брат был следователем. 8. Он не был офицером полиции. 9. Летом мой друг и я были счастливы поступить в юридический институт. 10. Мне было 20 лет, когда после армии я стал студентом первого курса.

Ex.8. Повторите словосочетания с глаголом «to be», ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where were you born? 2. Why were you absent last week, what was wrong with you? 3. Were you busy yesterday? 4. Were you glad to see your friend? 5. Were you happy to enter the Law Academy? 6. Where is your academy situated? 7. Were you all right yesterday? 8. What was the weather like yesterday?

ГЛАГОЛ TO HAVE.

Глагол «to have» выражает значение "иметь, обладать, владеть". Глагол «to have» имеет две формы для согласования с подлежащим в лице и числе — have и has (в 3 лице ед. числе).

Если речь идет о постоянном наличии какого-либо предмета, явления или состояния, то вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола «to have» образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола "do" и "does" (в 3 лице ед. числе).

**СПРЯЖЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛА TO HAVE —
ИМЕТЬ, ОБЛАДАТЬ В PRESENT SIMPLE.**

Лицо	Утвердительная форма +	Отрицательная форма -	Вопросительная форма ?
<i>Единственное число</i>			
1л	I have	I don't have	Do I have?
3л	He She has It	He She does not have It	Does he? Does she have? Does it?

<i>Множественное число</i>					
1л	We		We		We have?
2л	You	have	You	do not have	Do you have?
3л	They		They		They have?

Если речь идет о единичном, конкретном случае наличия данного предмета, явления или состояния, то в британском варианте английского языка вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола “to have” образуются без вспомогательного глагола do, простой постановкой глагола have (has) перед подлежащим.

При этом следует отметить, что для передачи этого значения в разговорной речи в британском английском чаще всего употребляется оборот «to have got » — в значении иметь, обладать, владеть.

Примеры.

I have a lot of work to do today.

I have got a lot of work to do today

У меня сегодня много работы.

I haven't any time today.

I have no time today.

I haven't got any time today,

У меня сегодня нет времени.

Have you time for a game of chess today?

Have you got time for a game of chess today?

У Вас есть время сыграть партию в шахматы сегодня ?

ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ **С ГЛАГОЛОМ «TO BE».**

В английском языке предложения имеют твердый порядок слов, т. е. каждый член предложения имеет свое определенное место и его изменить нельзя.

Yes + (утвердительная форма) 1 — подлежащее; 2 — сказуемое.	I am a student. He is a future investigator.
No — (отрицательная форма) Отрицание not ставится после глагола to be	I am not a teacher. He is not a future investigator.
? — (вопросительная форма) Глагол to be ставится перед подлежащим	Are you a student? Is he a future investigator?

Глаголом **to be** можно выразить:

1. Местонахождение известного предмета или лица.	Я нахожусь в Краснодаре I am in Krasnodar
2. Фамилию, имя.	Меня зовут Александр. My name is Alex.
3. Возраст.	Мне двадцать лет. I am twenty.
4. Профессию, специальность, род занятий, воинское звание.	Я — будущий следователь. I am a future investigator.
5. Название предмета, его признаки, принадлежность, качество.	Это — книга. This is a book. Она интересная. It is interesting.
6. Различные состояния человека.	<p>родиться — to be born</p> <p>быть здоровым — to be well, to be all right</p> <p>болеть — to be ill</p> <p>быть голодным — to be hungry (хотеть есть)</p> <p>гордиться — to be proud (of)</p> <p>быть огорченным — to be sorry (сожалеть)</p> <p>бояться — to be afraid (of)</p> <p>быть женатым — to be married</p> <p>быть холостым — to be single</p> <p>радоваться — to be glad</p> <p>быть счастливым — to be happy</p> <p>быть уверенным — to be sure</p> <p>быть свободным — to be free</p> <p>быть занятым — to be busy</p> <p>любить — to be fond (of)</p> <p>влюбиться — to be in love (with)</p> <p>быть усталым — to be tired удаваться,</p> <p>хорошо уметь — to be good (at)</p> <p>присутствовать — to be present</p> <p>отсутствовать — to be absent</p> <p>опоздать — to be late</p> <p>быть готовым — to be ready</p>

7. Другие понятия	иметь успех — to be a success иметь большое значение — to be of great importance быть известным — to be famous (for) находиться — to be situated, to be located интересоваться — to be interested (in) удивляться — to be surprised (at) быть за (против) — to be for (against)
-------------------	---

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ. NOUNS.

Имена существительные в английском языке, не имея родовых и падежных окончаний, обычно сопровождаются определителями: артиклями, местоимениями, существительными в форме притяжательного падежа или предлогами: a student, the student, about the student, this student, our student, this student's name. Определители являются признаком существительного.

АРТИКЛИ. ARTICLES.

Неопределенный артикль «a» («an» перед гласной) — обозначает один, любой предмет данного класса. Он употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, когда о предмете говорится впервые или когда дается название предмету: a teacher, a student, an officer.

Определенный артикль «the» — обозначает определенный, конкретный предмет. Он употребляется с исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми существительными в единственном и множественном числе, когда о предмете уже упоминалось или если он обозначает единственный или конкретный предмет: the students of our group, The Volgograd Law Academy.

Множественное число существительных образуется:

Общее правило	Окончание «S» или «ES»
Чтение	Примеры
[s] — после глухих согласных	book-books [s] книги student-students [s] студенты
[z] — после звонких согласных и гласных	friend-friends [z] друзья investigator-investigators [z] следователи law-laws [z] законы
[iz] — после s, (d)ge, x, ch, sh	class-classes [iz] классы college-colleges [iz] высшие школы
f —> v + es y —> i + es	life-lives [z] жизни country-countries [z] страны

Исключения	
а) изменение корневых гласных	man-men мужчины, люди woman-women женщины foot-feet ноги ; tooth-teeth зубы child-children дети
в) слова латинского и греческого происхождения (особые окончания)	datum-data данные phenomenon-phenomena явления
с) слова, неизменяемые во множественном числе	evidence-evidence доказательства

Ex.9. Прочитайте существительные во множественном числе, переведите их:

[s]	students, parts, subjects, texts, tasks, specialists, departments
[z]	names, investigators, countries, lawyers, officers, friends, families, brothers, sisters, employees, detectives, sons, daughters, lessons, engineers, teachers, pensioners, countries, schools
[iz]	colleges, classes, exercises, buses, pages, boxes, judges, bridges, watches, branches

Ex. 10. Скажите во множественном числе, переведите:

Образец: a young man — young men

a first-year student, a freshman, an investigator, a college, a future investigator, a future lawyer, a future officer, a good friend, my sister and brother, my teacher, a school-girl and a school-boy, a higher school, a little boy, an English lesson, a necessary subject, a special text, my task, a good specialist, his child, a man and a woman, an interesting phenomenon, an important datum, a good tooth, a large foot, an important evidence.

Ex.11. Скажите по-английски:

Студенты первого курса, студенты второго курса, следователи, сыщики, офицеры, высшие учебные заведения (школы), юристы, друзья, родители, братья, сестры, мальчики и девочка, различные части, предметы , задачи, много задач, маленькие дети, молодые люди, хорошие специалисты, будущие юристы, счастливые люди, мужчины и женщины, мои родители, мои братья и сестры, различные предметы, необходимые задачи, преподаватели и студенты.

ПРЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ.

Единственное число	My friend's parents - родители моего друга
Множественное число	My friends' parents - родители моих друзей

Существительное в притяжательном падеже обозначает принадлежность, отвечает на вопросы «чей?, чья?, чье?» — «whose?». Употребляется главным образом с существительными, обозначающими одушевленные предметы, является определением к нему.

Перевод притяжательной конструкции надо начинать с определяемого слова, а существительное с апострофом чаще всего переводится в родительном падеже:

my friend's house — дом моего друга;
his sister's name — имя его сестры;
the parents' house — дом родителей;
the students' hostel — студенческое общежитие.

Иногда существительные в форме притяжательного падежа встречаются в выражениях времени, расстояния, с названиями некоторых неодушевленных предметов:

ten minutes' break — десятиминутный перерыв;
today's newspaper — сегодняшняя газета;
computer's information — информация компьютера.

Ех.12. Прочтите и переведете следующие группы слов:

my sister's child — my sister's children — my sisters' children; the student's task — the student's tasks — the students' tasks, the investigator's case — the investigator's cases — the investigators' cases; the student's friend — the student's friends — the students' friends; the student's future profession — the student's future professions — the students' future professions; the parent's home — the parent's homes — the parents' homes; the investigator's college — the investigators' colleges; the lawyer's name — the lawyers' names.

Ех.13. Скажите по-английски:

Жена моего друга; имя этого ребенка; сестра моего друга; книги курсанта; будущая профессия студента; студенты этого преподавателя; дом моего друга; жена моего брата; имена моих друзей; дом моей тещи (mother-in-law); предметы студентов; дела юристов; отец моего друга.

ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ. ADJECTIVES.

Прилагательные в английском языке не изменяются ни по родам, ни по числам, ни по падежам:

a good student — хороший студент;
a young nice man — приятный молодой человек;
his criminal case — его уголовное дело;
these criminal cases — эти уголовные дела.

Прилагательное может быть определением к существительному, и в этом случае оно стоит между определителем и существительным. Оно также может быть именной частью сказуемого, и тогда оно стоит после глагола-связки «to be»:

It is necessary. — Необходимо.

This investigator is young. — Этот следователь молодой.

This case is difficult. — Это дело трудное.

Ex.14. Прочтите и переведите на русский язык:

a higher school, a young teacher, a happy child, a detective story, a necessary task, a future lawyer, different colleges, criminal cases, necessary tasks, good students, future engineers.

Ex.15. Составьте словосочетания из двух колонок в единственном и множественном числе:

young	student
fresh	man
detective	investigator
criminal	college
special	detective
large	criminal
little	case
nice	department
good	part
happy	lawyer
necessary	specialist
different	country
difficult	teacher

Ex.16. Скажите по-английски:

различные страны; необходимые специалисты; специальное отделение; различные части; будущий специалист; большие страны; прекрасная школа; молодые специалисты; счастливые дети; детективный рассказ; маленькая девочка; счастливое будущее; необходимая часть; различные высшие школы; молодой участковый инспектор.

МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ. PRONOUNS.

ЛИЧНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ	
Именительный падеж — кто? что? (подлежащее)	Объектный — кого? кому? чего? чему? (дополнение)
<i>Единственное число</i>	
1. I — я	1. me — меня, мне
3. he — он; she — она	3. him — его, ему; her — ее, ей
it — он, она, оно (неодушевленные предметы)	it — его, ему, ее, ей (неодушевленные предметы)

<i>Множественное число</i>	
1. we — мы	1. us — нас, нам
2. you — вы	2. you — вас, вам
3. they — они	3. them — их, им
<p>Примеры:</p> <p>I see him (her). — Я вижу его (ее).</p> <p>I know it (the text) well. — Я знаю его (текст) хорошо.</p> <p>We speak English. — Мы говорим по-английски.</p> <p>We know it well. — Мы знаем его хорошо.</p> <p>They study special subjects. — Они изучают специальные предметы.</p> <p>They like them. — Они им нравятся.</p>	

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ	
чей? чья? чье? чьи?	
Перед существительным	Без существительного
my — мой, моя, мое, мои your — твой, твоя, твое, твои his / her / its — его, ее our — наш, наша, наше, наши your — ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши their — их	mine yours his / hers / ours yours theirs
<p>Примеры:</p> <p>My father is a doctor and yours is an engineer. — Мой отец доктор, а твой — инженер.</p> <p>This is your book and where is mine? — Это твоя книга, а где моя?</p>	
His name — его имя; Your address — твой адрес; Our teacher — наш учитель.	Their tasks — их задания; Her subjects — ее предметы; My friends — мои друзья.

ВОЗВРАТНЫЕ И УСИЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ	
(указывают, что подлежащее и дополнение обозначают одно и то же лицо или предмет; употребляются как усилительные, чтобы показать, что то или иное лицо действует самостоятельно)	
<i>Единственное число</i>	<i>Множественное число</i>
self	selves
myself — я сам, сама yourself — ты сам himself — он сам herself — она сама itself — он сам, она сама, оно само (неодушевленные предметы)	ourselves — мы сами yourselves — вы сами themselves — они сами

Примеры:

Let me introduce myself. — Разрешите представиться (представить себя).

He is a good doctor himself. — Он сам хороший врач.

I did it myself. — Я сделал это сам.

Read it yourselves. — Прочитайте это сами (самостоятельно).

УКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

<i>Единственное число</i>	<i>Множественное число</i>
this — этот, эта, это	these — эти
that — тот, та, то	those — те

Примеры:

This is our college. — Это наша школа (близко).

That is the Medical Institute. — То медицинский институт (далеко).

What are these men? — Кто эти люди?

They are our students. — Это наши студенты.

This is my bag, that is yours. — Это моя сумка, а то ваша.

At that time — в то время; In those days — в те дни.

ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

who — кто?	Who speaks English? Кто говорит по-английски? Who is that man? Кто этот человек?
whom — кого? употребляется в сочетании с различными предлогами: to whom — кому? by whom — кем? about whom — о ком? from whom — от кого? with whom — с кем?	Whom are you asking about it? Кого вы спрашиваете об этом?
whose + существительное — чей? чья? чье? чьи?	Whose book is this? Чья это книга?
what + глагол — что?	What is this? Что это?
what + существительное — какой?	What book is this? Какая это книга? It's a text book. Это учебник.
what kind of — какой? (о качестве)	What kind of book is this? Какая это книга? This is a good book. Это хорошая книга.

which — который? какой? (при выборе)	Which of them is your friend? Который из них ваш друг?
---	---

Ех.17. Замените существительные соответствующими личными местоимениями в именительном падеже:

Образец: my name — it

your man, a freshman, future investigators, future field-criminalists, our country, a teacher, my parents, my father, my mother, my sister, my brother, a school-girl, a school-boy, a student, my wife, an English lesson, English, a specialist.

Ех.18. Прочтите и переведите следующие группы слов:

my name, this man, that freshman, his school, our friend, this college, our country, his city, her parents, my friend and I, their brother, your teacher, these subjects, those texts, these specialists, these people, those children, this book, that book, these books, those books.

Ех. 19. Скажите по-английски:

я — мне, меня; он — ему, его; она — ей, её; мы — нам, нас; вы — вам, вас; они — им, их; я и моя школа; он и его друзья; мы и наши родители; вы и ваши педагоги; они и их сестры и братья; мы и наша страна; я и моя семья; они и их уроки.

Ех.20. Поставьте во множественном числе:

this book, that room, this bag, that college, this classroom, that city, this desk, that notebook; мой друг — наши друзья; его (ее) книга — их книги; твоя учеба — ваша учеба; твой экзамен — наш экзамен, ваш экзамен; это уголовное дело; этот молодой юрист; та будущая работа; эта страна; этот закон; тот закон; эта часть; та часть; этот ребенок.

Learn to make a report:

Report: Attention ! (Shun !)

Comrade teacher, group ... is ready for the English classes.

All (not all) are present. Some students are absent.

Comrade A. is ill (on duty-detail, at work, on leave, away on business.)

The rest are present and correct.

The student on duty is B.

После обмена приветствиями:

At ease! Sit down!

New words:

Attention ! (Shun!) – Смирно!

To be present - присутствовать

To be absent - отсутствовать
 To be ill - болеть
 To be on duty-detail - быть в наряде
 To be at work - быть на хоз.работах
 To be on leave - быть в увольнении
 To be away on business - быть в командировке
 At ease ! - Вольно!

Special vocabulary for Speech

Звание (воинское) –rank	старший лейтенант –senior lieutenant
Генерал –general	капитан - captain
Полковник –colonel	младший лейтенант – junior lieutenant
Лейтенант – lieutenant	сержант -sergeant
Подполковник –lieutenant colonel	старшина – sergeant-major
Майор – major	рядовой - private
Генерал-майор –major-general	прапорщик - warrant officer
Генерал – лейтенант- lieutenant general	
Генерал-полковник – colonel general	

NEW WORDS:

1. Полиция	police
2. Милиция	militia
3. Офицер, служащий	officer
4. Школьный товарищ	schoolmate
5. Слушатель I курса	first-year student
	freshman (амер.)
6. Слушатель II курса	second-year student
	sophomore (амер.)
7. Овладеть (языком)	master
8. Лекция	lecture
9. Предмет	subject
10. Профессия	profession
11. Закон, право	law
12. Юрист	lawyer
13. Разыскать, расследовать	detect
14. Сыщик, агент сыскной полиции, детектив, сыскной	detective
15. Обнаружение, розыск, расследование	detection
16. Преступление, преступность	crime
17. Уголовный розыск, оперативно-розыскная деятельность	crime detection
18. Предупреждать	prevent
19. Раскрывать	solve
20. Место совершения преступления	crime scene
21. Преступный, уголовный; преступник	criminal
22. Уголовное право	Criminal Law
23. Преподаватель, преподаватель высшего учебного заведения	teacher
	instructor[Λ] амер.
24. Расследовать, разыскивать	investigate
25. Следователь	investigator
26. Расследование, следствие, розыск	investigation
27. Отдел уголовного розыска	Criminal Investigation Department, C.I.D.
28. Техника и тактика расследования	investigational techniques
29. Инспектор	inspector
30. Оперуполномоченный	operative
31. Участковый инспектор	divisional inspector
32. Отдел борьбы с экономическими преступлениями –	Economic Crimes Investigation Department, E.C.I.D.
	field-criminalist
33. Эксперт-криминалист	
34. Искать, обыскивать, осматривать; поиски, осмотр, обыск	search
35. Старший оперативной группы, командир поиска	search-commander
36. Судебно-медицинский эксперт	medical expert

37. Брать руками, обращаться, управлять, иметь дело	handle
38. Проводник служебно-розыскной собаки	bobby-handler
39. Служба	service
40. Главный	main
41. Необходимый	necessary
42. Возможный	possible
43. Полезный	useful
44. Оперативная обстановка	operational conditions
45. Действовать умело в сложной оперативной обстановке –	perform well under operational conditions
46. Готовить, тренировать	train

Text.

About myself.

This is a short story about myself . I am here just after the school. I am seventeen. My name is Nick Ivanov. I am from the worker's family. I am from Anapa. My parents, a brother and a sister are there now. But I am in Krasnodar. I am a freshman of the Krasnodar University of Internal Affairs of Russian Federation. I am a future police officer. I am a future detective, an operative of the Criminal Investigation Department or the C.I.D. But my schoolmate Boris Smirnov is a future investigator. Our future work is law, crime detection and criminal investigation. I am to prevent crimes. I am to solve crimes. I am to handle the problems of crime detection and criminal investigation. I am to search a crime scene. My profession is difficult but interesting. I am proud of my future profession. My task is to master my profession and perform well under operational conditions. Now I am not at the lecture on Criminal Law or Crime Detection. I am to study these subjects a little later. I am at the English lesson now. English is one of our subjects here. I think, it's quite necessary to master English now for a modern police officer.

Ex.1. Recollect “be – constructions”. Answer the following question:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. What is your name? | Как вас зовут? |
| 2. How old are you? | Сколько вам лет? |
| 3. What family are you from? | Из какой вы семьи? |
| 4. What nationality are you? | Какой вы национальности? |
| 5. What town are you from? | Из какого вы города? |
| 6. Where are your parents, sisters, brothers? | Где ваши родители, сестры, братья? |
| 7. Where are you now? | Где вы сейчас? |
| 8. Why are you here in Krasnodar? | Почему вы здесь, в Краснодаре? |
| 9. What kind of university is your University? | Какого типа ваш университет? |
| 10. What is your future profession? | Какая ваша будущая профессия? |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 11. What problems are you to handle? | Какие проблемы вы должны решать? |
| 12. What are you to do? | Что вам нужно будет делать? |
| 13. Is your profession difficult? | Ваша профессия трудная? |
| 14. Are you proud of it? | Вы ею гордитесь? |
| 15. What are you to do now? | Что вы должны делать сейчас? |

Ex.21 Read and translate the following international words:

Detective, student, operative, inspector, criminal, department, agency, ministry, criminalist, service, officer, nationality, profession, lecture, general, organ, college, university, interest, police, detective, problem.

An example of Curriculum Vitae

Образец резюме

Энн Джексон решила подать заявление о приёме на работу в фирму Futura GmbH.

Прочтите её резюме, обращая внимание на то, как она кратко сообщает не-обходимую информацию о себе.

1. Personal Details

Ann Jackson
52 Hanover Street
Edinburgh EH2 5LM
Scotland
Phone – 01957487004
E-mail: ann Jackson@mid.net

2. Education

1981-1988	Broadfield School. Brighton. A levels in German (A), English (B), History(B) and Geography (C).
1988-1991	University of London. BA (Honours) in Journalism and Media Studies (Class II)
1991-1998	London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Diploma in Public Relations.

3. Professional Experience

1998-	present Public Relations Officer, Scottish Nature Trust. Editor of the Trust's monthly journal. In charge of relations with European environmental agencies.
1999-2000	Press Officer, Highlands Tourist Board. Preparation of promotional materials and brochures.

	Co-ordination of media coverage. Summers of News Herald newspaper.
1990 and 2000	Two three-month training periods as assistant to the Sports Editor. Arranging and conducting interviews. Preparation of articles covering local community sports events.
4. Skills	Windows, MS Office 2000, Excel, Internet
Languages	Fluent German and proficient in French
Additional	Driving license.
5. Activities	Skiing and swimming. Ski instructor (grade II).
6. References	
Herbert Lindsay	Diane Swans
Professor of Journalism	Sports Editor
London University	The News Herald

WRITING

I. Поставьте существительные, заключенные в скобках, во множественное число; произведите все необходимые изменения в предложении:

1. This (investigator) is a good specialist.
2. My brother's (child) is a school-boy.
3. That (woman) is a teacher.
4. This (higher school) is not the only school in my city.
5. The new (house) is very nice.
6. That (city) is very old.
7. This young (man) is my sister's friend.
8. This student's future (profession) is very interesting.

II. Переведите следующие словосочетания и предложения на английский язык:

а) будущая профессия этих студентов, дом наших преподавателей, задачи этих специалистов, работа молодых инженеров, планы наших студентов, фамилии ваших друзей, сын моего брата, дом моих родителей;

- б) 1. Имя моего друга - Пётр.
2. Семья моего брата большая.
3. Книги моих друзей находятся на полках.
4. Квартира моих родителей находится в старом доме.
5. Сестра моего друга замужем.
6. Брат моего друга болен.

III. Вставьте личные местоимения вместо пропусков:

1. My friend is a young man. ... is a first-year student.
2. My sister is not in Krasnodar now, ... is in Minsk.
3. Our parents are not pensioners, ... are teachers.
4. This is a higher school, .. is Law Institute of the Interior Ministry.

IV. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную форму. Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы.

1. All are present.
2. Comrade B. is ill.
3. He is a freshman of the Krasnodar University of Russia.
4. My friend is a future police officer.
5. They are from different towns and villages.
6. Two cadets are absent from the lesson.
7. I am busy today.

V. Переведите:

1. Мы курсанты Краснодарского университета МВД РФ.
2. Мы будущие офицеры полиции, следователи.
3. Наша будущая профессия трудная, но интересная.
4. Я первокурсник университета, а моя подруга - второкурсница медицинской академии.

VI. Переведите предложения:

1. I have many English books at home.
2. My parents have a large flat in Sochi.
3. How many lectures do you have every day?
4. I have many friends in my university.

VII. Употребите правильную форму глагола «to have».

1. My father (have) no time to visit his relatives.
2. The cadets of our university (have) many lessons every day.
3. Our university (have) two reading-halls for work.
4. We (have) three persons in our family.
5. Does your friend (have) any relatives in Krasnodar?

VIII. Замените существительные с предлогом «of» существительными в притяжательном падеже.

the books of the girl; the name of his friend; the book of these students; the room of this cadets; the uniform of that boy; the family of my friend; the answer of his sister.

IX. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Мы находимся в Краснодарском университете МВД РФ.
2. Как зовут твоего друга? - Его зовут Евгений.
3. Чем он занимается? – Он юрист..
4. Сколько ему лет? Ему 25.
5. У твоего друга большая семья? - Да, большая - их шестеро в семье.

6. У нас много цветов в аудитории.
7. У нас есть хороший зоопарк в университете.
8. Мы будущие офицеры полиции.

X. Поставьте личное местоимение в скобках в форме объектного падежа; переведите предложения:

1. Translate the text, but first read (it).
2. Come to (we) to-night.
3. Let (she) write this letter.
4. English is necessary for (we), study (it) every day.
5. Let (we) work together.
6. This criminal case is very difficult, investigate (it) thoroughly (тщательно).
7. She is at the station, meet (she).
8. Your father is far from here, write a letter to (he).
9. Give (she) your photo.

XI. Переведите притяжательные местоимения в абсолютной форме:

1. Your pen is bad, take (мою).
2. Whose book is this? It's (моя).
3. My parents are in Krasnodar, (ваши) are in Moscow.
4. Your flat is large, (наша) is small.
5. This is not our text-book, take (его).
6. Our college is new, (их) is old.

XII. Составьте предложения из следующих слов, помня о порядке слов в предложении:

1. Old, twenty, years, is, my friend.
2. Divisional inspectors, future, are, the students, of our university.
3. Good specialists, these, are, operatives.
4. Pensioners, my parents, lawyers, are not, are, they.
5. From where, you, are?
6. Happy, to study, are, at, the, university, you?

XIII. Расскажите о себе в письменной форме.

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. Are you a Krasnodarian?
5. What is your occupation?
6. What is your future specialty?
7. Are you married?
8. Are you a student or a police officer?
9. What are your sisters and brothers?
10. Are you glad to study here?

UNIT 2.

1. Грамматика. Grammar and exercises.

Конструкция **'there is/are'**.

Понятия «много, мало, немного, несколько»

Местоимения: **some, any, every, no** и их производные

Предлоги места, движения, времени и передающие падежные отношения.

Числительные количественные и порядковые.

Чтение дат.

Безличные предложения с местоимением **it**.

Глагол. Инфинитив. Повелительное наклонение.

Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

2. Лексика для запоминания. VOCABULARY.

3. Текст. My future profession.

4. Письменные упражнения. WRITING.

GRAMMAR AND EXERCISES.

КОНСТРУКЦИЯ «THERE IS/ARE».

Чтобы сообщить о наличии в определённом месте какого-нибудь лица или предмета, в английском языке употребляется конструкция:

there is - с существительными в единственном числе;

there are - с существительными во множественном числе;

В конструкции **there is/are** слово «**there**» утратило своё смысловое значение и не переводится.

Конструкция **there is/are** на русский язык переводится словами «есть», «имеется», или совсем не переводится. Перевод предложений с этой конструкцией следует начинать с обстоятельства места, т. е. со слов, отвечающих на вопрос «где»?

Утвердительная форма.

There is a University of MIA in Krasnodar.

В Краснодаре есть университет МВД.

There are some departments at the Krasnodar University of MIA.

В Краснодарском университете МВД есть несколько факультетов.

Отрицательная форма.

There is no evening department at the Krasnodar University of MIA.

В Краснодарском университете МВД нет вечернего отделения. There are not any students in the lecture hall now. Сейчас в лекционном зале нет студентов.

Вопросительные формы и краткие ответы.

Is there a correspondence department at your academy?

В вашей академии есть заочное отделение?

Yes, there is. - Да.

No, there is not. - Нет.

Are there many students in your group?

В вашей группе много студентов?

Yes, there are. - Да.

No, there are not. - Нет.

ЗАПОМНИТЕ:

There is no doubt about it.

- В этом нет сомнения.

There is no rose without thorns.

- Нет розы без шипов.

There is no smoke without fire.

- Нет дыма без огня.

Ex.1. Прочитайте и переведите предложения.

There is	a book a pencil a blackboard a tape-recorder	on the table in our classroom
There are	three windows textbooks, exercise books ,chairs, tables	
There is not	a clock a tape recorder, a TV set, a blackboard a telephone	on the table in our classroom
There are not (no)	books exercise-books, vacant seats (свободных мест)	
Is there	a blackboard, a large table, a TV set, a tape-recorder	on the table? in your classroom?
Are there	many chairs many tables (desks), vacant seats pictures	
There is	a conference hall, a student hostel a canteen a good library a post-graduate course a foreign language laboratory	at the Krasnodar University of the Internal Affairs Ministry
There are	laboratories large lecture-halls, all the facilities, two departments, good class-rooms, up-to-date lab, good gymnasiums, several reading- rooms	

Ex.2. Ответьте на вопросы, пользуясь образцом:

Is there a police university in Krasnodar?

Yes, there is. There is a police university in Krasnodar.

Are there many facilities in your University?

Yes, there are. There are all facilities in our University.

1. Is there a correspondence department in the Krasnodar University?

2. Is there a hostel in the University?

3. Is there a post-graduate course in the University?

4. Is there a compute centre in your University?

5. Are there scientific circles in your University?

6. Are there laboratories in the Krasnodar University?

7. Are there many law enforcement experts in the Krasnodar University?

8. Are there good reading-rooms in the Krasnodar University?

Ex.3 Познакомьтесь с английскими понятиями: «много», «мало», «немного», «несколько»:

1. С неисчисляемыми существительными		
much — много a lot of — много plenty of — много	light, water	There is a great (good) deal of money.
little — мало a little — немного	time	There is little work.
2. С исчисляемыми существительными		
many — много a lot of — много plenty of — много a number of — много (целый ряд)	books text-books	There are a lot of books.
few — мало a few — несколько some — несколько several — несколько	pens pencils chairs (какие-то) tables	There are few students today.

Ex.4. Прочтите и переведите следующие группы слов и предложения:

I. very much work; much water; a lot of time; a lot of money; plenty of air; very little time; very little money; a little ink; a little chalk; some coffee; some food (продукты, пища).

II. very many people; many detectives; a lot of cases; a lot of things; plenty of vacant seats; plenty of chairs; some books; some laboratories; several libraries; several reading-rooms, a few crimes; a few words; few minutes; a few days; very few facilities; very few scientists; a number of graduates.

- III. 1. There is much time at his disposal (распоряжение).
 2. There is little ink in my pen.
 3. There is a lot of useful information in this book.
 4. There is very little news for you.
 5. There is some money on the table.
 6. There are plenty of vacant seats in this lecture-hall.
 7. There are a few students in the library.
 8. There are few sports facilities in their school.
 9. There are several libraries and reading-rooms in this institute.
 10. There are some difficult words in this text.
 11. There is much new material in the lesson.

НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЕ И ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ И ИХ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ.

	SOME в утвердитель- ных предложениях	ANY в вопроситель- ных и отрицательных предложениях	NO в отрицатель- ных предложениях	EVERY
	какой-нибудь какой-то некоторый несколько немного	какой-нибудь какой-то	ни один никакой	каждый
-body -one	somebody someone кто-то кто-нибудь кто-либо	anybody anyone кто-то кто-нибудь кто-либо	Nobody, no one, not anybody, not anyone никто никого	everybody everyone все каждый
-thing	something что-то что-нибудь что-либо	anything что-то что-нибудь что-либо	Nothing, not anything ничего ничто	everything всё
-where	somewhere где-то где- нибудь куда-то куда-нибудь	anywhere где-то где- нибудь куда-то куда-нибудь	Nowhere, not anywhere нигде никуда	everywhere везде повсюду

Ex.5 Составьте по таблице, прочитайте и переведите предложения:

1. С неисчисляемыми существительными

There is	some not any no	Coffee tea money	here (здесь) today (сегодня)
Is there	any	free time chalk work	

2. С исчисляемыми существительными

There are	some not any no	pens books desks	here on the table in the room
Are there	any	vacant seats chairs students	
There is		somebody something someone	
Is there		anybody anything any one	
There is		nobody nothing no one	
He is		somewhere nowhere	Он где-то есть Его нигде нет
He isn't		anywhere	Его нигде нет
Is he		anywhere?	Он где-нибудь есть?

ЗАПОМНИТЕ:

Могут употребляться в утвердительных предложениях, но с другим переводом:

any — любой; anybody — какой угодно, каждый;

anything — что угодно; anywhere — где угодно, куда угодно.

1. Come any day.

2. Anybody can do it.

3. Go anywhere.

1. Приходите в любой день.

2. Каждый может сделать это.

3. Иди куда угодно.

Ex.6. Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения:

1. Everybody is present (присутствовать) at the lesson today.
2. Is anybody absent? Nobody is absent today.
3. There are some students in the reading-room now.
4. There is everything necessary for good studies and leisure in our academy.
5. There is nothing interesting in our club on Sunday.
6. There is something unusual (необычный) in this case.
7. Are there any up-to-date laboratories in your academy?
8. There are no English magazines and newspapers in our library.
9. Tell us everything about your institute.
10. Take any book you like.
11. Is there anything interesting to read?
12. Is there anybody from Saratov in your group?

I. ПРЕДЛОГИ МЕСТА

Где?	Where?
on — на (на поверхности)	on the table — на столе on the wall — на стене
in — в, на (внутри пространства)	in the city — в город in the street — на улице
at — у, за (рядом, около) в, на (участие в процессе)	at the table — у стола at the lecture — на лекции at school — в школе
under — под	under the table — под столом
above — над	above the table — над столом
over — над	over the city — над городом
around — вокруг	around the table — вокруг стола
in front of — перед	in front of the house — перед домом
in the middle of — посреди	in the middle of the room — посреди комнаты
below — под, ниже	below the picture — под (ниже) картиной(ы)
behind — позади	behind the house — за домом
opposite — напротив	opposite the building — напротив дома
between — между	between the windows — между окнами
among — среди	among our students — среди наших студентов
beside — рядом, около	beside his place — рядом с его местом
next to — рядом, около	next to the girl — рядом с девушкой
outside — вне, за пределами	outside the house — вне дома
inside — внутрь, внутри	inside the house — внутри дома

II. ПРЕДЛОГИ ДВИЖЕНИЯ

Куда? Откуда? Кому? От кого?	Where? From where? To whom? From whom?
to — куда? — в, на, к (движение по направлению к предмету, лицу, на процесс)	go to the blackboard — иди к доске go to the lecture — иди на лекцию
from — откуда? — от, с, со, из(удаление, уход от предмета, лица, с процесса)	He comes from school at 7. Он приходит из школы в 7. Take your books from the table. Возьми свои книги со стола.
up — вверх (движение вверх)	up the river — вверх по реке up the steps — вверх по лестнице
down — по, вниз по, вдоль по (движение вниз)	down the river — вниз по течению реки down the steps — вниз по лестнице down the road — по дороге
across — через (движение с одной стороны на другую)	across the street — через улицу across the river — через реку
through — через, сквозь along — вдоль по towards — к, в направлении	through the window — через окно along the street — вдоль по улице towards the north — по направлению к северу
into — в (движение внутрь)	Put your textbooks into the table. Положи учебник в стол.
out of — из (движение из ограниченного пространства)	Take exercise books out of the bag. Возьмите тетради из сумки.
by — мимо	He passed by me. Он прошел мимо меня.

III. ПРЕДЛОГИ ВРЕМЕНИ

Когда?	When?
In - внутри временного отрезка	in May — в мае in winter — зимой in the morning — утром in 2000 — в 2000 году
In - через (некоторое время)	in a week — через неделю in three years — через 3 года in a day-two — через день-два
At — в (точка во времени)	at 5 o'clock — в 5 часов at night — ночью at noon — в полдень
on — в (с названиями дней недели и датами)	on the 1-st of May — 1-го Мая on Sunday — в воскресенье on week days — в будние дни

by — к (определенному моменту)	by 5 o'clock — к 5-ти часам by the end of the term — к концу семестра
during — во время чего-либо for — в течение (отрезка времени)	during the lesson — во время урока for two years — в течение двух лет for half an hour — в течение полу-часа
from... till (to)... — с (от)... до...	from 10 till 3 — с 10 до 3-х from early morning till late at night — с раннего утра до поздней ночи
before — до, перед after — после	before the lecture — перед лекцией after school — после школы after dinner — после обеда
since — с, со	since yesterday — со вчерашнего дня since then — с тех пор

I. ПРЕДЛОГИ, ПЕРЕДАЮЩИЕ ПАДЕЖНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ

Падеж в русском языке	Предлог, передающий падежные отношения	Примеры:
Именительный падеж кто? что?	Предлога нет. Существитель- ное стоит до сказуемого	Our students are from different cities and towns of Russia. (Кто?) Наши студенты из различных городов России.
Родительный падеж кого? чего?	Of	The students of our group Студенты (чего?) нашей группы One of my friends Один из (кого?) моих друзей
Дательный Падеж кому? чему?	To	Give this book to me. Дайте эту книгу (кому?) мне Tell this news to your friends Сообщите эту новость (кому?) вашим друзьям
Винительный падеж кого? что?	Предлога нет. Существительн ое стоит после сказуемого	Sometimes I read English books and newspapers. Иногда я читаю (что?) английские книги и газеты.

Творительный падеж кем? чем?	With By	She plays with her child. Она играет (с кем?) со своим ребенком We go home by bus. Мы едем домой (чем?) автобусом.
Предложный падеж о ком? о чем?	About Of	Tell us about your profession. Расскажите нам (о чем?) о своей профессии. They speak of their work. Они говорят (о чем?) о своей работе.

Ех. 7. Прочтите и переведите группы слов и предложения, обращая внимание на:

I. Предлоги места. Где? Where?

1. In the class-room; in your bag; in the corner (угол); in the middle of the room; in front of the building; behind the building; behind me; on the wall behind you; on the wall in front of you; on the shelf opposite you; on page six; on the picture over the blackboard; on the ceiling above the table; inside our class-room; outside their house; beside me; next to our hostel; among our students; at the window; at the blackboard; at the door; at the lecture; at school; at the seminar; around the table; around the stadium; between the tables.

II. Предлоги направления. Куда? Where? Откуда? Where from?

1. Come to my place from school.
2. Go to the blackboard.
3. Go into the room.
4. Take newspapers out of the bag.
5. Put your textbooks into the table.
6. Take your exercise-books from my table.
7. Go along the street towards the centre.
8. Go down the road and then across the street

III. Предлоги времени. Когда? When?

In winter; in spring; in summer; in autumn; in September; in May; in February; in the morning; in the evening; in the afternoon; at night; on the thirty' first of December; on the first of September; on week days; on days off; on Sunday; on Monday; at 5 o'clock; during the lecture; during vacation; during my studies; for four years; in four years; from 8 till 2; from early morning till late at night; after classes; before classes; after dinner; before supper; by the end of the week; by the end of the term.

IV. Предлоги, передающие падежные отношения.

1. Give this book to him.
2. Let's play with her child.
3. Don't speak about your work now.
4. Let's go by tram.

5. Prove (докажи) this case by evidence.
6. Tell this news to everybody.
7. Let's speak with the students of your group.

Ex.8. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на предлоги:

1. There are a number of higher schools in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
2. The Krasnodar Academy is one of these educational institutions.
3. There is a complex of sports facilities behind the hostel in our academy.
4. There is a bus stop near our academy.
5. There is a garden and a square (площадь, плац) in front of the academy.
6. There is a meeting after classes in our group.
7. There are two terms in a year and two examination sessions in summer and in winter.
8. There is much work to do during five years of studies at the academy.
9. There are no classes on Sunday.
10. There are classes from 8 o'clock a. m. till 3 o'clock p. m.
11. There is vacation (каникулы) in August and in January in our university.

Ex.9. Составьте и переведите предложения, заменив подчёркнутые слова данными ниже обстоятельствами места.

There are a lot of students at the Krasnodar University.

1. in our group;
2. at the lecture;
3. in the language laboratory;
4. in the canteen before classes;
5. at the club on Sunday;
6. in the hostel after the lessons;
7. in the scientific circles of our university;
8. in the library and reading-rooms after classes;
9. among my friends;
10. inside the canteen;
11. outside the main building of the university.

ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Количественные	Порядковые	Количественные	Порядковые
1-one	first	16'six'teen	sixteenth
2-two	second	17'seven'teen	seventeenth
3-three	third	18'eigh'teen	eighteenth
4-four	fourth	19'nine'teen	nineteenth
5-five	fifth	20'twenty	twentieth
6-six	sixth	21 twenty one	twenty first
7-seven	seventh	22 twenty two и т.д.	twenty second
8-eight	eighth	30 thirty	thirtieth
9-nine	ninth	40 forty	fortieth

10-ten	tenth	50 fifty	fiftieth
11-eleven	eleventh	60 sixty	sixtieth
12-twelve	twelfth	70 seventy	Seventieth
13-thirteen	thirteenth	80 eighty	Eightieth
14.fourteen	fourteenth	90 ninety	Ninetieth
15.fifteen	fifteenth		

КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННЫЕ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ (100 И ДАЛЕЕ)

100 — a (one) hundred
 101 — a (one) hundred and one
 200 — two hundred
 300 — three hundred
 350 — three hundred and fifty
 1 000 — a (one) thousand
 1 520 — one thousand five hundred and twenty
 2 000 — two thousand
 3 925 — three thousand nine hundred and twenty five
 100 000 — a (one) hundred thousand
 1 000 000 — a (one) million.

ЗАПОМНИТЕ:

Нет артикля Go to room 102. Do exercise 5.	Артикль the Go to the first floor. Do the fifth exercise.
There are two hundred books here Здесь 200 книг. There are hundreds of interesting book here. Здесь сотни интересных книг.	

Ex.10. Прослушайте предложения и переспросите, используя вопросительное слово «How many...» «Сколько...»:

There are two departments at our institute.
 How many departments are there at your institute?

1. There are about 2000 students in the Krasnodar University.
2. There are 33 students in our group.
3. There are 2 libraries and several reading-rooms in our university
4. There are Doctors of Law and Masters of Law at the Krasnodar University.
5. There are a lot of up-to-date laboratories at the forensic expert training faculty.
6. There are 365 days in a year.
7. There are over 2 700 languages on our planet.
8. There are forty thousand police organizations in the USA.

WHICH FLOOR IS IT? КАКОЙ ЭТАЖ?

	GB		USA
THE	Fourth	5	fifth
	Third	4	fourth
	Second	3	third
	First	2	second
	ground (наземный)	1	first
			FLOOR

Ex.11. Прочтите и переведите предложения:

1. A conference hall and lecture halls are situated on the ground floor.
2. Administrative offices are situated on the first floor.
3. Different departments and classrooms are situated on the second, third and fourth floors.
4. The foreign language lab is located on the fourth floor.
5. Our library and the reading-room are situated on the first floor.
6. The gym is located on the ground floor.

Ex.12. Прочтите и запомните:

1. Название дней недели: a week [wi:k] — неделя

1. The first day of the week is Sunday.
2. The second day of the week is Monday.
3. The third day of the week is Tuesday.
4. The fourth day of the week is Wednesday.
5. The fifth day of the week is Thursday.
6. The sixth day of the week is Friday.
7. The seventh day of the week is Saturday.

2. Названия месяцев: a month — месяц

- The first month of the year is January.
 The second month of the year is February.
 The third month of the year is March.
 The fourth month of the year is April.
 The fifth month of the year is May.
 The sixth month of the year is June.
 The seventh month of the year is July.
 The eighth month of the year is August.
 The ninth month of the year is September.
 The tenth month of the year is October.
 The eleventh month of the year is November.
 The twelfth month of the year is December.

3. Dates -Даты

- 1900 год — nineteen hundred
 1905 год — nineteen hundred and five.

1992 год — nineteen ninety two.

2000 год — two thousand.

21 октября 1993 года:

21-st October, 1993 — The 21-st of October nineteen ninety three.

October 21-st, 1993 — October the twenty first nineteen ninety three.

Translate:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 19 (ое) марта 1976г. | the nineteenth of March, 1976 |
| 2. 3-го января 1987г. | on the 3rd of January, 1987 |
| 3. 29-го августа 1992г. | on the 29-th of August, 1992 |

Ex.13. Запомните, как по-английски сказать время:

What time is it by your watch ?

Который час (сколько времени) на ваших часах?

It's 10 (minutes) past 7 in the morning (a. m.)

Буквы a. m. [ei em] — сокращение от лат. «ante meridiem» — до полудня (с 12 ч ночи до 12 ч дня);

Буквы p. m. [pi: em] — сокращение от лат. «post meridiem» — после полудня (с 12 ч дня до 12 ч ночи)

It's (a) quarter past 7 p. m. — Четверть восьмого.

It's half past seven — Половина восьмого.

It's 20 minutes to 8. in the morning (a. m.) — Без двадцати восемь.

It's a quarter to 8. in the evening (p. m.) — Без четверти восемь.

It' 8 o'clock sharp. — Восемь часов ровно.

A. — What is the exact time now?

B. — It's (a) quarter to ten by my watch.

A. — I'm afraid your watch is 10 minutes slow (fast). It's five minutes to ten.

А сколько сейчас времени точно?

Без четверти десять на моих часах.

Боюсь, ваши часы на 10 мин опаздывают (спешат). Сейчас без 5 мин 10.

ЗАПОМНИТЕ:

an hour	-	час
half an hour	-	полчаса
a quarter of an hour	-	четверть часа
an hour and a half	-	полтора часа

I.Translate:

1. Который час? Скажите, пожалуйста, который час?	What time is it? Can you tell me the time, please?
2. Четверть десятого	It's (a) quarter past nine.
3. Уже полдвенадцатого	It's already half past eleven.
4. Двадцать три минуты шестого	It's twenty three minutes past five.
5. Без двадцати семь.	It's twenty minutes to seven.
6. Без семнадцати двенадцать	It's seventeen minutes to twelve.
7. Около двенадцати	It's about (около) twelve.
8. Только полседьмого	It's only (только) half past six.
9. Еще рано	It's early yet (еще).
10. Уже поздно	It's already late

Ex.14. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the first day of the week?
2. What is the seventh day of the week?
3. Is Tuesday the second or the sixth day of the week?
4. What day is it today?
5. Which is the first month of the year?
6. Which is the second month of the year?
7. Is March the third or the tenth month of the year?
8. Which is the twelfth month of the year?
9. Which month of the year is April?
10. Which month is November?

БЕЗЛИЧНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ С МЕСТОИМЕНИЕМ «IT».

В русском языке часто встречаются безличные предложения типа «Жарко», «Дождь», «Вечер» и т. д., в которых нет подлежащего. В английском языке такие предложения начинаются с **It is ...**, где «it» является формальным (пустым) подлежащим и не переводится на русский язык, так же как и глагол-связка **is**.

Ex.15. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Сегодня вторник.
2. Сейчас ноябрь.
3. Сейчас 10 часов.
4. Сейчас половина восьмого.
5. Какое сегодня число?
6. Сегодня 1-е сентября (2-е октября, 5-е декабря, 6-е мая, 20-е июля, 8-е ноября, 11-е апреля, 30-е марта).
7. Январь — первый месяц года.
8. Какой сейчас месяц?

Ex.16. Прочтите следующие даты:

15/III — 1950; 6/VIII -- 1913; 7/XI — 1812; 7/X — 1919; 20/IX — 1992.

Ex.17. Переведите следующие обстоятельства времени:

в субботу, по четвергам и понедельникам, 1-го мая, 11-го сентября, 23-го января, 8-го марта.

ЗАПОМНИТЕ БЕЗЛИЧНЫЕ ОБОРОТЫ

It is good ...	Хорошо ...
It is bad ...	Плохо ...
It is fine ...	Прекрасно ...
It is nice ...	Мило ...
It is wonderful ...	Замечательно ...
It is pleasant ...	Приятно ...
It is convenient...	Удобно ...
It is interesting for me...	Мне интересно...
It is difficult for her...	Ей трудно ...
It is easy for him ...	Ему легко...
It is necessary for you ...	Вам необходимо ...
It is important for us ...	Нам важно ...
It is useful for them ...	Им полезно ...

Ex.18. Прочтите и переведите предложения:

1. It is necessary to know laws.
2. It is difficult to study a foreign language.
3. It is not easy for me to speak English.
4. It is necessary to work in the language laboratory every day.
5. It is good to know a foreign language.
6. It is important for us to master a lot of different subjects.
7. It is useful for them to read and translate English texts every day.
8. It is convenient to prepare for seminars in the reading-room.

Ex.19. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Is it good to know a foreign language ?
2. Is it important for our students to know laws ?
3. Is it difficult to study special subjects ?
4. Is it easy for you to speak English ?
5. Is it interesting to study at the Volgograd Law Academy?
6. Is it necessary for you to master your profession well ?
7. Is it comfortable for you to live in the hostel ?
8. Is it nice to go out for a walk on a lovely warm evening?
9. Is it useful to go in for sports (заниматься спортом)?

ГЛАГОЛ. VERB.

Из всех частей речи именно глагол является главным стержнем любого предложения, и поэтому он заслуживает самого глубокого изучения.

Английский глагол отличается от русского. В русском языке все оттенки времени, залога, вида, лица и числа передаются различными окончаниями, приставками и суффиксами: чита-л, чита-ю, про-чита-ю, про-чита-л, чита-ем и т. д. В английском языке эту роль выполняют вспомогательные глаголы: **to be, to have, to do, shall, will, should, would**, которые в сочетании с одной из основных форм глагола образуют все многообразие английских глагольных форм. Итак, сказуемое как бы складывается из двух частей: 1) вспомогательного глагола и 2) одной из основных форм глагола. В английском языке глаголы имеют четыре основные формы:

1. Инфинитив (основа глагола);
2. Простое прошедшее время (основа + «ed» или 2 форма глагола по таблице);
3. Причастие 2 (основа + **ed** или 3 форма глагола по таблице);
4. Причастие 1 (основа + **ing**). Инфинитив — одна из основных форм глагола. Это неопределенная форма (что делать?). Признаком инфинитива в английском языке является частица «**to**»: **to know, to speak, to read, to study, to master, to translate** в русском языке окончания: -ть, -чь — знать, говорить, читать, учить.

Ex.20. Переведите на русский язык, запомните эти глаголы:

to see, to read, to go, to master, to know, to speak, to translate, to write, to investigate, to train, to detect, to marry, to study, to like, to do, to take, to meet, to work.

Ex.21. Скажите по-английски:

посмотреть этот фильм, прочитать ту книгу, овладеть этим предметом, знать этот предмет, поговорить по-английски, прочитать те тексты, перевести наш текст, пойти (to) к нашим друзьям, прийти (to) в эту школу, написать это письмо, расследовать то дело, подготовить этих следователей, раскрыть те преступления, жениться на этой прекрасной девушке, изучать эти предметы, любить нашу школу, сделать их работу.

ПОБУДИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ.

Побудительные предложения начинаются с глагола в повелительном наклонении. Глагол в повелительном наклонении выражает побуждение к действию, т. е. приказание, просьбу, совет и т. п.

УТВЕРДИТЕЛЬНАЯ ФОРМА — инфинитив без частицы «to»	to read — Read! Читайте! (читай!) to translate — Translate! Переведите! (переведи!)
ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНАЯ ФОРМА — вспомогательный глагол «do» + частица «not» — do not (don't) + инфинитив без «to»	Don't (do not) read! — Не читайте! Don't (do not) translate! — Не переводите!
ОБРАЩЕНИЕ К 1-му и 3-му ЛИЦУ — глагол «let» + личное местоимение в объектном падеже + инфинитив без «to»	Let us (let's) read. Давайте почитаем. Let him (them) translate. Пусть он(они) переведет.
ПРОСЬБА — начинается с will или would + местоимение you + инфинитив без «to»	Will you read? Почитайте, пожалуйста. Would you translate? Будьте добры переведите.

Ex.22. Прочтите и переведите следующие группы слов:

to read — read! — don't read! — let's read;
to go — go! — don't go! — let's go;
to speak — speak! — don't speak! — let's speak;
to translate — translate! — don't translate! — let's translate;
to come — come! — don't come! — let him come — will you come, please?
to write — write! — don't write! — let her write — will you write, please?
to study — study! — don't study! — let them study — will you study, please?
to do — do! — don't do — let them (him, her) do — will you do, please;
to work — work! — don't work — let us (them, him, her) work — will you work,
please?

Ex.23. Прочтите и переведите предложения:

- a) 1. See the new film.
2. Go home.
3. Read the new text.
4. Master this subject.
5. Investigate these cases.
6. Do your work.
7. Sit down.
8. Stand up.
9. Say it again
10. Speak slowly.
- b) 1. Meet our friends. Don't meet our friends.
2. Take this pen. Don't take this pen.
3. Close your books. Don't close your books.
4. Speak English. Don't speak Russian now.
5. Write the new words. Don't write the new words.

6. Study well. Don't study badly.
 7. Translate our text. Don't read the text.
 8. Come in time. Don't come late.
- c) 1. Let's read this text together.
2. Let's meet our friend at the station.
 3. Let's go to the theatre in the evening.
 4. Let's not watch TV to-day.
 5. Let him translate the exercise.
 6. Let her write the letter.
 7. Let them read the newspapers.
 8. Don't let them work in this room.
 9. Let him (her, them) do it.
- d) 1. Will you tell us your name, please?
2. Will you go to the library and take the book there, please?
 3. Will you do it for me, please?
 4. Will you open the door, please?

Ex.24. Обратитесь к товарищу по-английски:

1. Возьмите книгу. Не берите книгу.
2. Читайте текст. Не переводите текст.
3. Откройте окно. Не открывайте окно.
4. Пойдите в библиотеку. Не ходите в библиотеку.
5. Приходите вечером. Не приходите сегодня. Придите завтра.
6. Давайте пойдем к друзьям в общежитие.
7. Пусть он сделает это.
8. Пусть они сходят за книгами.
9. Пусть он не читает быстро.
10. Пожалуйста, говорите медленно (slowly).
11. Пожалуйста, напишите слова на доске (blackboard).

СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ И НАРЕЧИЙ

Односложные и двусложные, оканчивающиеся на: -y, -e. -er. -ow.		
-	+ er	+ est
small маленький easy легкий large большой clever умным near близко early рано	smaller меньший easier легче larger большой cleverer умнее, более умный nearer ближе earlier раньше	smallest наименьший easiest самый легкий largest наибольший cleverest самый умный nearest ближе всего, ближайший earliest раньше всего
Некоторые двусложные и многосложные		
-	+ more	+ most
interesting интересный famous знаменитый easily легко briefly кратко, сжато clear ясно	more interesting более интересный, интереснее more famous более знаменитый more easily легче more briefly более кратко, короче more clear более ясно	most interesting самый интересный, интереснейший most famous самый знаменитый most easily легче всего most briefly короче всего, самым; кратким образом most clear яснее всего
Особые случаи		
good, well хороший, хорошо	better более хороший, лучше	best самый хороший, лучший, лучше всего
bad, badly плохой, плохо	worse более плохой, хуже	worst самый плохой, худший, хуже всего
much, many много	more более, больше	most больше всего, самый большой, наибольший

little маленький, мало	less меньше, менее, меньший	least самый маленький, наименьший
old	older, elder	oldest, eldest
старый	более старый, стар- ший; старше (в семье)	самый старый; самый старший (в семье)
far далекий, далеко	farther, further более далекий, дальше; дальнейший	farthest, furthest самый далекий (по рас- стоянию); дальше всего (по порядку следования)

ЗАПОМНИТЕ:

1) Существительное с определением, выраженным прилагательным в превосходной степени, употребляется с определенным артиклем:

This is the most interesting subject which I am studying now.

Это самый интересный предмет, который я сейчас изучаю.

2) Обратите внимание на перевод: 'This is a most important event.

Это чрезвычайно (весьма) важное событие.

This is the most important event.

Это самое важное событие.

Most students go in for sports.

Большинство студентов занимаются спортом.

3) Сравнительные конструкции:

Сравнительная конструкция	Примеры
The(more)... the (better)... Чем ... тем ...	<u>The</u> more we study, <u>the</u> more we know. Чем больше мы учимся, тем больше мы знаем. <u>The</u> sooner, <u>the</u> better. Чем быстрее, тем лучше.
As ... as ... Такой же ... как и ... Так же ... как ...	He is <u>as</u> strong <u>as</u> his brother. Он такой же сильный, как и его брат.
Not so ... as ... Не такой ... как ... Не так ... как...	He is <u>not so strong as</u> his brother. Он не такой сильный, как его брат.
than ... чем ...	He is stronger <u>than</u> his brother. Он сильнее, чем его брат.

Ex.25. Прочтите и переведите следующие словосочетания, обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных:

big enterprise bigger enterprise the biggest enterprise	good opportunity better opportunity the best opportunity
heavy traffic heavier traffic the heaviest traffic	bad order worse order the worst order
broad knowledge broader knowledge the broadest knowledge	efficient application more efficient application the most efficient application
popular profession more popular profession the most popular profession	essential function more essential function the most essential function
ancient science more ancient science the most ancient science	difficult service more difficult service the most difficult service

Ex.26. Прочитайте и переведите, обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий:

- a) 1. My family is bigger than yours.
 2. My elder sister is four years older than me (or I am).
 3. My mother is two years younger than my father is.
 4. He is a more careful person than you are.
 5. They have got more time than us (we have).
 6. We are busier this week than them (they are).
 7. This case is more serious than we think.
 8. The occupation of a barrister is more interesting for me than that of a prosecutor.
 9. I think this is a more convenient time for our meeting.
 10. Ann's much better at languages than me (I am).
 11. I hope you don't feel worse today.
 12. Their decision is more important than ours.
 13. You must work harder if you want to make better progress in your English.
 14. Ann speaks English worse than her sister.
 15. His work is more successful now than before.
 16. I am sure we can find an easier way to solve this problem.
- b) 1. English is the most wide-spread language in the world, with 400 million speakers.
 2. English has the largest vocabulary with about 600. 000 words and 300 000 technical terms.
 3. The oldest written language is Egyptian, which is 5000 years old.
 4. India has the largest number of languages. (845).

5. Cambodian has the most letters in its alphabet. It has 72 letters.
 6. The longest rivers in the world are the Nile (6. 670 km), the Mississippi (420 km), the Amazon (6. 437 km).
 7. The largest cities in the world are Tokyo, Mexico City, London, New York City,
 8. The smallest countries in Europe are Vatican (7. 000 people, 1,9 sq. km), San Marino (20. 000 people, 64 sq. km).
 9. The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world.
 10. The Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean on our planet.
- c) 1. This room is as large as that one, but it isn't so light.
2. His German is as good as his English.
 3. This design is as up-to-date as that one.
 4. I'm sure the new method of investigation is as effective as the old one.
 5. He is as intelligent as his brother is.
 6. The traffic here isn't so heavy (сильное) as in the city centre.
 7. I can't come so early as all the others.
 8. He is running as fast as he can.
 9. The sooner you come the better.
 10. The longer we live the more we learn.

ЗАПОМНИТЕ:

As far as I know	Насколько я знаю (насколько мне известно)
As far as I remember	Насколько я помню

В английском языке широко употребляются устойчивые сравнения при помощи союза **as ... as ...**

as white as snow	белый как снег
as busy as a bee	занятый (трудолюбивый) как пчела
as easy as ABC	легкий как азбука
as good as gold	хорош как золото (говорят о людях, ср.)
золотой	

as greedy as a pig (or a wolf)	жадный как свинья (волк)
as black as coal	черный как уголь
as hot as fire	горячий как огонь
as silent as the dead (or the grave)	молчаливый как мертвец (могила)

Ex.27. Read and translate the following word-combinations observing link-words and form words:

Our police, all schoolmates, this freshman, many lectures, the lawyer, my profession, these subjects, those laws, the very detective, another crime, other criminals, such crime scene, some investigators, any divisional inspector, no detection, every search-commander, the only bobby handler, these operational conditions, your search, that detective, their investigation, a very good lawyer.

Новые слова:
Some new words:

only adv	– только, а – единственный
college	– колледж, специальное учебное заведение
agency	– орган
Ministry of Internal Affairs (амер. The Interior) – МВД	
envoy	– посланник
different	– различный
equal	– равный
member	– член
multinational	– многонациональный
hostel	– общежитие
conveniences	– комфорт, удобства
service	– служба, обслуживание
state grant	– государственное пособие, стипендия
at the disposal	– в распоряжении
according	– согласно
regulations	– устав
trainee	– проходящий подготовку, обучение
wear	– носить
uniform	– форма
civil	– гражданский
easy	– лёгкий
important	– важный
Criminal Procedure	– уголовный процесс
Crime Psychology	– судебная психология
besides	– кроме того, помимо
habit	– привычка, обычай, навык
skill	– умение, мастерство
ability	– способность, умение
drive	– вести, гнать
use [ju:z] v	– использовать, применять
[ju:s] n	– польза, применение
useful	– полезный
weapon	– оружие
interview	– опрашивать
interrogate	– допрашивать
interrogation	– допрос
interrogator	– допрашивающий
witness	– свидетель
fight	– бороться, борьба
responsible	– ответственный
prevention	– предотвращение, предупреждение
that is why	– вот почему
means	– средство

quite	– совершенно, вполне
curriculum	– учебный план
foreign	– иностранный
language	– язык
world outlook	– мировоззрение
improve	– совершенствовать. Улучшать
general	– общий, главный
education	– образование, воспитание
unite	– объединять
perform	– выполнять
satisfactorily	– удовлетворительно
instruct	– инструктировать, обучать
practical instructions	– практические занятия
note	– замечать, отмечать
corrections	– исправительные учреждения
graduate n	– выпускник
graduate v	– выпускать
broad	– широкий
sense	– смысл
North	– север
South	– юг
West	– запад
East	– восток

I am a future police officer.

I am a freshman of the Krasnodar University. It is one of the police colleges in our country. We are future police officers – detectives and investigators for the agencies (organs) of Internal Affairs. (The Interior). My schoolmates are envoys of many regions of our country.

They are from different towns and families, they are of different nationalities but they are equal members of our multinational college family.

Training at our college is difficult but very interesting. A state grant, medical services and other conveniences are at our students' disposal. According to the regulations the trainees are to wear a special police uniform. We are not future civil lawyers, we are future police officers.

Our future profession is law, crime detection and crime investigation. We are to handle big problems of life and perform well under operational conditions. Our future work is not easy, so we are to be ready for that work and to study many different subjects which are important for it – Crime Detection, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Crime Psychology, etc. Besides we are to get professional skills and abilities – to drive a car, to use the weapon, to interview and to interrogate witnesses and criminals, to search a crime scene. But fighting crime is not the only task our future work. The C.I.D. man is also responsible for the prevention of crime, that is why knowledge of special means, methods and forms of crime prevention and crime detection is quite necessary for us. Special subject are not the only subjects of our curriculum. As it is in every institute of our country, social sciences and foreign languages are in the programme of our studies too. They are to form our world outlook and improve our general education. As one of the main principles of the effective educational system is to unite theory and practice, and the final object of our college training is to perform satisfactorily under operational conditions, everything is necessary and useful for us; practical instructions, lectures and seminars at school and practice at the laboratories and in Police organs. It is of interest to not that many, operatives of the C.I.D., operatives of the E.S.I.D., investigators, field-criminalists, divisional inspectors and inspectors of corrections of the organs of the Interior in different parts of our country – in the North and in the South, in the West, in the East – are graduates of the MIA Higher (Police) Schools. They are experts in the broad sense of the world.

Ex.1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is your name?
2. What are you now?
3. What region are you representative of?
4. What kind of educational establishment is our University?
5. What is at the disposal of the cadets of our University?

6. Are you a future investigator?
7. What is your future profession?
8. What is the main task of a future investigator?
9. What professional skills and abilities are you to get as future police officer?

Ex. 2 Look through the columns of the words given below and pay attention to the suffixes of the nouns and adjectives. Translate into Russian:

NOUNS:

- y	- ty	- tion	- er, - or
agency	nationality	correction	lawyer
ministry	ability	prevention	investigator
economy		investigation	bobby-handler
theory	- ive	detection	officer
laboratory	operative	instruction	instructor
dictionary	detective	condition	teacher

Ex. 3. Read and translate into Russian the following words paying attention to suffixes in word-building:

Study - studies - student
 Serve - service - servant
 Operate - operator - operation - operational
 Work - worker - working (people)
 Inspect - inspector - inspection
 Investigate - investigator - investigation
 Detect - detective - detector - detection
 Law - lawyer
 Office - official - officer

Ex.4. Find synonyms to the following words. Choose from the word in brackets:

Teach, teacher, freshman, sophomore, detect, detection, detective, special school, skill, main (instruct, first year student, investigate, operative, ability, general, second-year student, instructor, investigation, college).

Ex.5. Translate from English into Russian:

A freshman of the higher school, the only college, future operatives of the C.I.D., a C.I.D. man, an inspector of corrections, envoys of different towns and families, of different nationalities, equal members of a multinational family, from different parts, medical services, a state grant, a hostel, at our disposal, according to the regulations, to wear a police uniform, civil lawyers, to perform well under operational conditions, to get professional skills and abilities.

Ех. 6. Скажите, что вы или каждый слушатель должен: (should, must, have to, be to) :

To meet one's tutor, to take lectures, to attend lectures and seminars, to pass the examinations successfully, to take part in scientific work, to get knowledge of many special subjects, to become a skilled lawyer, to read out the essay, to discuss the article with the tutor, to come to the institute at 8.30 a.m.

Ех.7. Прочтите каждое предложение и постарайтесь произнести его ещё раз на память:

1. The Krasnodar University trains (работников уголовного розыска и следователей для Краснодарского края.)
2. Our future profession is law, crime detection and crime investigation.
3. We are to handle big problems of life and perform well under operational conditions.
4. We study many different subjects which are important for us – Crime Detection, Criminal Law, Theory of State and Law, History of State and Law, English and so on.

Ех.8. Задайте своему товарищу вопросы:

1. Где ты учишься? 2. Кого готовит Краснодарский университет МВД? 3. Сколько лет учатся в университете? 4. Что нужно сделать, чтобы поступить в университет МВД? 5. Каковы условия для учебы в университете? 6. Какой диплом получает выпускник университета? 7. Какие основные предметы изучают курсанты? 8. В вашем университете есть спортзал? 9. Какие иностранные языки изучают в университете? 10. Занимаются ли курсанты научной работой?

V. WRITING

1. Раскройте скобки, выбирая нужную форму глагола.

1. There (is, are) two departments in our academy.
2. There (is, are) a book shop on the ground floor.
3. (Is, are) there any up-to-date laboratories at your department?
4. There (is, are) a good library in our university.
5. There (is, are) everything for good studies here.

II. Переведите предложения:

1. В нашем городе есть университет МВД.
2. В университете есть три факультета.
3. Университет находится на улице Ярославская, 128.
4. В университете есть все удобства для курсантов: хорошие общежития, столовая, спортивные сооружения, библиотека, читальные залы.
5. В университете много современных лабораторий, больших аудиторий, лекционных залов, различных спортивных сооружений.
6. В университете более 2000 студентов.
7. Среди профессорско-преподавательского состава академии много хороших преподавателей, кандидатов наук и профессоров.

III. Составьте предложения из следующих слов, помня о порядке слов в английском предложении:

1. Two /there/ libraries / in / are / our / university.
2. There / a / and / general / is / a / library / special / library.
3. Over /of/ there / books / in / are / ... thousands / library / the.
4. The / institute / are / the / library / reading-hall / and / floor / the /first / on / floor / of.
5. Air / full / they / big / are / halls / and / light / of.
6. At / there / a lot of/ walls / the / are / bookcases / full / books / of foreign / Russian / and / of/
7. Shelves / on / the / and / there / also / are / a great / various / number / various / newspapers / and / books / the / tables / and / the / on.
8. Classes / a lot of/ there / students / are / in / reading-hall / the / library / and / the / after/

IV. Переведите слова в скобках:

1. Are there (какие-нибудь) conveniences in your hostel?
2. There is (все) necessary for studies at the academy.
3. There is (что-то) on the table.
4. There is (никого) in the classroom.
5. (Ничего) is clear to me.
6. Go out (куда-нибудь) in the evening.
7. Tell us (что-нибудь) new about your life.
8. Try to understand (все) in this text.

V.Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени от следующих прилагательных и наречий:

- a) happy, short, long, young, small, easy, cold, late.
- b) beautiful, happily, difficult, interesting, wonderful.
- c) good, many, bad, little, much, well, badly.

VI. Поставьте прилагательные и наречия в превосходную степень:

- 1. He is the (good) cadet in our group. 2. Who is the (tall) in your course? 3. Today is the (bad) day in my life. 4. She is the (young) in her family. 5. My friend is the (happy) man in the world. 6. Do you know the (late) news? 7. This exercise is the (difficult). 8. This book is the (interesting).

VII. Поставьте прилагательные и наречия в сравнительную степень:

- 1. Oleg is (tall) than his friend. 2. This text is (difficult) than that text.
- 2. He knows English (well) than I. At his subject is (interesting) for me.
- 5. My friend studies (badly) than I. 6. Who is (young): you or your brother?

VIII.Переведите на английский:

- 1.Это самое легкое упражнение.2.Маша старше всех в группе.3. Я знаю этого человека лучше, чем ты.4. Он говорит по-английски лучше меня. 5.Мой брат старше меня на пять лет. Февраль - самый короткий месяц года.

IX.Вставьте вместо точек "some","any", "many","much","no" и их производные:

- 1 .There is ... milk in the glass. 2. Have you ... books on Criminology ? 3.I have ... time to do this work. 4. Is there ... university in your town? 5. How ... libraries are there in your college? 6. He told us ... news.7. Did you see... in the hall? 8. Are there ... good athletes in your group?

UNIT 3

I. Словообразование

II. Грамматика. Grammar and exercises.

Настоящее, прошедшее и будущее простое время. **The Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple Tenses.**

Наречие неопределенного времени.

Порядок слов в английском предложении.

III. Лексика для запоминания. VOCABULARY.

IV. Тексты: "Higher Education in the UK", "Higher Education in the USA", "Higher Education in Russia", "My University".

V. Письменные упражнения. WRITING.

I. СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ. WORDBUILDING.

Это процесс и правила образования новых слов. Словообразование объединяет различные способы обогащения словарного состава языка. В английском языке имеется 3 основных способа образования слов простых, корневых:

1. **Аффиксация** — присоединение к основе слова суффикса или приставки:

to teach — обучать	teacher — учитель
quick — быстрый	quickly — быстро
write — писать	rewrite — переписать
large — большой	enlarge — увеличить

2. **Конверсия** — слова, являющиеся различными частями речи, применяются и совпадают в произношении и написании. Их значение определяется на основании синтаксических формальных признаков:

существительные	прилагательные	глаголы
answer — ответ		to answer — отвечать
	free — свободный	to free — освобождать
class — класс		to class — классифицировать
light — свет	light — светлый	to light — освещать
work — работа		to work — работать

3. **Словосложение** — многие слова образуются путем соединения двух слов в одно:

blackboard — классная доска;
newspaper — газета;
bedroom — спальня;
schoolboy — школьник;
reading-room — читальный зал.

Иногда существительные отличаются от глаголов ударением:

существительные	глаголы
export - экспорт	to exp'ort -экспортировать
import - импорт	to imp'ort -импортировать
suspect-подозреваемый	to sus'pect-подозревать

Многие существительные и глаголы, образованные от одного корня, различаются чередованием последнего согласного звука:

use[s] употребление	to use [z] употреблять, использовать;
proof— доказательство	to prove — доказывать;
life — жизнь	to live — жить

Знание основных способов словообразования, суффиксов и приставок может быстро и правильно, переводить производные слова, корневое значение которых известно, расширит ваш словарный запас. Постепенно вы ознакомитесь с основными английскими суффиксами и приставками.

1. Запомните следующие суффиксы.

Корневое слово	Суффикс	Производное слово
Глагол		Существительное, обозначающее лицо или механизм, производящий действие
to work — работать to drive — вести	er	work — er — рабочий driv — er — водитель
to investigate — расследовать to detect — обнаруживать	or	investigat — or — следователь detect — or — детектор, указатель
to employ — держать на службе to study — изучать to assist — помогать	ee ent ant	employ — ee — служащий stud — ent — студент assist — ant — помощник
Глагол		Существительное отвлеченное
to detect — обнаруживать, разыскивать to solve — решать, раскрывать to suppress — подавлять to possess — владеть to decide — решать to divide — делить	(t)ion (ss)ion (s)ion	detect — ion — обнаружение, розыск solut — ion — решение, раскрытие suppres — sion — подавление posses — sion — владение decis — ion — решение divis — ion — деление, отдел
Глагол или существительное		Существительное отвлеченное
to please — доставлять удовольствие to proceed — происходить cult — культ architect — архитектор	(s)ure (d)ure (t)ure	pleas — ure — удовольствие proced — ure — процедура, процесс cult — ure — культура architect — ure — архитектура
Прилагательное		Наречие
bad — плохой proper — правильный	-ly	bad — ly — плохо proper — ly — правильно

II. GRAMMAR AND EXERCISES

ВРЕМЕНА ГЛАГОЛА. TENSES

Английский глагол в отличие от русского глагола, который имеет 3 грамматические формы времени: настоящее (я читаю), прошедшее (я читал), будущее (я буду читать), имеет довольно сложную систему времен.

У английского глагола имеется 4 группы времен: Simple — простые, Continuous — длительные, Perfect — перфектные, совершенные, Perfect Continuous — перфектные длительные, каждая из которых в действительном залоге имеет по три временных формы Present-настоящее, Past-прошедшее и Future-будущее, т. е. в действительном залоге 12 временных форм.

В страдательном залоге имеется только 8 временных форм в трех группах времен (Simple — 3, Continuous — 2, Perfect — 3).

Английский глагол обозначает не только время действия, но и вид действия.

Временные формы английского глагола образуются с помощью вспомогательных глаголов: to be, to do, to have, will, shall и четырех основных форм глагола. Поэтому необходимо очень хорошо знать личные формы глаголов to be, to have, to do и четыре основные формы английского глагола:

I форма — инфинитив (infinitive)

II форма — простое прошедшее время (past simple)

III форма — причастие II (participle II)

IV форма — причастие I (participle I)

I	II	III	IV
to detect расследовать to find находить	detected расследовал found нашел, находил	detected расследованный found найденный	detecting расследующий finding находящий

Временные формы глагола будут изучаться постепенно, однако представление о полной системе времен английского глагола поможет лучше их понять и усвоить.

НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ

The Present Simple Tense

Если нужно сообщить собеседнику об обычных, регулярно повторяющихся действиях в настоящем времени, следует употребить в речи простое настоящее время (The Present Simple Tense).

Утвердительная форма этого времени образуется от инфинитива Глагола без частицы "to". В 3-м лице единственного числа прибавляется окончание — s или — es. Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на букву "o", принимают окончание — es: go — goes, do — does. Глаголы, оканчивающиеся на букву "y" с предшествующей согласной, принимают окончание — es и букву "y" меняют на "i":

to study — he studies (y > i + es),
но to play — he plays.

Отрицательная форма глагола образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола do (does для 3 лица ед. числа) и частицы not, которые язвятся после вспомогательного глагола перед смысловым глаголом.

Сокращенные формы: do not — don't ,does not — doesn't

Вопросительная форма глагола образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола do (does для 3-го лица единственного числа), который ставится перед подлежащим предложения.

НАРЕЧИЯ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОГО ВРЕМЕНИ

always	всегда
usually	обычно
often	часто
frequently	часто
never	никогда
seldom	редко
rarely	редко
sometimes	иногда

Эти наречия часто употребляются с настоящим простым временем. Обратите внимание на порядок слов в предложении с наречиями этого типа. Они, как правило, стоят перед смысловым глаголом, но после глагола to be.

Наречие "sometimes" может ставиться в начале предложения.

They don't often read English texts.

Они не часто читают английские тексты.

Do they often read English texts?

Они часто читают английские тексты?

We sometimes have dictations.

Sometimes we have dictations.

Иногда мы пишем диктанты.

В английском предложении возможно только одно отрицание, поэтому наречие "never" употребляется с глаголом в утвердительной форме.

He never watches TV in the morning.

Он никогда не смотрит телевизор по утрам.

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СТРОЙ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Грамматика любого языка состоит из двух разделов:

/. **Морфология** (Morphology) изучает части речи как особые категории слов: имя существительное (the noun), имя прилагательное (the adjective), местоимение (the pronoun), глагол (the verb), наречие (adjective), предлог (the preposition), союз (the conjunction) и др.

//. **Синтаксис** (Syntax) изучает правила соединения слов словосочетания и предложения. Различные части речи в предложении выполняют различные синтаксические функции, т. е. бывают различными членами предложения: подлежащим (Subject), сказуемыми (Predicate), дополнением (Object), обстоятельством (Adverbial modifier), определением (Attribute).

Основная особенность грамматического строя английского языка заключается в том, что в ходе исторического развития в нем исчезли почти все грамматические окончания имени существительного, прилагательного, а глагол сохранил лишь незначительное число окончаний (- s, - ed, - ing).

Таким образом, для связи слов в предложении в нем используются не окончания, а аналитические средства: члены английского предложения следуют в определенном порядке, а для определения частей речи широко используются строевые слова (т. е. слова, которые уточняют части речи: артикли, предлоги, вспомогательные глаголы и т. п.).

ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ

Ввиду незначительного количества грамматических окончаний в английском языке и их грамматической многозначности, первостепенное значение приобретает порядок слов в предложении.

Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении

Английское повествовательное предложение (утвердительное или отрицательное) строится в строгой последовательности.

Главные члены предложения — подлежащее и сказуемое — составляют основу законченной мысли, неразрывно связаны между собой и всегда присутствуют в любом предложении (кроме повелительного, где нет подлежащего).

Порядок следования членов предложения по отношению друг к другу:

- а) подлежащее всегда стоит перед сказуемым;
- б) сказуемое стоит после подлежащего перед дополнением;
- в) дополнение следует за сказуемым в следующем порядке:
 - 1) косвенное
 - 2) прямое
 - 3) предложное;

- г) определение может стоять при любом члене предложения, выраженным существительным (до или после него);
 д) обстоятельство обычно стоит в начале или в конце предложения.

0	I	II	III	IV
Обстоятельство	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Определение стоит рядом с любым членом предложения (до или после определяемого существительного)				

Каждый член предложения может быть выражен одним словом, группой слов и целым предложением.

Порядок слов в вопросительном предложении.

Для построения английского вопросительного предложения используется как интонация (повышение или понижение тона), так и измененный порядок слов.

В общих вопросах в начале предложения перед подлежащим ставится вспомогательный(или модальный) глагол, а смысловой сказуемого сохраняет свое место после подлежащего.

Специальные вопросы, относящиеся к любому члену предложения кроме подлежащего, начинаются всегда с вопросительного слова, затем следует вспомогательный(или модальный) глагол, который стоит перед подлежащим, смысловой глагол сохраняет свое место после подлежащего.

В вопросах, относящихся к подлежащему или его определению, вопросительное слово является подлежащим или определением подлежащего, поэтому полностью сохраняется порядок повествовательного предложения, и эти вопросы строятся без вспомогательного глагола.

ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ

0		I	II	III	IV
Обстоятельство		Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
Повествовательные предложения					
Now Сейчас		My friends Мои друзья His family Его семья The teachers Преподаватели	study изучают does not live не живет give читают и проводят	law право us lectures and seminars нам лекции и семинары	at the University в университете in Moscow в Москве every day каждый день
Вопр. слово	Всп. глагол	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство

Where Где What Что	do do	you ты you ты	study изучаешь Study? Изучаешь?	Law? Право?	
Вопрос к группе подлежащего					
		Who Кто Whose friends Чьи друзья	studies изучает study изучают	law право law право	at the? в? at the? в?

Ex.1. Задайте вопросы, пользуясь следующими образцами, используя слова в скобках:

Образец: Peter knows English (his sister). Does his sister know English?

1. My mother works at a factory (you).
2. She finishes work at 5 (they).
3. I do my homework in the reading-room (she).
4. Victor works in the library every day (Nick).
5. Ann writes her parents every week (Lucy).
6. I prefer classical music to pop music (you).
7. She often goes to the pictures (they).

Образец: I come home late (Why).

Why do you come home late?

1. My sister studies English and French (What foreign languages).
2. Sometimes I go to see my friends (How often).
3. My mother teaches German at school (Where).
4. Her brother plays volley-ball and basket-ball (What games).
5. We have dinner at 2 o'clock (What time).
6. They often go to the country on Sunday (When).
7. We take five exams this term (How many).
8. Nick plays chess well (Who).
9. His brother does research work (Whose).
10. They work hard at their studies (Who).

Образец: He plays some games (volley-ball or football). Does he play volley-ball or football?

1. I learn a foreign language (English or German).
2. We have vacation in summer (in July or August).
3. They take many exams this term (five or six exams).
4. She enjoys music (pop music or classical music).
5. He plays tennis (big tennis or table tennis).
6. She likes reading (poetry or novels).
7. Her brother works in law enforcement organs (in police or procurator's office).

Ex.2. Закончите следующие разделительные вопросы:

Образец: She teaches at school,... ?

She teaches at school, doesn't she?

1. Her son studies at the University,... ?
2. She translates special texts well,...?
3. His parents often write to him letters,... ?
4. He doesn't often write to his parents,... ?
5. They are good at sports,... ?
6. You don't do research work,... ?
7. They always help their friends,... ?

Ex.3. Составьте предложения из следующих слов, помня о порядке слов в английском предложении:

1. All, foreign, some, the students, language, of, learn, our institute.
2. We, during, a lot, the English class, do, of, exercises.
3. Always, homework, I, prepare, my.
4. My, work, I, at, regularly, English.
5. The students, to, the English language laboratory, often, go, and a tape-recorder, listen to.
6. Asks, usually, at, a lot of, the teacher, the students, questions, the lesson.
7. We, Russian, at, seldom, speak, the English lesson.

Ex.4. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола в простом настоящем времени.

1. The lessons (to begin) at 10.
2. Each term (to last) 5 month and (to end) in examinations.
3. The students (not to detect) crimes yet.
4. They (to have) practice in psychological bodies.
5. On Sunday we (not to have) classes. I (to be) free. Sunday (to be) my day off.
6. Your friend's wife (to work) or (to study)?
7. My family (not to live) in Krasnodar. It (to live) in Sochi.
8. My friend (to have) a large family.
9. His child (not to go) to school because he (to be) little, he (to be) only 3.
10. Our academy (to train) lawyers for the investigative organs.

Ex.5. Переведите предложения, пользуясь образцами:

I know...	I don't know ...	Do you know ... ?
He knows	He doesn't know ...	Does he know ... ?

1. Он говорит по-английски хорошо.
2. Мы знаем английский немного.
3. Наши студенты часто работают в фотолаборатории.
4. Мой брат всегда готовится к семинарам.

5. Его сестра участвует в художественной самодеятельности.(amateur talent activity).
6. Многие студенты занимаются спортом.
7. Иногда я провожу выходной день за городом на свежем воздухе.

II

1. Я нечасто слушаю пленки в лаборатории английского языка.
2. После занятий он не остается в школе.
3. В воскресенье у нас нет занятий.
4. Мой брат не ходит на концерты классической музыки. Он ее не любит.
5. Наш отец не проводит много времени со своей семьей. У него нет свободного времени.

III

1. Он хорошо играет в шахматы? Да.
2. Твоя сестра работает в библиотеке? Да.
3. Они проводят каникулы вместе? Да.
4. Он часто пишет родителям письма? Нет.
5. Вы сдаете много экзаменов в этом семестре? Да.

Ex.6. Расскажите о своем распорядке дня в письменной форме, ответьте на вопросы:

My daily routine (programme)

1. What time do you get up?
2. Do you always do morning exercises (take a shower)?
3. Do you have breakfast at home or at the university?
4. What time do you leave home for the university?
5. How long does it take you to come to the university?
6. What time do classes begin?
7. How many lectures and seminars do you attend every day?
8. How many hours a day do you usually stay at the university?
9. What do you do after classes?
10. Does it take you much time to prepare for seminars and do homework?
11. When do you usually read newspapers?
12. Do you watch TV in the evening? Which programmes do you prefer?
13. What time do you usually go to bed?
14. Do you think you never waste your time?

Ex .7. Ответьте кратко:

1. Do you study at the University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs?
2. Does your future work deal with (касается) crime investigation?
3. Does the term of training at the university last five years?
4. Are you a final-year student?
5. Have you got much work to do during the week?
6. Your cadets master the profession of civil lawyers, don't they?
7. Your university trains investigators and forensic experts for the Russia's Interior Ministry, doesn't it?

8. Do the cadets of the university work hard to get good knowledge and skills in law-enforcement activities?

Ex.8. Расскажи по-английски:

1. Я курсант 1-го курса Краснодарского университета МВД.
2. Наш университет готовит следователей, оперуполномоченных, участковых инспекторов, психологов и т.д. для органов МВД.
3. Я и мои сокурсники изучаем юриспруденцию и овладеваем профессией юриста.
4. Курс обучения в университете длится 5 лет.
5. Курсанты изучают много специальных предметов: теорию государства и права, историю государства и права, гражданское и уголовное право, уголовно-процессуальное право, криминалистику и т.д..
6. Каждый день мы посещаем лекции, семинары и занятия по разным предметам.
7. После занятий курсанты участвуют в работе научных кружков и спортивных секций.
8. Мы работаем очень много и напряженно в течение недели.
9. Мы хотим получить хорошие знания и навыки для будущей работы в правоохранительных органах.

ПРОСТОЕ ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ВРЕМЯ

The Past Simple Tense

Если нужно сообщить собеседнику:

- а) о действии, происшедшем в прошлом,
- б) о цепи последовательных действий в прошлом.
- в) о повторяющемся обычном действии в прошлом, следует употребить в речи простое прошедшее время (The Past Simple Tense).

По способу образования простого прошедшего времени все глаголы делятся на две группы: правильные глаголы и неправильные.

В утвердительной форме этого времени правильные глаголы имеют окончание —ed, которое произносится:

- после глухого согласного — [t] — work_ed [t];
- после звонкого согласного — [d] — liv_ed [d];
- после гласного — [d] — play_ed [d] ;
- после t и d — [id] — detect_ed [id].

Неправильные глаголы образуют простое прошедшее время различными способами (см. таблицу неправильных глаголов), например: to begin — began. Эти глаголы надо выучить.

Отрицательная и вопросительная формы в Past Simple образуются так же, как и в Present Simple. Вспомогательный глагол имеет форму did.

В разговорной речи в отрицательной форме обычно употребляется сокращение didn't [didn't]. I didn't work. He didn't speak English.

Спряжение глаголов to detect и to get — расследовать и получать—

в Past Simple

Лицо	Утвердительная форма +		Отрицательная форма		Вопросительная форма ?	
Единственное число						
1 л	I	He	I			I
		She	He	did not		he
3 л	It	detected, got	She	detect, get	Did	she detect, get
			It			it
Множественное число						
1 л	We		We		Did	we
2 л	You	detected, got	You	did not		you detect, get
3 л	They		They	detect, get		they
Примеры:						
I detected civil cases last year.			Я расследовал гражданские дела в прошлом году.			
I got professional education and began to work as an investigator,			Я получил профессиональное образование и начал работать следователем.			
I did not (didn't) detect civil cases last year.			Я не расследовал гражданские дела в прошлом году.			
I didn't get professional education last summer.			Я не получил профессиональное образование прошлым летом.			
Did you detect civil cases last year?			Вы расследовали гражданские дела в прошлом году?			
Did you get professional education last summer?			Вы получили профессиональное образование прошлым летом?			

Запомните слова и словосочетания, которые в предложении указывают на прошедшее время:

yesterday — вчера, at that time — в то время, last night — вчера вечером, last week (month, year) — на прошлой неделе (в прошлом месяце, году), the day before yesterday — позавчера, two days ago — два дня тому назад, the other day — на днях, on Monday — в понедельник, during the war — во время войны, in 1990 — в 1990 году.

The Investigator Training College began its work in 1967.

ВСИШ начала свою работу в 1967 году.

He became a law enforcement officer two years ago.

Он стал офицером правоохранительных органов два года тому назад.

Основные формы глагола

Как Вам известно, основные формы английского глагола используются для образования временных форм.

Прочтите и постарайтесь запомнить три основные формы:

Правильные глаголы

после гласного и звонкого согласного —[d]			
инфинитив — основа глагола	простое прошедшее — основа + ed	причастие II — основа + ed	перевод
accuse	accused	accused	обвинять
answer	answered	answered	отвечать
administer	administered	administered	управлять
continue	continued	continued	продолжать
describe	described	described	описывать
enter	entered	entered	поступать
examine	examined	examined	исследовать
fulfil	fulfilled	fulfilled	выполнять
identify	identified	identified	установить тождество
interview	interviewed	interviewed	опрашивать
join	joined	joined	присоединяться
learn	learned	learned	учить
listen	listened	listened	слушать
master	mastered	mastered	овладевать
obtain	obtained	obtained	получать
organize	organized	organized	организовать
patrol	patrolled	patrolled	патрулировать
perform	performed	performed	выполнять
play	played	played	играть
prove	proved	proved	доказывать
prepare	prepared	prepared	готовить
receive	received	received	получать
serve	served	served	служить
solve	solved	solved	решать
supervise	supervised	supervised	надзирать
train	trained	trained	готовить, обучать
try	tried	tried	пытаться

use	used	used	использовать
после глухого согласного — [t]			
ask	asked	asked	спрашивать
develop	developed	developed	развивать
dress	dressed	dressed	одевать(ся)
establish	established	established	устанавливать
finish	finished	finished	заканчивать
help	helped	helped	помогать
pass	passed	passed	сдать (экзамен)
search	searched	searched	обыскивать
suppress	suppressed	suppressed	подавлять
talk	talked	talked	говорить
thank	thanked	thanked	благодарить
wash	washed	washed	мыть, умывать
work	worked	worked	работать
после "t" и "d" -[ɪd]			
appoint	appointed	appointed	назначать
attend	attended	attended	посещать
adopt	adopted	adopted	принимать
apprehend	apprehended	apprehended	задерживать
collect	collected	collected	собирать
commit	committed	committed	совершать
conduct	conducted	conducted	проводить
complete	completed	completed	закапчивать
decide	decided	decided	решать
defend	defended	defended	защищать
detect	detected	detected	расследовать
demand	demanded	demanded	требовать
depend	depended	depended	зависеть
end	ended	ended	заканчивать
graduate	graduated	graduated	оканчивать вуз
guard	guarded	guarded	охранять
inspect	inspected	inspected	изучать
interrogate	interrogated	interrogated	допрашивать
investigate	investigated	investigated	расследовать
invite	invited	invited	приглашать

include	included	included	включать
locate	located	located	определять местонахождение
note	noted	noted	отмечать
participate	participated	participated	участвовать
prevent	prevented	prevented	предотвращать
protect	protected	protected	защищать, охранять
provide	provided	provided	обеспечивать
prosecute	prosecuted	prosecuted	обвинять ,преследовать
regulate	regulated	regulated	регулировать
rest	rested	rested	отдыхать
reconstruct	reconstructed	reconstructed	восстанавливать
safeguard	safeguarded	safeguarded	охранять
study	studied	studied	Учиться изучать
suspect	suspected	suspected	подозревать
want	wanted	wanted	хотеть , желать

Неправильные глаголы

be	was, were	been	быть
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
break	broke	broken	нарушать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
deal	dealt	dealt	иметь дело
do	did	done	делать
dream	dreamt	dreamt	мечтать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	управлять, вести
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
find	found	found	находить
fight	fought	fought	бороться
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти, ехать
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
keep	kept	kept	держать

know	knew	known	знать
learn	learned	learnt	учить
leave	left	left	оставлять
make	made	made	делать
meet	met	met	встречать
read	read	read	читать
say	said	said	сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
send	sent	sent	посылать
show	showed	shown	показывать
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить
steal	stole	stolen	воровать
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	обучать
tell	told	told	рассказать
think	thought	thought	думать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
wear	wore	worn	носить
win	won	won	выигрывать
write	wrote	written	писать

Ex.9. Образуйте Past Simple от следующих глаголов, прочтите и переведите их, запомните:

Правильные глаголы (v+ed):

work, help, pass, search, finish, establish, develop; study, enter, join, serve, prepare, use, train, mater, obtain, carry, perform, receive, solve, interview, accuse, describe, play, identify, maintain, learn; translate, graduate, appoint, want, depend, participate, include, prevent, investigate, detect, conduct, reconstruct, interrogate, suspect, visit, collect.

Неправильные глаголы (2 форма по таблице):

Ex.10. Выучите 3 формы:

be, go, do, get, have, dream, deal, can, give, take, know, read, see, speak, choose, spend, come, meet, become, send, begin, tell, spend, fight, hear, make, write, build, leave.

Ex.11. Прочтите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на:

а) отрицательную форму глагола-сказуемого.

Вспомните правило:

(подлежащее) +	(did not) +	(1 форма смыслового глагола)
----------------	-------------	------------------------------

1. I did not have much work yesterday. 2. I did not go to the institute. 3. I did not do my home work. 4. I did not read special literature. 5. I did not meet my friends. 6. I did not get up early. 7. I did not study yesterday because it was Sunday. 8. I did not go in for sports.

б) вопросительную форму глагола-сказуемого:

(did) +	(подлежащее) +	(1 форма смыслового глагола)
---------	----------------	------------------------------

1. Did you study last year? 2. Did you serve in the army? 3. Did you enter the institute last summer? 4. Did you become a first year student in September? 5. Did you come to Krasnodar last summer?

в) краткие ответы на общие вопросы:

1. Did you go in for sports when you studied at school? Yes, I did. 2. Did you dream of becoming a lawyer two years ago? No, I did not. 3. Who helped you to prepare for entrance exams? My teachers did. 4. Did you have practical lessons in the morning? Yes, I did. 5. Did you visit your friends last night? No, I did not.

г) специальные вопросы:

1. When did you become a student? 2. Where did you live before you entered the Institute? 3. When did you have your English test? 4. What did you do yesterday? 5. Why didn't you come on time?

Ex.12. Составьте, прочитайте и переведите предложения:

подлежащее	сказуемое + дополнение или обстоятельство места	обстоятельство времени
I (he, she, it, we, you, they) My friend	studied at the academy played tennis served in the army prepared for exams entered the institute mastered many subjects	yesterday last year (month, week, summer, winter)
My parents	graduated from the academy	
The investigator	worked in the police came to Krasnodar	a year ago the other day
The expert	became a student started work met many friends	when I (he, she) studied

I (he, she, it, we, you, they) did not Did I (he, she, ; it, we, you, they) When did Where What Why How	acquired knowledge helped me to study, used skills and abilities, received education, carried out research obtained information became an investigator continued education searched the crime scene collected evidence interrogated suspects and accused interviewed witnesses study at the Krasnodar University etc. came to Krasnodar I (he, she, it) we, you they studied at the University? Who came to Krasnodar? etc.		after the university last year etc. last year? study at the University? come to Krasnodar? etc.

БУДУЩЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ

The Future Simple Tense

Если нужно сообщить о действии или действиях, которые совершатся или будут совершаться в будущем, употребляется простое будущее время — The Simple Future Tense . Это время может обозначать как однократное, так и повторяющееся действие. Simple Future переводится на русский язык будущим временем глагола совершенного или несовершенного вида, в зависимости от смысла предложения.

Формы этого времени образуются с помощью вспомогательных глаголов: shall для 1-го лица единственного и множественного числа и will для 2-го и 3-го лиц и инфинитива основного глагола без « to ».

Утвердительная форма:

I shall		work	He, she, it, will		work
We shall			You will		
			They will		

Сокращенные формы в разговорной речи: I'll, we'll, he'll, she'll, it'll, you'll, they'll ...

В отрицательной форме частица **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

I (we) shall not work.

He (she, it, you, they) will not work.

Сокращенные формы: I (we) shan't . He (she, it, you, they) won't.

В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим:

Shall I (we) work? ;

Will he (she, it, you, they) work?

В современном английском разговорном языке существует тенденция употреблять для выражения будущего только один вспомогательный глагол will во всех лицах.

Обычно Simple Future употребляется с обстоятельственными словами: tonight — сегодня вечером, tomorrow — завтра, next year (week, summer, month) — в будущем году (на будущей неделе, будущим летом, в будущем месяце), in two days — через два дня и т. п., а также с придаточными предложениями времени с союзами when, as soon as и т. п. Краткие ответы строятся по общему правилу. Simple Future не употребляется в придаточных предложениях времени и условия, которые вводятся союзами while, when, as soon as, after, before, till/until, if, unless. В этих случаях вместо Simple Future употребляется форма Simple Present, которая на русский язык переводится глаголом в будущем времени.

When I become a student I shall live in the hostel. Когда я стану студентом, я буду жить в общежитии.

If receive a letter from my friend I shall answer it at once. Если я получу письмо от своего друга, я отвечу на него сразу.

КОНСТРУКЦИЯ TO BE GOING + INFINITIVE

Когда мы говорим, что намереваемся сделать что-то в ближайшем будущем, что решили уже сделать что-то, запланировали, мы употребляем конструкцию to be going + Infinitive:

I am going to work.

I am going to read.

I am going — в этом случае имеет значение «собираюсь, намереваюсь, запланировал».

We are going to have an English examination soon.

У нас скоро будет экзамен по английскому языку.

I am going to participate in the concert tonight.

Я намереваюсь участвовать в концерте сегодня вечером.

He is going to be here in half an hour.

Он приедет сюда через полчаса.

В разговорной речи при обращении ко 2-му лицу форма *will + infinitive + please* употребляется в значении повелительного наклонения (вежливая форма) и означает просьбу.

Will you, please, give me the pen?

Shall I (we)? На русский язык переводится инфинитивным предложением:

Shall I read? Мне читать? — Yes, please.

Shall we wait for you? Вас подождать? — Yes, do, please.

Shall I open the window?

Shall I read this passage?

Вопрос включает в себя предложение, совет сделать что-то, вопрос о необходимости совершить действие.

В официальной письменной речи глагол *shall* часто имеет модальное значение долженствования.

The police officer shall
perform his duties properly.
образом.

Полицейский должен выполнять
свои обязанности надлежащим

Спряжение глагола *to detect* — расследовать в Simple Future

Лицо	Утвердительная форма +	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма ?
<i>Единственное число</i>			
1 л. 3 л.	I shall detect He She will detect It	I shall not (shan't) detect He will not detect She (won't) It	Shall I detect? Will he she detect? it
<i>Множественное число</i>			
1 л. 2 л. 3 л.	We shall detect You will detect They will detect	We shall not (shan't) detect You will not (won't) detect They	Shall we detect? Will you detect? Will they detect?

Примеры:

I shall have practical lessons tomorrow. Next year the students will master investigative actions. We shall not take written examinations, only oral ones. He will not work at a law enforcement office next year because he is a student. Will you have practical lessons tomorrow? Yes, we shall.	У меня будут практические занятия завтра. В следующем году студенты будут изучать следственные действия. Мы не будем сдавать письменные экзамены, только устные. Он не будет работать в правоохранительном учреждении в следующем году, так как он студент. У вас будут практические занятия завтра? Да.
--	---

When will the teacher come?
He will come soon.

Когда придет преподаватель?
Он скоро придет.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UK

Education after 16 is voluntary in the United Kingdom. Students, who live in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland must take at the age of 16 the examinations for General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). In Scotland students receive the Scottish Certificate of Education. After this exam students can choose to stay in school or attend colleges of further education.

British universities are self-governing and are guaranteed academic independence. Funding for education and research is provided by funding councils set up by Parliament. The number of universities jumped in 1992 when polytechnics and some other higher education establishments were given the right to become universities. By the end of 1994, there were some 90 universities, almost half of them former polytechnics, including the Open University.

Many of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge universities were founded in the 12th and 13th centuries. All other universities in Britain were founded in 19th and 20th centuries. The Open University, based in Milton Keynes, England was founded in 1969. It uses extension techniques of correspondence courses, television and radio programmes, and video cassettes, supported by local study centres and residential summer schools, to provide higher education opportunities to a wide variety of people.

During the 1960s there was a significant increase in the number of new universities, reflecting a fast growth in student numbers which was made possible by an expansion in grant facilities. During the 1980s, an expansion in higher education places led to another large jump in student numbers. In the 1992-1993 academic year there were more than 1,4 million students in full – or part-time higher education in Great Britain, compared with just under 850,000 a decade earlier. About one quarter of young people are in higher education in England, Wales, and Scotland; one third in Northern Ireland. About 90 per cent of students get state grants to cover tuition fees and living costs.

The size of the grant is determined by parents' income. Since the late 1980s, however, grants have been frozen; students can apply for a student loan.

Vocabulary

Voluntary - добровольное

Attend - посещать

Self-governing - самоуправляемый

Funding - финансирование

Funding councils - советы по финансированию

To set up - основывать

Significant - значительный

Polytechnics - политехнические институты

Extension techniques - технологии дистанционного обучения

To reflect - отражать

Parents income - доход родителей

Student loan - студенческий заём

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

There are more than forty universities in Britain, of which 36 are in England, 8 in Scotland, 2 in Northern Ireland and 1 in Wales. The two oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. These date from the Middle Ages. Oxford is the oldest of these two universities, it is more philosophical, classical, theological. The history of Oxford began in 1249, that of Cambridge – in 1348. Among the English universities Oxford and Cambridge have a special eminence, and they are different from the others.

English had no other universities, apart from Oxford and Cambridge, until the nineteenth century. The universities which were founded between 1850 and 1930, including London University, are known as redbrick universities (they were called so because that was the favourable building material of the time). They are in London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Nottingham, etc. The division between Oxford and Redbrick is sharp. The division is essentially a class one. Redbrick universities were built to provide liberal education for the poorer boys and to give technological training. Oxford and Cambridge graduates scorned them.

The universities which were founded after the Second World War are called «the new universities». They are in Staffordshire, Kent, Essex, Lancaster, Sussex, York. Some of them quickly became popular because of their modern approach to university courses.

All British Universities are private institutions. Every university is independent, autonomous and responsible only to its own governing council. Although they all receive financial support from the state, the Department of Education and Science has no control over their regulations, curriculum, examinations, appointment of staff, or the way they spend money. The number and type of faculties differ from university to university. Each university decides each year how many students it supposes to admit. The admission to universities is by examination or selection (interviews). The students receive grant. They have to pay fees and living costs but every student may receive from the local authority of the place where he lives personal grant which is enough to pay lodging and food – unless his parents are rich. Most students take jobs in summer for about six weeks, but they do not normally do outside work during the academic session.

Students who pass examinations at the end of three or four years of study get Bachelor's degree. The first postgraduate degree is normally that of Master conferred for a thesis based on at least one year's fulltime work. Universities are centres of research and many postgraduates are engaged in research for higher degree, usually Doctorates.

The British government does not think to build more new universities. There is a tendency to expand the older ones. The most interesting innovation is Open University.

Answer the following questions:

1. Is education after 16 voluntary in United Kingdom?
2. What document do the students receive at the age of 16?
3. Are the British universities self-governing?
4. What universities are the oldest in Britain?
5. When was the significant increase in the number of universities in Great Britain?
6. How many students get state grants?

Ex.1. Read the international words and guess their meaning.

Mind the stress.

'history	'popular	phi'losophy	,techno'logical
'course	'special	au'tonomous	e,xami'nation
'session	'private	se'lection	,inno'vation
'interview	'normal	de'partment	,edu'cation
'student	'liberal	fi'nance	,uni'versity
'centre	'modern	ma'terial	,insti'tution
'faculty	'interesting	the'ology	,theo'logical

Ex.2. Memorize the following pairs of derivatives.

N → Adj	V → N
finance – financial	divide – division
philosophy – philosophical	educate – education
theology – theological	found – foundation
technology – technological	decide – decision
history – historical	regulate – regulation
education – educational	examine – examination
difference – different	appoint – appointment
independence – independent	govern – government
autonomy – autonomous	pay – payment

Ex.3. Transform as in the models:

Model 1: to educate people – education of people

To found the university, to regulate the studies, to examine students, to appoint the tutors;

Model 2: degree of a bachelor – bachelor's degree

degree of a master, life of the students, parents of students, the report of the scientist;

Model 3: Department of Education – Education Department

centres of research, colleges of the University, history of Oxford, faculty of Law.

Ex.4. Match English and Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. higher education | a. получать стипендию |
| 2. private institutions | b. местные власти |
| 3. university curriculum | c. Учебный триместр |
| 4. to receive grants | d. сдать экзамены |
| 5. local authority | e. учебный план университета |
| 6. academic session | f. высшее образование |
| 7. to pass exams | g. Научно-исследовательский центр |
| 8. research centre | h. частные учебные заведения |

Ex.5. Choose the right word:

1. Oxford is ... of all British universities.
a) the youngest b) the oldest c) the poorest
2. All British universities are ... institutions.
a) state b) old c) private
- 3) The... to the Universities is examination or selection.
a) admission b) regulation c) innovation
4. Most students take ... in summer for about six weeks.
a) exams b) job c) accommodation
5. The students ... grants.
a) spend b) receive c) pay

Ex.6. Complete the sentences:

1. The oldest Universities in Britain are 2. There is a sharp division between 3. New universities became popular because 4. Every university is independent, and responsible only to 5. Students who pass exams after three or four years of studies get 6. There is a tendency to expand

Ex.7. Insert the right word:

(British, Oxford, Britain, Oxford and Cambridge, Open University)

There are 47 universities in The oldest universities are The history of ... began in 1249. These two universities are different from all other ... universities. Redbrick universities were built to give technological training. ... universities are private institutions, but they receive financial support from the state. The British government does not think to build new universities. The most interesting innovation is

Ex.8. Mark the statements that are true.

1. All British universities are private institutions. 2. The admission to the university is by examination or selection. 3. The Department of Education and Science controls appointment of staff. 4. The number and type of faculties is the same at all British universities. 5. Students never work in summer, they work during the academic year. 6. The first postgraduate degree is that of Master. 7. Universities are centres of research.

Ex. 9. Answer the questions on the text:

1. How many universities are there in Great Britain?
2. What are the oldest British universities?
3. What Redbrick universities can you name?
4. Why did "the new universities" quickly become popular?
5. All British universities are private institutions, aren't they?
6. What university degrees do you know?
7. Are universities centers of research?

Ex.10. Make a short summary of the text. Do it according to the following plan:

1. The title of the text is...
2. The text is devoted to...
3. It consists of...
4. The first passage deals with...
5. The second (third, forth, etc.) passage deals with...
6. The main idea of the text is....

Ex.11. Translate into English:

1. В возрасте 16 лет каждый житель Великобритании обязан сдать экзамены на получение Сертификата о среднем образовании.
2. Экзамены продвинутого уровня являются необходимым требованием для поступления в университет.
3. Британские университеты являются полностью самоуправляемыми.

4. В 1992 году политехническим институтам было предоставлено право стать университетами.
5. Открытый университет, широко известный своими технологиями дистанционного обучения, был основан в 1969 году.
6. В 60-е годы в Соединённом королевстве наметился значительный рост числа университетов.
7. Размер гранта на обучение определяется исходя из дохода родителей.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE USA.

1. Higher education in America is provided by¹ colleges and universities. The main difference between a college and a university is that the latter is a collection of colleges each of which specializes in a different field.
2. American colleges and universities are either private or public. There are nearly 1900 institutes of higher learning in America. Roughly one-third are state institutions, 1,200 are private ones. Only about half of the school children graduate from high school in America and receive a high school diploma. College is getting more expensive every year. Not all American families can afford universities education.
3. The American high school offers a wide variety of courses. In the same school a student can specialize in economics, in chemistry and physics, Latin and humanities, or in automobile mechanics. During the four-year high school program, the student studies four or five major subjects per year. In addition the students usually have classes in physical education, music and art. The first two years are a continuation of secondary education; then a student begins an intensive study of his special field. If a student fails a course, he repeats only that course and not the work of the entire year.
4. Students are classified as freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors. A freshman is a first year student; a sophomore - a second year student; a junior - a third year student; and senior - a fourth year student. All students who have graduated from the senior class and who continue studies at a university are classified as advanced students or graduate students.
5. At the conclusion of studies a college or university grants a bachelor's degree; after one or two additional years of studies – a master's degree. The highest academic degree is the Doctor of Science. It may take a number of years to complete the original research work necessary to obtain this degree.
6. College prepares the student for two things: either graduate studies, leading to a Master's or Doctor's degree, or a job immediately after graduation. The majority of college graduates have to apply to public and private employment agencies to get any job, which is not an easy thing.

Notes:

is provide by – зд. осуществляется

Students are classified as ... - Студентов подразделяют на ...

either ... or – либо ... либо

Выполнение лексических упражнений :

Ex.1. Repeat after the speaker; specialize; private ; roughly; expensive; variety; specialize; chemistry; automobile; mechanics; major; advanced; bachelor; research; immediately; majority; agency.

Ex.2. Translate the following words into English: осуществляется; различие; специализируется; частный; государственный; заканчивать университет; получают диплом; большое разнообразие курсов; гуманитарные предметы; потерпеть неудачу; второкурсник; третьекурсник; студент четвертого курса; курс повышенного типа для продолжающих обучение; бакалавр; степень кандидата наук.

Ex.3. Memorize synonyms: complete - finish, end; public - state; learning - education; receive - get; offer - suggest; propose; wide - broad; freshman - first year student; sophomore - second year student; junior - third year student; senior - fourth year student.

Ex.4. Choose the right word:

1. All American universities are ... institutions.
a) state b) old c) private
- 2) The... to the Universities is examination or selection.
a) admission b) regulation c) innovation
3. Most students take ... in summer for about six weeks.
a) exams b) job c) accommodation
4. The students ... grants.
a) spend b) receive c) pay

Ex.5. Memorize antonyms: majority - minority; employment - unemployment ;increase - decrease ; private - public; difficult - easy; regular - irregular; graduate - enter; wide - narrow; profitable - unprofitable; fail - pass.

Ex.6. Complete the following sentences:

Higher education in America is provided...

The main difference between a college and a university is that...

The American high school offers...

Students are classified as....

At the conclusion of studies of a college or...
College prepares the student for two things...

Ex.7. Answer the following questions:

1. How many institutes of higher learning are there in America?
2. Are there private and state colleges in the USA?
3. Is education getting more expensive every year?
4. When does a student begin an intensive study of his special field?
5. The highest academic degree is Doctor of Science, isn't it?

Higher education in Russia.

New words:

Institution	- учреждение
Cover	- охватывать
Professional training	- профессиональное обучение
Science	- наука
Research	- исследование
Private	- частный
Consolidation	- укрупнение
Merge into	- сливаться, объединяться
Declaration	- декларация
Degree	- степень
Postgraduate	- послевузовский
Entitle	- иметь право

Text1. Higher education in Russia.

There are three kinds of higher education institutions in Russia: universities, academies and institutes. University covers a wide range of fields of study. They conduct fundamental and applied researches in a wide spectrum of sciences.

Academy differs from the university by a narrower spectrum of specialties connected with a particular industry, e.g. Agriculture Academy, Academy of Economics. Academies also conduct research activity.

The status of an Institute requires teaching of at least one discipline. Institutes mainly offer the professional training e.g. Institute of International affairs and Law of the Novosibirsk State Academy of Economics and Management. There are state educational institutions and private ones in our country. All of them are regulated by the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation

According to the statistics for the period of 1991 – 1996 the number of universities increased 6 times, and academies – in more than 30 times.

The trend for consolidation began in 2006 when state universities and colleges of Rostov – on – Don, Taganrog and other southern towns merged into Southern Federal University .

In 2003 Russia co-signed the Bologna Declaration. According to this Declaration there are two levels of higher education:

- Basic higher education (4 years) leading to the Bachelor's degree, the first university level degree.
- Postgraduate higher education (5-6 years or more). After two years students get a Master's degree. After graduating, students can continue to study toward a doctoral degree: Candidate of Science Degree and Doctor of science Degree .

Many Russian universities also offer distance education and provide courses for working professionals for specific professional needs.

The academic year lasts from 1 September to Mid June everywhere, with long summer vacations from July 1st to August 31.

Entrance examinations are held in July and August. The applicants must have a Secondary Education Certificate , they are to pass the entrance examinations successfully.

NEW WORDS.

Professional education	– профессиональное образование
To train	– обучать
A graduate	– выпускник
Pre-service	– до службы
Department	– отделение
Correspondence department	– заочное отделение
Refresher courses	– курсы повышения
Men-in-command	– командный состав
To move up the promotional ladder	– продвигаться по служебной лестнице
An applicant	– абитуриент
Entrance examination	– вступительные экзамены
To pass examination	– сдавать экзамены
According to regulation	– согласно уставу
A trainee	– обучающийся
To wear uniform	– носить форму
Master of Science	– кандидат наук
Assistant-professor	– доцент
Up-to-date	– современный
Lecture hall	– лекционный зал
Gymnasium	– спортивный зал
Firing range	– стрелковый тир
To get a diploma	– получать диплом
Tutorials	– занятия под руководством преподавателя

To be engaged in	— заниматься ч-л
To be at one's disposal	— быть в ч-л распоряжении
Bachelor's degree	- степень бакалавра
Master's degree	- степень магистра
To take postgraduate courses	- поступить в аспирантуру

Ex.1 Repeat after the speaker:

Conduct fundamental and applied researches ; wide spectrum of sciences, specialties; discipline; require; southern towns; certificate, successfully.

Ex. 2 Translate into Russian:

Conduct fundamental and applied researches, requires teaching; merged into...; basic higher education; postgraduate education; offer distance education; provide courses for public and specific needs; summer vacations.

Ex. 3 Translate into English:

Три типа высших учебных заведений; проводить фундаментальные и прикладные исследования; частные и государственные; согласно статистике; базовое высшее образование; послевузовское образование; получить степень бакалавра: дистанционное обучение; абитуриенты; сдать вступительные экзамены успешно.

Ex. 4 Answer the questions:

1. What kinds of higher education in Russia do you know?
2. What is the main difference between an university, a college and an academy?
3. Are there private and state educational institutions?
4. When did Russia cosign the Bologna Declaration?
5. What levels of higher education do you know?
6. What are the requirements for entering the Krasnodar University?

Text 2. Read and translate the text.

MY UNIVERSITY.

Our University was founded in 1977. Initially it was a special, militia school for working militiamen. In 1994 it became an Institute and then an Academy of the Interior. Nowadays it is one of the Universities in the system of law enforcement professional education in Russia. Our University trains detectives, investigators, psychologists etc. for Krasnodar and Krasnodar region. But our graduates work in all police services. Like in all other colleges of the Interior there are two kinds of training police personal there: in service and pre-service training. There are two departments at our University - the day department

and the correspondence department. There are also refresher courses for veterans of police service, mostly men in command who are going to move up the promotion ladder.

In order to enter the Krasnodar University an applicant must pass the entrance examinations successfully.

There are routine regulations at our University which all the students are to keep up with. According to the regulations the trainees are to wear a police uniform because they are future police officers.

The cadets of our University have all conditions for getting a good education. There are many law enforcement experts of great practical experience, Doctors of Law, professors, Masters of Law, assistant-professors etc. They are doing their best to give the police cadets professional specialization and general and cultural education.

There are many specially equipped classrooms, up-to-date laboratories, lecture-halls, gymnasiums, libraries, computer classrooms, a firing range which are effective for proper training. There are big conference halls, a complex of sport facilities.

The term of training at the Krasnodar University of the Interior is five years. The cadets study many different subjects such as: Social Sciences, Psychology, Theory of State and Law, History of State and Law, Fundamentals of Medicine, Civil and Criminal Law, foreign languages, etc. The student gradually going through freshman, sophomore, junior and senior years of intensive law enforcement professional training and getting a diploma of a lawyer or a psychologist for law enforcement organs.

Every day the students have lectures, seminars, tutorials, practical exercises. After classes the cadets can be engaged in sports, can have scientific societies, various clubs.

There are comfortable student hostels with all modern conveniences. A shop, a snack bar, post office, medical services, are at our cadets disposal. Our University is the best one in Russia.

Answer the following questions:

1. When was our University founded?
2. What kind of educational establishment is our University?
3. Who trains the cadets of our University?
4. How many departments are there at our University? What are they?
5. Is there any selection system for the applicants to the Krasnodar University?
6. What are the requirements for cadets of the Krasnodar University?
7. Do the cadets have all conditions for getting a good education? What are they?
8. What subjects do cadets study at our University?
9. What is the term of training at the Krasnodar University?
10. What facilities are there at our University?
11. What are the cadets engaged in during their working day?

Ех.2. Скажите, что вы или каждый слушатель должен: (should, must, have to, be to) :

To meet one's tutor, to take lectures, to attend lectures and seminars, to pass the examinations successfully, to take part in scientific work, to get knowledge of many special subjects, to become a skilled lawyer, to read out the essay, to discuss the article with the tutor, to come to the institute at 8.30 a.m.

Ех.3. Прочтите каждое предложение и постарайтесь произнести его ещё раз на память:

1. The Krasnodar University trains (работников уголовного розыска и следователей, психологов, экономистов для правоохранительных органов Краснодарского края.)
2. There are four faculties (в Краснодарском университете МВД.)
5. In order to become a freshman of our University an applicant (должен сдать вступительные экзамены успешно).
6. There are many Doctors of Law, professors, experts of great practical experience (которые делают всё возможное, чтобы дать слушателям профессиональные навыки).
7. After graduating from the University our graduates get (диплом юриста, психолога и т.д. и становятся лейтенантами полиции).
8. After classes our students can (заниматься спортом, работать в научных кружках, различных клубах).
9. Very often our cadets patrol the streets in the evenings (поддерживают общественный порядок в Краснодаре.)
10. (Хорошо оборудованные аудитории, лаборатории) provide necessary conditions for effective training of our students.

Ех.4. Задайте своему товарищу вопросы:

1. Где ты учишься? 2. Кого готовит Краснодарский университет МВД? 3. Сколько лет учатся в университете? 4. Какие требования для того, чтобы поступить в университет МВД? 5. Каковы условия для учебы в университете? 6. Какой диплом получает выпускник университета? 7. Какие основные предметы изучают курсанты? 8. В вашем университете есть спортзал? 9. Какие иностранные языки изучают в университете? 10. Занимаются ли курсанты научной работой?

Text3. Read and translate the text.

Higher Education in Russia

Russia's higher education system started with the foundation of the universities in Moscow and St. Petersburg in the middle of the 18th century. The system was

constructed similar to that of Germany. In Soviet times all of the population in Russia had at least a secondary education. The right to education is stated in the constitution of the Russian Federation. It's ensured by compulsory secondary schools, vocational schools and higher education establishments. It is also ensured by the development of extramural and evening courses and the system of state scholarships and grants. After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go into higher education. All applicants must take competitive exams. Higher education institutions, that is institutes or universities, offer a 5-years' programme of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields. Due to great demands of the international educational organizations, the system of education in Russia began to change over the past years. Universities began transitioning to a system similar to that of Britain and the USA: 4 years for the Bachelor's degree and 2 years for a Master's degree (postgraduate higher education which is equivalent to a Master's Degree (M.Sc, M.A.)) in the US or Western Europe. The Bachelor's degree programmes last for at least 4 years of full-time university-level study. The programmes are elaborated in accordance with the State Educational Standards which regulate almost 80% of their content. The other 20% are elaborated by the university itself. The programmes include professional and special courses in Science, the Humanities and Social-economic disciplines, professional training, completion of a research paper/project and passing of State final exams. Having obtained the Bachelor's degree, students may apply to enter 1 the Master's programme or continue their studies in the framework of the Specialist Diploma programmes. The Bachelor's degree is awarded after defending a Diploma project prepared under the guidance of a supervisor and passing the final exams. Holders of the Bachelor's degree are admitted to enter the Specialist Diploma and Master's degree programmes. Access to these programmes is competitive. The Master's degree is awarded after successful completion of two-years' full-time study.

Students must carry out a one-year research including practice and prepare and defend a thesis which constitutes an original contribution and sit for final examinations. Nowadays as the system of higher education in Russia is going through a transitional period, the universities are still in the process of these changes; some of them offer the new system of education while others still work according to the prior 5-year system.

1. Find in the text the words or phrases which mean the same as:

система высшего образования; среднее образование; защитить диплом (дипломную работу); заочная и вечерняя формы образования; государственные экзамены; профессиональные курсы; точные (естественные) науки; практика; выпускные экзамены; завершение, окончание; специальные курсы; академические предметы.

2. Find in the text the synonyms to the following words:

to begin; to continue ; disciplines; basis; thanks to; to be the same; research project ; guidance ; to suggest.

3. Find in the text the antonyms to the following words: to start; exclusive; equivalent; to fail an exam; to graduate .

4. Choose among the words in parentheses the one that corresponds to the text above to complete the sentences:

1. Russia's higher education system started with the foundation of the universities in Moscow and St. Petersburg ____ of the 18th century. 2 (a. at the beginning; b. in the middle; c. at the end) 2. The pursuit of higher education was and still is considered to be very _____. (a. modern; b. fashionable; c. prestigious) 3. The right to education is stated in the ____ of the Russian Federation. (a. regulations; b. laws; c. constitution) 4. Education in Russia is ____ up to the 9th form inclusive. (a. free of charge; b. recommended; c. compulsory) 5. Institutes or universities offer 5-years ____ of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields. (a. course; b. programme; c. plan) 6. The system of education in Russia began ____ over the past years. (a. to change; b. to make experiments; c. to research) 7. The Bachelor's degree is ____ after defending a Diploma project. (a. presided; b. given; c. awarded) 8. The Master's degree is awarded after completion of ____ years' full-time study. (a. three; b. two; c. four) 9. Nowadays the universities are still in the ____ of these changes. (a. process; b. state; c. system)

5. Give Russian equivalents to the following word combinations:

Continuing/further education; university education; all-round education; compulsory education; classical education; vocational training/education; technical education; many-sided education; school education; to educate, to provide an education; free education; special education; secondary education; general education; liberal education; elementary education, primary education.

1.

6. Give English equivalents to the following word combinations:

Забота об образовании; право на образование; система государственных стипендий и грантов; программа подготовки; профессиональные и специальные курсы; доступ к программам; присуждать степень; успешное окончание; переходный период; работать в соответствии с чем-либо.

WRITING.

1. Употребите данные предложения в прошедшем и будущем времени.

Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную форму.

1. I am a student of the Krasnodar University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
2. There are many classrooms, libraries, lecture halls at our University.

3. We study many subjects: Theory of State and Law, History of State and La, foreign languages, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Criminalistics and so on.

2.Переведите на английский.

1. В нашем университете 2 библиотеки - общая и специальная, 2 читальных зала.
2. Интересно, что ты будешь делать завтра вечером?
3. Зимой мы будем сдавать 7 зачетов и два экзамена.
4. Я написал реферат по дисциплине «Теория государства и права» на прошлой неделе.
5. Наше занятие по английскому языку всегда начинается с рапорта дежурного.
6. Курсанты нашего университета прибыли из разных республик, больших и маленьких городов и сел.
7. После занятий мы обедаем и готовим задание на самоподготовку на следующий день.
8. Твой брат учился в нашем университете?
9. Какой твой любимый предмет ?
10. Мы не будущие гражданские юристы. Мы будущие офицеры правоохранительных органов.
11. Он сделал несколько ошибок в тексте.
12. Он сказал об этом кому-нибудь?
13. Я видел кого-то в спортзале.
12. Мой брат старше меня на 4 года.
14. Он живет где-то недалеко от Краснодара.
15. Он хочет поговорить с тобой.

UNIT 4

I. Грамматика. Grammar and exercises.

Типы вопросов.

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

II. Лексика для запоминания. Vocabulary.

III. Тексты. "Great Britain". "United States of America".

IV. Письменные упражнения. Writing.

I. ТИПЫ ВОПРОСОВ.

В зависимости от характера вопроса различаются два основных подтипа: общие вопросы и специальные вопросы. Кроме того, существуют еще альтернативные вопросы и вопросы-переспросы (расчлененные вопросы).

ОБЩИЕ ВОПРОСЫ — вопросы ко всему предложению. Требуют либо утвердительного ответа **yes**, либо отрицательного ответа **no**. Ответ может быть краткий и полный. Часто употребляются сокращенные формы.

Общий вопрос начинается со вспомогательного глагола. При переводе к сказуемому можно добавить частицу «ли». В кратком ответе употребляется тот же вспомогательный глагол, что и в вопросе.

Do you read English journals?	— Yes, I do. — No, I don't.
Читаете ли вы английские журналы?	— Да. — Нет.
Does he study English?	— Yes, he does. — No, he doesn't.
Изучает ли он английский?	— Да. — Нет.
Did he examine the crime scene yesterday?	— Yes, he did. — No, he didn't.
Он вчера осмотрел место преступления?	— Да. — Нет.
Will you study German next year?	— Yes, I will. — No, I won't.
Вы будете изучать немецкий в будущем году?	— Да. — Нет.

В общих вопросах употребляется вопросительно-отрицательная форма сказуемого. Она передает удивление и, скорее, утверждение, чем отрицание. При переводе можно использовать: «Разве ... не», «Неужели» и т. д.

Don't you know him?	Разве вы не знаете его?
Haven't you seen the witness?	Неужели вы не видели свидетеля?

СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ — вопросы к отдельным членам предложения. Они всегда начинаются с вопросительного слова.

Например:

when — когда

why — зачем, почему

who — кто

where — где, куда, откуда

what — что

При постановке специального вопроса к подлежащему сохраняется порядок слов утвердительного предложения, в котором подлежащее заменяется вопросительными словами **who** (кто?) или **what** (что?).

Вспомогательный глагол не требуется.

Who will come here? — He will. — Кто придет сюда? — Он.

Who saw the film? — I did. — Кто видел фильм? — Я.

Схема вопросов к подлежащему

Подлежащее (специальное вопросительное слово)	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
Who	is		at the hospital?
Who	studies	English?	
Who	helps	you?	
What	is		on the table?
What	helps	you?	
What method			

АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ состоят из двух общих вопросов, выражающих альтернативу (выбор между двумя возможностями) и соединенных союзом “**or**”. Они всегда требуют полного ответа. Причем, если вспомогательные глаголы одинаковы в обоих общих вопросах, то во втором общем вопросе могут быть опущены подлежащее и вспомогательный глагол.

Например:

Do you read English papers **or** do you read German papers?

Do you read English or German papers?

Are you a postgraduate or do you study at an institute?

РАСЧЛЕНЕННЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ (вопросы-переспросы)

Их цель — узнать, разделяет ли собеседник высказанную точку зрения.

Состоят из утверждения или отрицания, после которого стоит запятая, затем переспрос, обычно в форме местоимения и вспомогательного глагола (в краткой форме). Причем если само предложение утвердительно, то переспрос отрицателен, а если само предложение отрицательно, то переспрос утвердителен.

Обычно употребляется сокращенная форма глагола.

Например:

You study English, don't you?

Вы изучаете английский, не так ли?

Peter doesn't speak German, does he?

The child can walk, can't he?

Схема вопросов ко всем членам предложения, кроме подлежащего

Специальное вопросительное слово	Вспомога- тельный глагол	Подле- жащее	Сказуемое (смысло- вой глагол)	До- полне- ние	Обстоя- тельство
When Where Why What How How many + ис- числяемое сущест- вительное во мн. числе How much + не- исчисляемое су- ществительное What + существи- тельное Whose+сущест- вительное	am is are was were	Сущест- витель- ное или место- имение в имени- тельном падеже	а) существительное б) прилагательное в) причастие на- стоящего времени г) причастие про- шедшего времени д) инфинитив		
	have has had		а) существительное б) причастие про- шедшего времени основа глагола		
	shall will can (could) may (might) must should would		основа глагола		
	do does did				

Where is your notebook?

How many persons are there in your family?

What colour is your bag?

Whose pen is it?

Модальные глаголы (Modal Verbs).

Модальные глаголы выражают не само действие, а отношение к нему (возможность, необходимость его свершения), поэтому они никогда не употребляются самостоятельно, за ними всегда должен следовать смысловой глагол, выраженный инфинитивом без частицы **“to”**.

Модальные глаголы - недостаточные глаголы, т.к. они не имеют некоторых форм, например инфинитива, не изменяются по лицам (то есть в 3-м л. ед. числа настоящего времени не принимают окончания **–s**), не имеют формы будущего времени, не употребляются со вспомогательными глаголами, не образуют **“-ing”**-форм и не имеют наклонения. Вопросительная форма модальных глаголов образуется вынесением этих глаголов на первое место перед подлежащим. Отрицательная форма образуется добавлением отрицательной частицы **“not”** к модальному глаголу (часто имеют сокращенную форму).

Основные модальные глаголы — **can, must, may** — имеют различные оттенки в значении.

Глагол **“can”** выражает:

а) физическую или умственную способность

I can speak English. Я могу (умею) говорить по-английски.

He can swim. Он умеет плавать.

I can give you the book tomorrow. Я могу дать тебе книгу завтра.

б) разрешение

You can't take this book. Тебе нельзя брать эту книгу.

в) вероятность

He can be late. Он может опоздать.

Could обычно рассматривается как форма прошедшего времени от глагола **can** но иногда он употребляется в сослагательном наклонении, выражает меньшую степень вероятности.

Выражает:

а) физическую или умственную способность в прошлом

I couldn't speak English some years ago. Я не мог (не умел) говорить по-английски несколько лет тому назад.

He could swim when he was a schoolboy. Он умел плавать, когда был школьником.

б) вероятность, возможность

You could speak English better if you studied. Вы могли бы (вероятно) говорить по-английски лучше, если бы занимались.

в) вежливую просьбу

Could you tell me the time, please. Скажите, пожалуйста (не могли бы вы сказать), который час.

Глагол **must** выражает:

а) необходимость, обязанность, категоричность

The student must follow the teacher's advice.

Студент должен следовать совету учителя.

The text must be translated.

Текст должен быть переведен.

Must I help him?

Я должен помочь ему?

Глагол **must** не имеет формы прошедшего времени. Отрицательная форма глагола **must not (mustn't)** выражает категорическое запрещение.

Drivers must not move when green light is on.

Водители не должны ехать на красный свет.

б) вероятность

He must come.

Он, вероятно (наверняка), придет.

Глагол **may** выражает:

а) разрешение

May I see an officer? — Yes, you may.

— Можно мне (могу я) увидеть офицера? — Да.

б) вероятность в настоящем или будущем

The officer may come any moment.

Офицер может прийти в любой момент.

Might обычно рассматривается как форма прошедшего времени от глагола **may**.

Выражает:

а) разрешение или возможность в прошлом

He said I might take the book.

Он сказал, что я могу (мне можно) взять книгу.

б) меньшую степень вероятности совершения действия, чем глагол **may** (употребляется в сослагательном наклонении)

Cigarettes and alcohol might act very harmful .

Сигареты и алкоголь, вероятно, могут причинять вред

Поскольку основные модальные глаголы не имеют некоторых временных форм, то для образования недостающих форм используются их заменители, близкие по смыслу.

Can — **to be able** (**able** означает «способный»)

May — **to be allowed** (**to allow** означает «разрешать»)

Must имеет два заменителя — **“to be” to** и **“to have” to**.

Таблица заменителей модальных глаголов

Past	Present	Future
Could was able to were	Can to be able to	will be able to

Might was allowed to were	May to be allowed to	will be allowed to
was had to were	Must to be to to have to	will have to

Поскольку глагол **must** и его заменители могут использоваться в настоящем времени одновременно, то при переводе необходимо учитывать их некоторое смысловое различие. Так, глагол “**to be to**” выражает необходимость совершения действия согласно договоренности, плану. В научной литературе это сочетание часто переводится словами «надо», «следует», «необходимо», «запланировано»:

It is to be noted that... Следует (нужно) отметить, что...

It is to be pointed out that... Следует (необходимо) указать, что...

Глагол “**to have to**” может заменять глагол **must**, но имеет оттенок вынужденности, обязанности совершения действия. В научной литературе употребляется очень часто и переводится словами «надо», «следует», «должен», «приходится».

The rule has to be taken into account. Правило необходимо принять во внимание.

We had to decide what method to take. Нам пришлось решить, какой метод использовать.

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола **to have** образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола “**to do**”:

Do you have to consult a psychologist? Вам надо проконсультироваться с психологом?

I don't have to go to the conference. Мне не надо ехать на конференцию.

Does he have to write a paper? Ему надо писать статью?

Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. Да. / Нет.

II. В модальном значении также употребляются глаголы:

shall — should — выражают долженствование

will — would — выражают возможность, желание

Глаголы **shall, will** используются как модальные глаголы, когда они употребляются не с тем лицом, с каким они выполняют функцию вспомогательного глагола.

shall — выражает долженствование

Shall the boy wait?

will — выражает желание, настояние на совершении действия

I will make a report.

Вопросительная форма выражает просьбу:

Will you read the text, please.

Отрицательная форма выражает нежелание совершить действие:

The pen won't write. Ручка не пишет.

Should выражает необходимость совершения действия, рекомендацию, совет.

You should follow the teacher's advice. Вы должны следовать советам преподавателя.

You should remember irregular verbs. Вам следует помнить неправильные глаголы.

Would выражает желание, готовность совершить действие в прошлом (сослагательное наклонение). Употребляется с любым лицом. Вопросительная форма выражает вежливую просьбу.

Would you, please, come here next time. Придите, пожалуйста, в следующий раз.

Кроме вышеуказанных глаголов, существуют еще два глагола, которые имеют модальное значение: **ought to** = should и need (нужно, нуждаться), этот глагол чаще всего употребляется в отрицательной форме.

You ought to (should) study English. Вам следует заниматься английским языком

He ought to (should) consult a doctor. Ему следует посоветоваться с врачом.

You need not (needn't) come so early. Вам не надо приходить так рано.

Must I translate the paper? — No, you needn't. Мне надо переводить статью? — Нет, не нужно.

No, you mustn't. (Категорическое запрещение.)

Shall we wait for him? — No, you needn't. Нам ждать ему? — Нет, не нужно.

Долженствование

The workers must use the device должны (категоричность)

have to должны (вынужденность)

are to должны (договоренность)

should должны (рекомендация)

ought to должны (совет, рекомендация)

Вероятность

The workers can use the device могут

are able to в состоянии, умеют

must должно быть (вероятно)

may могут

are allowed to позволено

III. Модальные глаголы часто употребляются с местоимением **one** и переводятся:

one must }
one should } нужно, необходимо, следует.

Ex. 1. Analyze the use of modal verbs and translate the following sentences:

1. Who can answer my question?
2. Nobody could translate this text.
3. He ought to do this task at once.
4. Must I attend this meeting? – No, you needn't.
5. You should have shown your notes to the teacher.
6. I asked him, but he wouldn't listen to me.
7. They should visit her, she is in the hospital.
8. Last summer we would often go to the country.
9. Your son can do this work himself.
10. Would you tell me the way to the station?
11. Your friend might have informed us.
12. May I leave for a while? – Yes, you may.
13. She should be more attentive at the lessons.
14. You needn't come so early.

Ex. 2. Insert necessary modal verbs.

1. I ... not go to the theatre with them last night, I ... revise the grammar rules and the words for the test. 2. My friend lives a long way from his office and he ... get up early. 3. All of us ... be in time for classes. 4. When my friend has his English, he ... stay at the office on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and ... get home early. 5. ... you ... come and work hard to do well in your English? 6. ...we discuss this question now? No, we We ... do it tomorrow afternoon. 7. I'm glad you ... come. 8. «...you ... come and have dinner with us tomorrow?». «I'd love to.» 9. «Please send them this article.» «Oh, ... I do it now?»

Ex. 3. Translate into English using modal verbs.

1. Мы обязательно должны писать диктант сегодня? – Да, завтра мы будем учить новые слова. 2. Вчера мне пришлось ответить на все эти письма. 3. Виктора тоже пригласить на обед? – Да, сделайте это, пожалуйста. 4. Вам пришлось остаться дома, потому что была плохая погода? 5. Вы обязательно должны прийти и посмотреть нашу новую квартиру. – С удовольствием. 6. Я рад, что мне не пришлось заканчивать эту работу вчера. 7. Я не люблю поздно ложиться спать, но иногда мне приходится. 8. Можно мне пойти погулять сейчас? – Нет, нельзя. Ты должен скоро ложиться спать. 9. Вам следует навестить вашего друга. Он вчера не пришёл на урок. 10. Почему ты не пришла? – Я не могла, я должна была помочь маме по дому. 11. Вам не нужно идти в библиотеку, у нас много книг дома, и вы можете взять любую, какую хотите.

Ex.4. Составьте предложения, используя модальные глаголы, данные в скобках .

1. It isn't necessary to buy a ticket (need).
2. I advise him to be more careful (ought).

3. I think that is John's car (must).
4. I don't think he is her brother (can't).
5. He couldn't swim when he was five (to be able to).
6. It's possible that he will win the race (might).
7. You are not allowed to play in the garden (mustn't).
8. Shall I pour you another drink (would)?
9. It's not possible for you to eat so much (can't).
10. Do you want me to open the window (shall)?
11. Is it just possible she's still at work (could)?
12. Do you want me to help you with that report (Would)?
13. I don't think she is the woman who spoke to me (can't).
14. We don't have to go shopping with Mum (needn't).
15. Is it really possible that she's 50 years old (can).
16. I advise you to study harder (should).

Ex.5. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. This must be Jack's house.
2. It can't be 7 o' clock already.
3. Shall I open the window for you?
4. You should buy a new car.
5. You can't leave before 12.
6. You may come in now.
- 7 Could I ask you a question?
8. He ought to be more careful .
9. There might be some apple pies left.
10. We have got to run to catch the buss.
11. You can leave your coat there.
12. You mustn't tell anyone what happened.
13. She needn't wait for us.
14. He may know about it.
15. Do I have to come with you?

Ex.6. Вставьте вместо точек модальные глаголы по смыслу.

1. I don't feel well, ... you call a doctor? 2.... you iron the clothes, please? 3.... we go climbing? No, let's go swimming. 4. ... I help you to move the furniture?
5. You ... shout, I can hear you. 6. You ... come to the party if you don't want to.
7. You ... brush your teeth after meals. 8. "I'm hungry". – " Don't worry. I ... make a sandwich for you". 9. Where ... we ... go on holiday this year? 10. A fish ... swim, but it ... fly. 11. She is very rich. She ... work. 12. He ... read when he was seven, but he ... swim. 13. You ... be late for dinner tonight. 14. He's got a cold. He ... stay in bed for a week. 15. I haven't got any money ... you lend me some?

Ex. 1. Repeat after the speaker:

The British Isles; Ireland
the European continent
the United Kingdom
Scotland
the North Sea
the Atlantic Ocean
Wales
Snowdon
the Severn
the Thames,
Birmingham
Manchester
Liverpool
Glasgow
Cardiff
Sheffield
Newton
Edison
Darwin
St. Paul's cathedral
the Houses of Parliament
Westminster Abbey
Buckingham Palace
Trafalgar Square
Hogarth
Gainsborough
Reynolds
Turner
Constable

Ex.2. Repeat the following word combinations and phrases after the speaker:

a number of small islands
the south coast
joined by canals
the climate is mild
the thick fog
a very typical feature
highly developed industries
coal and metal countries
iron and steel industry
a centre of engineering and chemicals
a shipbuilding centre
rural areas

urban districts
great scientists
a typical feature
is full of historical buildings
customs and traditions
the whole country
the business and financial centre
is associated with the rich
architecture
the kings and queens are buried
news-agencies

Ex.3. Read and translate the following international words:

continent, to form, mile, canal, population, climate, typical, capitalist, industry, textile, centre, metal, type, production, port, export, import, chemical, film, territory, intensive, urban, poet, author, interesting, discipline, emotion, tragic, situation, tourist, historical, monument, tradition, financial, bank, concert, fashionable, architecture, visit, memorial, residence, gallery, political, agency, figure, demonstration, meeting.

Read and translate the text.

GREAT BRITAIN

The British Isles are formed of Great Britain, Ireland and a number of small islands situated to the west of the European continent. The total area is about 120.000 square miles. The United Kingdom is composed of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The east coast is washed by the North Sea and the west coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean. There are no high mountains in Great Britain. The highest mountains are Ben Nevis (1343) (Scotland) and Snowdon (Wales) (1085) .

The biggest rivers are the Severn and the Thames joined by canals, so that it is possible to travel by water from one end of the country to the other.

The climate of Great Britain is mild. It is never too hot or too cold because of the sea which keeps the island warm in winter and makes the air cool in summer. The worst thing about the climate is the thick fog. If you go to England, you'll find that the fog is very typical feature of the country.

The population of Great Britain is over 66 million people. About 20 per cent of the British people live in rural areas, the others live in urban districts, i.e. towns and cities.

Great Britain is no longer the most powerful capitalist state of Europe but it has highly developed industries. There are many big industrial cities there, such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff, Sheffield and others. One of the leading industries in Great Britain is the textile industry. Liverpool and Manchester are the main centers of textile manufacturing.

Northern and western parts of England are traditionally coal and metal countries. The oldest centers of iron and steel industry are Birmingham and Sheffield. One can find here any type of metallurgical production.

Liverpool is the biggest port in western England. It is first in Great Britain in exports and comes second after London in imports.

New industries have been developed recently. London, e.g., is an important centre of engineering and chemicals. It also comes first in Britain in clothing and food industry, and in film production. Scotland is Britain's largest shipbuilding centre. The fishing industry is concentrated mostly on the east coast.

The territory of the island is not big, so it's no wonder that the British farming or agriculture is being developed in an intensive way.

Great Britain is the country of many great scientists, poets, artists and writers. Among the world-known scientists are Newton, Darwin, Edison, Russell, Reserford and a number of others.

Great Britain is famous for its writers and poets. Among them one can find Shakespeare, Defoe, Dickens, Byron, Burns, Keats, Aldridge, and many others.

The most famous English painters are Hogarth, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Turner and Constable.

London, the capital of Great Britain, is very attractive for tourists because it is full of historical buildings, monuments, customs and traditions. There are four parts in London: the City, the West End, the East End and the Port.

My friend has been to London three times. He told me many interesting things about it. He said that the oldest part of London was the City with its narrow streets. It is the business and financial centre of the whole country. A lot of banks and offices are situated here.

The name «West End», he said, is associated with the rich. Here are the finest theatres, cinemas and concert halls, the largest department stores, the most fashionable hotels.

The East End and the Port of London are situated to the east of the City. They are unattractive, but very important to the country's economy.

London is very rich in sights. My friend showed me the post cards which he had brought from London. Among them - Westminster Abbey which is famous for its architecture and history. In Westminster Abbey the kings and queens of England are buried. Here is also the Poet's corner where many great writers and poets are buried: Kipling, Dickens, Tennyson and others. My friend said that he had also visited the memorials to Shakespeare and Byron, Scott and Longfellow.

Of no less interest are the Houses of Parliament with Big Ben, the Buckingham Palace — the Queen's residence, the National Art Gallery, the British Museum, St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower, which was first a fortress, then a prison and which is now a museum.

There are a lot of parks in London, the most famous of them is Hyde Park with its Speaker's Corner.

My friend said that many streets and parts of London had their own history and traditions. Whitehall, for example, is the political centre of the country. All government departments are situated here.

If you walk westwards from St. Paul's Cathedral, you'll come to the Fleet Street, the place known all over the world. Here the most important newspapers and news-agencies have their offices and publishing houses.

Trafalgar Square is about a hundred years old. The main feature is the tall Nelson monument, with the figure of the great seaman on the top. Many demonstrations and meetings take place here.

My friend asked if I liked the sights of London and said that he would go to London the next month and bring me some postcards. I advised him to do more sightseeing.

Notes to the text:

1. no longer — больше не
2. it is no wonder — не удивительно
3. e.g. — for example — например
4. i.e. — that is — то есть
5. to come first (second) — занимать первое (второе) место
6. ft — foot (pl. feet) - 30,48 см
7. of no less interest — не меньший интерес
8. all over the world — во всем мире
9. to be associated with — быть связанным с; ассоциироваться
10. to be composed of — состоять из
11. to be full (of) — быть заполненным
12. a number of — ряд
13. one can find — можно найти
14. to be popular (with) — пользоваться популярностью (у)
15. it is possible — возможно
16. to be rich in — изобилловать
17. to go sightseeing (to do sightseeing) — осматривать достопримечательности.

Ex.4. Find in the text the English equivalents:

ряд островов, состоять из, располагаться, омываться, можно путешествовать, типичная черта, могущественный, высокоразвитые отрасли промышленности, ведущая отрасль, текстильная промышленность, можно найти, занимать первое место, главный центр, сельское хозяйство, учёный, художник, ряд других, славиться, восточное побережье, привлекательный, обычаи и традиции, похоронены, ассоциироваться с чем либо, экономика страны, изобилловать, наименьший интерес представляют, правительственные учреждения, издательство, главная черта, происходить, достопримечательности.

Ex.5. Give as many combinations as possible

a centre (политический, финансовый, деловой, исторический, промышленный, сельскохозяйственный, национальный)

an industry (текстильная, кораблестроительная, сталелитейная, угольная, рыбная, химическая, пищевая, металлургическая)

a monument (исторический, хорошо известный, знаменитый, национальный)

a situation (политическая, международная, экономическая, трудная, трагическая).

Ex.6. Complete the sentence

- One can find here
- любые отрасли промышленности
 - множество достопримечательностей
 - ряд высокоразвитых отраслей промышленности
 - много известных учёных и знаменитых писателей
 - ряд крупных промышленных центров
 - множество архитектурных и исторических памятников

Ex.7. Give all possible endings:

1. Great Britain is famous for...
2. London is rich in ...
3. The main industrial centres in Great Britain are...
4. The most developed industries are...
5. The most typical feature of the English life...
6. Among the well-known English writers are...
7. The most popular sights of London are...

Ex.8. Give the English equivalents and make up sentences :

Сельскохозяйственный район, славиться архитектурными памятниками, британское правительство, промышленное развитие, ряд известных учёных, привлекательная черта, развивать экономику, могущественное государство, ведущая отрасль промышленности, не удивительно, что...

Ex.9. Say which of the statements are true to the text. If not so, correct them:

1. The British Isles are formed of Great Britain and Ireland.
2. The south coast is washed by the English Channel.
3. It is impossible to travel by water from one end of the country to the other.
4. Great Britain is the most powerful capitalist state in Europe.
5. The climate of the country is mild.

6. The best thing about the English climate is the thick fog.
7. London is the biggest port in the whole country.
8. The leading industry in the country is the textile industry.
9. Scotland is Britain's largest shipbuilding centre.
10. One of the most typical features of the English life is the love for customs and traditions.
11. Britain is the country of great writers and poets.
12. There are three parts in London: the City, West End and East End.
13. London is very rich in sights.
14. The oldest part of London is the port.
15. The name «West End» is associated with the rich.
16. Whitehall is the financial centre of the country.
17. All government departments are situated in Fleet Street.

Ex.10. Answer the questions:

1. The UK is an island state, isn't it?
2. What countries is the UK made of? What are their capitals?
3. What channel separates the British Isles from the European continent?
4. The surface of the British Isles varies very much, doesn't it?
5. What is the north of Scotland called? What is the south of Scotland called?
6. What is the highest mountain in Scotland?
7. Are there a lot of long and deep rivers in Great Britain?
8. Why is the climate of the British Isles mild?
9. Is the UK a large country?
10. What is the UK's population?
11. The UK is a highly developed industrial country. What does it produce and export?
12. The UK is a constitutional monarchy. What does it mean?

Read the text :

United States of America

New words:

Southern	['sʌðən]	южная
Appalachian	[æpəˌleɪtʃiən]	Аппалачи
Mexico	['meksikou]	Мексика
Cordillera	['kɔdɪləərə]	Кордильеры
Metallurgical	[,metə'le:dʒɪkl]	металлургическая
Chemical	['kemɪkl]	химическая
New Orleans	[,nju: ɔ:li:ənz]	Новый Орлеан
Chicago	[ʃɪ'ka:gəu]	Чикаго
wrestling	['restlɪŋ]	борьба
province	['prɒvɪns]	компетенция,

The United States of America is situated in the southern half of North America. It also includes Alaska in the North and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. It occupies a favourable geographical position being washed by two oceans and having various climate zones.

Once the country was an English colony. In the War of Independence (1775 — 1783) it became independent.

The area of the USA is about nine and a half million square kilometers.

The USA is a federation of 50 states. The population grew from 4 million (1790) to 330 million inhabitants now.

Stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the USA borders upon Canada in the North and upon Mexico ['meksikou] in the South. It also has a sea border with Russia. The USA is a federation of 50 states. The population of the USA is 330 million inhabitants now.

The biggest rivers in the United States are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande and the Columbia. The largest lakes are the Great Lakes, five in number. The highest mountain chains are the Appalachian Mountains in the East and Cordillera Mountains in the West.

The climate of the USA varies greatly. It is at the same time one of the hottest and one of the coldest countries; one of the wettest and one of the driest.

The US is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country.

Heavy industry prevails in the USA, including such branches as the mining, metallurgical, machine-building and chemical industries. War industry (including the production of atomic weapons) plays an important role in the US economy. Being well developed light industry includes textile, leather and footwear industries. The food industry is also well developed.

The capital of the USA is the city of Washington situated in the District of Columbia. The population of Washington, D.C. is about 601 723 people, together with the suburbs it is about 1 million people. Washington is like no other city of the USA. You know that the flag of the USA, the «stars and stripes» has 50 stars on a blue background. Each of these stars represents one of the fifty States. But the city of Washington is not in any of those states. It belongs to all of them. Washington is the seat of government of the nation. The White House, where the US President lives and works, the Capitol, the home of the US Congress, and the Supreme Court are all in Washington, D.C. New York is a center of finance, of shipping, of fun; New Orleans deals in cotton; Chicago will sell you wheat and cattle.

The United States is a sports-loving nation. Sports in America take a variety of forms: organized competitive struggles, athletic games played for recreation, and hunting and fishing. Most sports are seasonal; some sports are commercial and professional.

Baseball is the most popular sport in the United States. Football is the most popular sport in the fall. It is still played by almost every college and university in the country. There are professional football teams in all major cities of the United States. Basketball is the winter sport in American schools and colleges. Other

spectator sports include wrestling, boxing, and horse racing. Americans like both to engage in sports and to watch games being played. They are also fond of reading and talking about sports. Usually, several pages of the daily paper are devoted to discussing sports events, and games are carried on television and radio.

The United States is often described as a nation on wheels. There are a great number of modern highways from four to ten traffic lanes.

There is no official list of national holidays because the establishment of holidays is within the province of the individual states. In if most states banks, post-offices and most places of business are closed on these days:

February, 2	— Lincoln's Birthday (16-th President)
February, 22	— Washington's Birthday (the first President of the USA)
May, 30	— Memorial Day (a day honoring Americans killed in wars)
July, 4	— Independence Day
The first Monday in September	— Labor Day
October, 12	— Columbus Day
The last Thursday in November	— Thanksgiving Day (a day of thanksgiving and praise)
December, 25	— Christmas Day

Notes:

Thanksgiving Day — День Благодарения (официальный праздник в память первых колонистов Массачусетса).

Ex.1. Find in the text the English equivalents:

Располагаться; омываться; занимать благоприятное географическое положение; южная половина; площадь страны; население; Тихий океан; граничит; горная цепь; озеро; континентальный климат; сельское хозяйство; легкая промышленность; столица: тяжелая промышленность; заниматься спортом праздник.

Ex.2. Translate into Russian:

Being washed by two oceans and having various climate zones; war of independence; covers an area; inhabitants; borders upon; plays an important role; textile, leather and footwear industries; is like no other city; stars and stripes flag; center of finance; organized competitive struggles; spectator sport; they are also fond of reading; modern highways; traffic lanes.

Ex.3. Complete the sentence:

	читать детективы
	заниматься спортом
I am fond of	смотреть матчи по телевизору
	осматривать достопримечательности
	путешествовать

Ex.4. Give the endings of the sentence according to the text:

1. The United States of America is situated... 2. The USA borders upon ... 3. The biggest river in the United States ... 4. The largest lakes are ... 5. The highest mountain chains are ... 6. The flag of the USA, the «stars and stripes» has ... 7. Sports in America take a variety of forms ... 8. The United States is often described as a nation on ... 9. Football is the most popular sport in the ...

Ex.5. Say which of the statements are true to the text. If not so, correct them:

1. The United States of America is situated in the northern half of South America.
2. The USA is washed by two oceans : the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean .
3. There are no high mountains in the USA.
4. The largest lakes are the Great Lakes three in number.
5. The flag of the USA, the «stars and stripes» has 50 stars on a blue background.
6. The White House, where the US President lives and works, is situated in New York.
7. Baseball is the most popular sport in the United States.
8. Americans don't like to engage in sports and to watch games being played.

Ex.6. Find the answers to the following questions in the text:

1. Where is the United States of America situated?
2. What is the area and the population of the USA?
3. Which countries does the USA border upon?
4. What are the largest rivers and lakes of the United States?
5. What are the highest mountains in the USA?
6. How many states does the USA consist of?
7. What is the population of the USA?
8. What can you say about the climate of the USA?
9. Which branches of heavy industry and light industry are highly developed in the United States?
10. What can one say about the capital of the USA?
11. Can you name any other cities in the USA?
12. What are forms of sports in America?
13. Which kinds of sports are the most popular in America?
14. Why is the United States often described as a nation on wheels?
15. What national holidays are established in most states of the USA?

Ex.7. Give the brief contents of text in English according to the plan:

1. the geographical position of the USA;
2. the USA as a highly developed country;
3. the capital of the USA.

Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States of America, was founded in 1791. It is named after George Washington, the first President of the USA. It is situated on the Atlantic Coast along the Potomac River. Washington, D.C. population is about 602 thousand people.

There is a law against building structures more than 90 feet (1 foot = 0,3048m) high in this city. In the very center of the city rises the large dome of the Capitol, the US Congress. Not far from the Capitol, is the Library of Congress, built to hold over 5 million books.

In Washington, too, is the White House, home of the President. Straight to the west of the Capitol runs Constitution Avenue where many departments (of Justice, Labour, Commerce, etc.) are situated. Washington hosts 176 foreign embassies as well as the headquarters of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the organization of American States etc.

Washington has a subway system and there are also buses and streetcars. There are many educational institutions, theatres, cinemas, libraries etc. There are many places of interest there. The National Mall is a large, open park area in the center of the city. The area is often the location of large political protests and demonstrations. The Washington monument and Jefferson Pier are located near the center of the Mall, south to the White House. There is also Lincoln memorial, National World War II Memorial, The Korean War veterans Memorial etc. The National Gallery of Art, located near the Capitol, features works of American and European Art. Washington is the center of arts. The John Kennedy center for Performing Arts is home to the National Symphony Orchestra, the Washington National Opera and the Washington Ballet. There is National Theatre, Warner theatre, Ford's Theatre in Washington.

It is a prominent center of national and international media. "The Washington Post", "The Washington Times", "Washington Examiner", "Washington City Paper" etc. are known all over the world. Many tourists come to Washington every year to see the nation's capital.

Ex.1. Translate into English:

Был основан; от был назван в честь Джорджа Вашингтона; побережье Атлантического океана; закон против строительства; на запад от Капитолия; рядом с Капитолием, департамент правосудия; памятник; Международный валютный фонд; посольство; are located near the center of; система метро; к югу от ; международные средства информации; известны во всем мире.

Ex.2. Translate into Russian:

The large dome of the Capitol; Straight to the west; runs Constitution Avenue; Washington hosts 176 foreign embassies; the headquarters of the World Bank;

places of interest; many departments (of Justice, Labour, Commerce, etc.) are situated here; a prominent center of national and international media; are known all over the world; features works of American and European Art.

Ex.3. Answer the questions:

1. What is the capital of the United States of America?
2. When was it founded?
3. Where is Washington situated?
4. What is White House famous for?
5. Who is the president of the USA?
6. What places of interest do you know in Washington?
7. Is Washington a prominent center of national and international media?
8. What American newspapers and magazines can you name ?

Text 2. Places of Interest in Washington.

Listen to the text. Try to understand it.

Washington is the capital of the USA. The city is named after George Washington, the first president of the USA.

It is located on the north bank of the Potomac River. George Washington, the first President of the USA, after whom the city was named, selected an area for the capital. A hundred square miles were taken from states of Maryland and Virginia. It was called the District of Columbia.

The city is divided into four sections: NW, NE, SW, and SE. Numbered streets run north and south: First Street, Second Street ... Lettered streets such as A-street, B-street run east and west. Bear in mind that every section has an independent street system. If you're looking for Third Street, you need to know what section of the city it is in.

Washington is one of the most beautiful and unusual cities in the United States. It has little industry, and only one million people. One reason Washington looks different from other cities is that no building in the city may be more than 40 metres tall. There are no skyscrapers, because they would hide the city's many monuments from view. One can easily find a park, a square or an open area there. The most impressive and the best-known monuments are the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. The heart of Washington is the Capitol, which is connected with the White House by Pennsylvania Avenue. It dominates the city of Washington. All the tourists begin sightseeing from the Capitol and see the Senate Chamber, the Hall of Representatives, the Statuary Hall and some others.

Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day. People from all parts of the United States come to see their capital and the monuments to those who in past centuries struggled for the independence of their country.

The Washington Monument, the tallest stone structure in the USA, is in the Potomac River. It was opened to the public in 1888. It is 555 feet tall, is called the "Pencil" because of its shape. It is three blocks south of the White House. There is an elevator, which will carry you to 500-foot level observation windows.

The Lincoln Memorial is in the west of the Washington Monument. It is designed like a Greek temple. The dominant figure is the realistic figure of Abraham Lincoln seated in the centre of the open temple.

The Jefferson Memorial is worth seen, too. It is situated south of the Washington monument near the Potomac River.

The Library of Congress contains millions of books and manuscripts. People are also interested in churches and cathedrals. The Washington Cathedral is on Massachusetts Avenue, and the Arlington National Cemetery is outside the city limits just across the Potomac River near the Pentagon in Virginia. The famous Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is visited by millions of people every year.

Washington is the place where mass demonstrations take place against unemployment and racism, for democracy and civil rights.

New words:

Greek temple - греческий храм

Washington Cathedral - собор Вашингтона

Arlington National Cemetery - Арлингтонское национальное кладбище

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier -- могила неизвестного солдата.

Questions:

1. Who selected an area for the capital?
2. Is the city divided into four sections?
3. Why does Washington look different from the other cities?
4. What are the best known monuments?
5. Where is the Arlington National Cemetery situated?

WRITING.

Ex. 1. Переведите, задайте все типы вопросов:

- 1) Я будущий офицер полиции.
- 2) Я учусь в Краснодарском университете МВД.
- 3) Мы окончили школу в прошлом году.
- 4) Мой брат будет изучать право.
- 5) Курсанты университета МВД должны действовать умело в сложной оперативной обстановке.
- 6) В нашем университете имеется много специально оборудованных аудиторий, лекционные залы, библиотека, тир.

Ех. 2. Переведите на русский язык.

1. Can you speak English well? — No, I am afraid, I can't. I must work hard at it.
2. May I smoke here? — Excuse me, but you mustn't. You should go out and smoke in the yard. 3. I ought to do some work in the library for an hour or two this afternoon. 4. I cannot translate this text without dictionary. Can you help me? — Excuse me, but I am busy now. I must see Professor N. and speak to him. We can stay after classes and work in the lab together. 5. You ought not to waste your time. 6. Little girls and boys ought to be good and obey their parents. 7. The train is to arrive at 5. 8. You have to come here in the morning. 9. Sherlock Holmes was able to tell you about every murder of the last hundred years. 10. We can't investigate criminal cases now. We shall be able to do it by the end of the final course.

Ех. 3. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Вы должны прийти после занятий в лингафонный кабинет и поработать с этим текстом. 2. Простите, можно войти? 3. Вы не должны опаздывать. 4. Вам следует быть более внимательным 5. Вы можете мне помочь? 6. Я не могу перевести это слово, 7. Вы должны принести словари к следующему уроку. 8. Вам не надо брать книгу. 9. Простите, здесь можно курить? 10. Здесь нельзя разговаривать громко. 11. Вы должны помогать своим товарищам. 12. Лекция должна начаться в 11. 13. Вы должны это сделать к вечеру. 14. Шерлок Холмс мог найти преступника, когда полиция Скотланд-Ярда не в состоянии была это сделать.

Вопросы к зачету (I семестр)

ТЕМЫ: "About myself", "My Future Profession," "Education in GB", "Education in the USA», "Education in Russia". "The Krasnodar University, "Great Britain," the USA" .

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. What nationality are you?
4. Where are you from?
5. Where is your family (parents, sisters, brothers) now?
6. Are you a cadet of the Krasnodar University?
7. What is your future profession?
8. What problems are you to handle in your future work?
9. Is your future profession difficult?
10. Are the trainees to wear a special uniform?

11. What is the CID man responsible for?
12. What professional skills and abilities are you to get at the Krasnodar University?
13. Who is to study many different subjects?
14. What are these subjects?
15. What foreign languages and special subjects do you study here?
16. What is the final object of your training at the Krasnodar University?
17. Where is situated your University?
18. What is the territory of your University?
19. How many years do you study at the Krasnodar University?
20. What teachers and professors do you have here?
21. How many faculties are there at the Krasnodar University?
22. Are there many lecture-halls, classrooms and special laboratories at your Krasnodar University?
23. How are they equipped?
24. What helps our cadets to become skilled and well-trained militia officers?
25. What do graduates get after graduating from the Krasnodar University?

Higher Education in the UK

1. How many universities are there in Great Britain?
2. What are the oldest British universities?
3. What Redbrick universities can you name?
4. Why did «the new universities» quickly become popular?
5. All British universities are private institutions, aren't they?
6. What university degrees do you know?
7. Are universities centres of research?

Higher Education in the USA.

1. How many institutes of higher learning are there in America?
2. Are there private and state colleges in the USA?
3. Is education getting more expensive every year?
4. When does a student begin an intensive study of his special field?

Higher Education in Russia.

1. What kinds of higher education in Russia do you know?
2. What is the main difference between a university, a college and an academy?
3. Are there private and state educational institutions?
4. When did Russia cosign the Bologna Declaration?
5. What levels of higher education do you know?
6. What are the requirements for entering the University?

Great Britain.

1. What are British Isles formed of?
2. Where are they situated?
3. What parts is the United Kingdom composed of?
4. What seas are the British Isles washed by?
5. What are the biggest rivers in Great Britain?
6. What is the climate of Great Britain?
7. Where are the centres of textile industry situated?
8. Do you know any big industrial centres in Great Britain? What are they?
9. Is Liverpool the biggest port in Great Britain?
10. What is the population of the country?
11. Do you know any famous English writers, poets, scientists and painters?
12. What is the City of London famous for?
13. Why is London attractive for tourists?
14. There are four parts in London, aren't there?
15. What sights of London do you know?
16. Is the East End associated with the rich?
17. What are the most well-known streets in London?

The USA.

1. Where is the United States of America situated?
2. What is the area and the population of the USA?
3. Which countries does the USA border upon?
4. What are the biggest rivers and largest lakes of the United States? The highest mountain chains?
5. Which branches of heavy industry and light industry are highly developed in the United States?
6. What can one say about the capital of the USA?
7. What are forms of sports in America?
8. What kinds of sports are the most popular in America?
9. Why is the United States often described as a nation on wheels?
10. What national holidays are established in most states of the USA?

Тексты для дополнительного чтения.

Text 1. The Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. It occupies most of the Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Russia is bordered by Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, the Ukraine, Azerbaijan and China.

Russian Federation is located on two plains, the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, the Caucasus and the Altai. Russia's most important rivers are the Volga, the main Siberian rivers and the Amur. The total number of rivers in Russia is over two million. The world's deepest lake – lake Baikal, with the depths of 1600 metres, is situated in Russia, too. The climate in Russia varies from the arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. The current population of Russia is about 150 million people.

Russia is a highly-developed agrarian republic. Its vast mineral resources include oil, natural gas, coal, iron, zinc, lead nickel, aluminum, gold and other non-ferrous metals.

The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow, with the population of about 12,5 million people.

According to the constitution of Russia, the country is a federation and presidential republic, wherein the President is the head of the state and the Prime Minister is the head of government. The Russian Federation is structured as a multi-party representative democracy, with the federal government composed of three branches:

- Legislative: The bicameral Federal Assembly, made up of 450-members of the State Duma and the 166-members of Federal Council.
- Executive : The President appoints the Cabinet with the Prime Minister at the head.
- Judiciary: the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court and local courts.

The President is elected for a six-year term.

Leading political parties in Russia include the “United Russia”, the Communist Party, the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia , “ the Fair Russia” etc.

Text 2. Moscow.

Founded in 1147 by Yury Dolgoruky, Moscow has become the largest political, administrative, economic and cultural centre in the country. Moscow is one of the world's scientific and arts centres. It is the seat of the Academy of Sciences of Russia, the home of many colleges, thousands of schools, lots of research institutes. There are over 100 museums and exhibition halls, dozens of theatres, hundreds of cinemas and libraries. Moscow is rich in historical and architectural monuments.

The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin. The cathedrals, palaces, towers and buildings of the Kremlin are remarkable museums containing unique exhibits associated with Russian history. The Czar Bell and the Czar Cannon are the sights that attract many tourists as well.

There are many towers in the Kremlin. The Spassky Tower is the tallest tower and it has become one of the symbols of Moscow.

Red Square is one of the most beautiful squares in the world. In the 17th century the square was called «red» which means «beautiful» in old Slavic. The square has witnessed many historic events. Here ceremonies, national celebrations and executions took place. In the centre of it you can see the Mausoleum near the Kremlin wall. On the southern side of the square is St.Basil's Cathedral. In the middle of 16th century St.Basil's Cathedral was built under Ivan IV (the Terrible) to celebrate the annexation of Cazan and Astrakhan. The Russia's masters Posnik and Barma built this architectural masterpiece.

The monument to Minin and Pozharsky is situated in front of the Cathedral. The monument was sculptured by Ivan Martos in classical style. It is devoted to the victory of 1812 war against the Polish invaders.

On the eastern side of the square is the largest department store of the capital. On the northern side of the square is the Historical Museum. Its collection covers the Russian history from ancient times to the end of the 20th century.

Not far in the Alexandrovsky Garden is the tomb of the Unknown Soldier made of marble. It is a holy place in Moscow. A perpetual flame burns on the tombstone which has the following inscription: «Your name is unknown but your heroic deed is immortal».

Text 3. FROM THE HISTORY OF POLICE TRAINING.

The following data are to shed light on several facts from the history of Police training in our country in general.

The beginning of the police training tradition in our country was the decision of the Government to create the militia school for men in command first in Moscow, in May, 1918, and then — special militia courses of crime detection in Petrograd, in April, 1919. Their task was to prepare law enforcement officers for Moscow, Petrograd, Kiev and then for the whole country.

But the number of the graduates was insufficient. The young Soviet Republic was in great need of qualified militia workers. That's why it was necessary to open some new militia schools and courses in different cities of Russia, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Central Asia, Caucasus, Transcaucasus and the Far East.

Is not that interesting for you to know some details of those early days of militia training in our country?

The first militia schools and courses were to work under difficult conditions of economical destruction, the Civil War and martial law.

The trainees of the first militia schools and courses were the workers of newly-formed Soviet Militia. They were excellent fighters for Soviet power, but they were people without basic knowledge of militia work and legal and general education.

The object of training was to eliminate general political ignorance, teach the students militia service, military training and to improve the activities of

the young Soviet Militia. The trainees were to handle political, general and special educational subjects. The student was to have actual knowledge of geography, the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Programme of the Workers'-Peasants' Communist Party, criminal investigation, investigational techniques, organization of militia work, rights and duties of the militiamen and men in command, regulations of the Red Army, Self-Defense, code of the labour laws, the military training. The candidates for militia training were only from workers and poor peasants. They were to be literate, that is to be able to read and write fluently, to know four rules of arithmetic and have some years of service in the Red Army. The first instructors were practical workers of the militia and Criminal Investigation Departments. They were experts in law enforcement. Their task was to make recommendations for improvement in militia service and to prepare the students to exercise the duties of a law enforcement officer properly.

The term of studies at those first militia schools and courses was not very long — about three or four months. No wonder that some of those first militia schools and courses were the basis for the foundation of the secondary and then higher militia schools all over this country.

Text 4. COLLEGE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN OUR COUNTRY.

We are living in the epoch of scientific and technological progress in all spheres of life that requires (требует) an ever increasing number of specialists of higher education.

Millions of young people are studying at the institutes, universities and special higher schools. They are going to be highly qualified specialists - teachers, doctors, engineers, agronomists, lawyers, etc. They will be working in different fields of economy, science and culture for many years to come.

To meet the requirements of this new age of scientific and technological progress and to cope with ever increasing educational and cultural level of our society the Ministry of Internal Affairs is planning to improve the overall quality of the Police personnel and effectiveness of command service through its system of college law enforcement professional education. It is clear that high standards in legal and general education are quite necessary for a modern professional officer of our Police. A number of higher schools or colleges in the system of the Interior are functioning now training lawyers of higher education for the agencies of the Police. They are fulfilling the task - to train highly qualified law enforcement professionals. They are preparing future police officers to experience and solve the major social problems of our time - crime prevention and crime decrease in our country.

As quick and accurate solution of crime, immediate arrest and conviction of the criminal are part of the problem of crime prevention, it's quite necessary for the police officers to perform perfectly well: e.g. to conduct crime scene investigation, to handle evidence - search for, find and collect evidence (being

careful not to destroy it), to identify, locate and apprehend a suspect or a criminal. It's also necessary to learn how to deal with police documentation - criminal records, reports, etc. Crime prevention work having a moral aspect as the main one, an officer of police is to be competent not only in his special field but also in such fields as human psychology, human behaviour and human understanding. In some cases it is impossible to prevent or to solve crimes without all that. That's why an essential part of the curriculum of police colleges are the subjects which will offer guidelines for police operations in a public-relations job: Crime Psychology, Criminology, Ethics, etc.

The University of the Interior in Moscow is "alma mater" for all law enforcement colleges in different cities of this country. Several faculties of the University are training the leading staff that is to hold senior positions of responsibility in the law enforcement agencies of the country. A great deal of the trainees of these faculties are combining practical and life experience with academic achievements.

The graduates of other colleges of the Interior are going to work as operatives of the C.I.D., operatives of the E.C.I.D., inspectors of corrections (penitentiaries), criminalists, investigators, inspectors of administrative service, inspectors of fire engineering. Some of them are about to work as instructors of education work in the apparatus of police and penitentiary institutions.

Without question the problem of police training is of great importance now, the personnel selection process for instruction and training being the foundation on which a college law enforcement professional education programme is standing. This is quite short and only some general tasks our own future Sherlock Holmeses are to perform for the benefit of our people and our land.

Text 5. Oxford University.

Oxford is a beautiful town on the River Thames about fifty miles from London. Some people say it is more beautiful than any other city in England.

Oxford University was founded in the 12th century as an aristocratic university and has remained so to the present day. The University consists of 32 colleges — 27 colleges for men and 5 colleges for women. There are 16 faculties there. Each college is a completely autonomous body, governed by its own laws. A large college has about 500 students, a small one — about a hundred. Several colleges say they are the oldest, but no other college is as old as Merton, which began in 1264.

The term of studies lasts for 10 weeks. There are 3 terms in the Oxford academic year.

Within the first week the freshman meets his tutor who tells the student about his plans, the lectures which he must take, about the requirements for the examination which he will take, about the course of reading for him. Attendance at lectures is not compulsory. Once every week each undergraduate goes to his tutor's

room to read out an essay which he has written and discuss this essay with the tutor.

At the beginning or end of each term the progress of the students is tested by the college examinations.

They pay great attention to athletics at the University. The students are engaged in different kinds of sports, take part in competitions between Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

This is how a student spends his day. His working hours are from 9 to 17. At 9 o'clock he sees his tutor or goes to the library, or attends lectures. From 14 to 17 he is engaged in sports and all kinds of exercise. From 17 to 19 he works in the library or laboratory. At 19 o'clock they have dinner-time. After dinner the students have club activities, debating societies, etc.

By 22 o'clock the students must be in the college, as most of students live in the colleges, only some of them live in lodgings in the town.

The doors of Oxford University are not open to all. The majority of the students are graduates of private schools, so Oxford University remains an aristocratic university to the present day.

Notes:

1. Freshman—первокурсник
undergraduate — студент, уч-ся вуза (университета или университет.. колледжа),
2. college — высшее учебное заведение, в котором учатся 3 года и получают спец. образование (техническое, гуманитарное, медицинское и др.). Колледж может существовать как самостоятельная единица, а также может входить в состав университета, university — это вуз, сост. из колледжей различных специальностей (срок обучения 3 года). Выпускник университета получает степень бакалавра (e.g. the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering, etc.) Institute — это, как правило, научно-исследовательское учреждение.
3. tutor — в английских университетах — это преподаватель, ведущий практические занятия в группе; он следит за учебой и дисциплиной студентов.
4. within the first week — в течение (не позднее) первой недели
5. attendance at lectures is not compulsory — присутствие (посещение) лекций необязательно
6. to live in lodgings — снимать комнату
7. the progress of the students is tested by the college examinations — успехи студентов проверяются экзаменами в колледже
8. a debating society — дискуссионный клуб
9. to take club activities — участвовать в работе кружка.

Volgograd Investigator's Training College.

There is a students' scientific society in which many students are taking an active part now. Some of them are going to take post-graduate courses and defend a thesis (диссертация) in some field of Law. Now they are working out different problems of law enforcement including [in'klu:d] (включать) prevention of crime, detection of crime, investigational techniques, sources of evidence, administration of justice, criminal law. Everything is to serve the task - to prepare trainee to perform satisfactorily under operational conditions and to develop the ability for independent research work.

Masters and Doctors of Law, assistant-professors, professors, senior teachers and sometimes assistants are leading this work.

In the foreign language laboratory the students are taking lessons and consultations, listening to the tape-recorders and looking through foreign newspapers and magazines. On the ground floor there are some chairs such as the chair of Criminal Law, Administrative Law and Foreign Languages. There is also a canteen, a refreshment-room and a gymnasium here. On the first and second floors there are some other chairs, many classrooms, various laboratories with modern equipment and administration offices. There is also a library on the first floor.

Hopefuls (зд.- желающие) who are going to enter the Volgograd Investigator's Training College are to deal with a thorough selection system through a medical commission and entrance examinations. If everything is all right with it you are a freshman of the college and a future lawyer of high professional standards. There is no doubt [daʊt] (сомнение) that to study at the Volgograd Investigator's Training College is difficult but very interesting, and the students are to do their best to be ready to protect law and order.

Text 6. Police Academy in New York.

The principal agency for carrying out the education and training function within New York City Police Department (an organization of almost 35.000 police and civilian personnel) is Academy.

Five sections organize the work of the Academy: Recruit training section; Advanced and specialized training section; firearms section; training services section; and administrative section. The key units are the first three.

The Academy works at the Police Academy building 235 East 20th Street, New York City, which was built in 1964. The police laboratory is on the eighth floor. The library, administrative offices, a conference room are on the sixth floor. The Fifth floor is principally devoted to classrooms. There are 13 regular classrooms, one seminar room, a lecture hall there. The muster deck is on the third floor. The auditorium, with 495 seats, the police museum and a recruit muster deck share the second floor and the first floor is occupied by the gymnasium and open campus. The pool is located in the basement, as are the physical school offices and a garage with accommodation for 38 cars.

The usual routine consists of 3 hours per day of physical training for the recruit and 4 hours per day of academic training. (They have a 50-minute class period). The current academic program in the recruit curriculum is divided into 5 divisions and consists of 312 hours of academic instruction. There are, in addition, 192 hours of physical instruction and 56 hours in firearms, making a total recruit program of 560 hours.

The recruit makes acquaintance of the development of legal process in society (e.g. cooperation with governmental agencies, the courts, criminal law and *modus operandi*, etc.). Police recruit training includes subject matter which will provide a better understanding of human behavior and which will develop proper attitudes on the part of police (psychology and the police, human relations, crime and delinquency causation, police ethics, etc.).

Text 7. MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY .

Moscow State University is the oldest, autonomous, self-governing and state-supported institution of higher learning, founded in 1755 by the scientist Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov. Located in Moscow, the university is composed of faculties of biology, chemistry, computational mathematics and cybernetics, economics, foreign languages, fundamental medicine, geography, geology, history, journalism, law, mechanics and mathematics, physics, psychology, sociology, and soil sciences, as well as an institute of Asian and African Studies. Several museums, colleges, and a number of institutes are affiliated with Moscow University, and a preparatory faculty teaches the Russian language and other subjects to foreign students.

Except for the science faculties and some of the arts faculties — which are situated in south-western Moscow — the other faculties are located in the older university buildings in the centre of the city. A diploma in a given field of study is awarded after five of five and a half years of study. After three additional years and the completion of a thesis, the Kandidat Nauk degree is awarded. The highest degree, the Doctor of Sciences may be attained upon completion of a thesis based on independent research.

General understanding:

1. When was Moscow State University founded?
2. What is preparatory faculty for?
3. When, according to the article, the degree of Kandidat Nauk is awarded?
4. What is a Doctor of Sciences degree?

Text 8. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE US.

New words:

Full professor	-	полный профессор, высшее ученое звание преподавателя в университете, занимающего должность профессора
Associate professor	-	адъюнкт-профессор (имеющий степень магистра и работающий над докторской диссертацией)(соотв. Доценту в Европ.странах)
Assistant professor	-	профессор-ассистент (имеющ. Ученую степень магистра или бакалавра)
Instructor	-	младший преподаватель высшего учебного заведения (проводит практические занятия) (аспирант)
Appropriate	-	ассигновать, финансировать
Revenue	-	годовой доход
Major	-	специализироваться по какому-либо предмету
Lifeguard	-	спасатель на водах
Campus	-	кампус, территория университета
Aid	-	помощь
Tutor	-	преподаватель, репетитор
Waiter	-	официант
Interest	-	интерес

American colleges and universities are either public or private, that is, supported by public funds or supported privately, by a church group or other groups acting as private citizens although under a state charter.

A public institution is owned and operated by a government, either a state or a municipal government. The government appropriates large sums of money for the institution's expenses. Yet these sums are normally not sufficient to cover all expenses, and so the institution is partially dependent on student fees and on gifts. In order to obtain needed revenue, most state universities charge a nominal tuition to students from the same state but charge a much higher fee for out-of-state students. With respect to finances, such universities are quite literally state universities and not national institutions.

A private institution receives no direct financial aid from any government, municipal, state, or federal. The money used to pay the operating expenses has a threefold origin: tuition fees paid by students, money given in the form of gifts for immediate use; and the income from invested capital in the possession of the institution and often originally received by the institution in the form of gifts to be invested, with only the income to be spent.

Of the nation's nearly 1,900 institutions of higher learning, roughly one-third are state or city institutions. About 1,200 are privately controlled. Approximately 700 of these are controlled by religious groups.

Somewhat less than half of these institutions are liberal arts colleges and universities which teach the languages, history, science and philosophy. The rest

are professional and technological schools and junior colleges. The latter offer an abbreviated two-year college course.

A college is generally defined as an institution of higher learning which offers courses of instruction over a four-year period, and which grants a bachelor's degree at the conclusion of studies. As part of a university, a college graduate is distinguished from a graduate of professional school. However, the professional schools in some universities are called colleges.

A college prepares the student for two things: either graduate study leading to a master's or doctor's degree, or a job immediately after graduation. A student who majors in business administration for example, may be fully prepared for a career in business when he has finished college. On the other hand, a student majoring in psychology often must do a great deal of graduate work before he is competent in that field.

The administration of higher education is the responsibility of both staff and faculty, but the work is divided between these two groups. The former group of officials and clerical personnel takes care of the non-academic functions of the institution. When people refer to the administration of the university, it is to this group that they refer. Their role is not in instruction but in organization, classification, public relations, and financial management. The members of the university community whose role is instruction and research are called faculty members.

Members of the faculty or the instructional staff are classified or ranked.

The highest rank possible is that of full professor. The next three ranks of the instructional staff are associate professor, assistant professor, and instructor, in descending order of importance. The salary scale decreases similarly, instructors receive lower pay than assistant professors, and assistant professors less than associate professors. Naturally, there are fewer full professors on a university faculty than there are instructors.

To be a full professor in the United States, one must generally have a Ph.D.¹. Instructors may have only the M.A.² and perhaps some work toward a doctorate. Many more men hold the doctorate than women; therefore, one would expect to find more men as college faculty members than women.

Students are classified as freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors. A freshman is a first year student, a sophomore, a second year student; a junior, a third year student, and a senior, a fourth year student. All students who have graduated from the senior class and who continue studying at a university are classified as advanced students or graduate students. Some graduate students receive grants or stipends which cover the cost of their education; a person on such a fellowship is called a university fellow. He may assist a professor with special research or assume responsibility for some classroom instruction. A few are called unclassified students, these are usually transfer students who have changed schools or special students and foreign students whose previous advanced study was not done according to the usual system in the United States.

Today three out of every four American families of average means expect to send their children to college. How many actually do so? One out of four. Most of the rest simply can't afford it.

The unhappy truth is that, like almost everything else, a college education is getting more expensive every year. In the school year 1966—67 the average public-university student spent \$1640 for tuition, fees, room, board and books. Clothes, travel and other personal expenses added at least 20 percent. Total cost: about \$2000. At private colleges the total came to around \$3100. In the school year 1973—74 the average cost of attending a public institution was \$4,400.

Applications are down at many colleges, as a result. And more people, students as well as parents, are beginning to question whether college is really worth the sacrifices that it is going to require.

At present prices, a fourth to a half of an average family's income is needed to pay one child's expenses at most colleges, if the student lives on campus.

Tuition and living costs alone will often mean \$8000 a year before the end of this decade.

The family that supports a son or daughter through graduate school already is laying out a relative fortune in the name of higher education.

To apply for a scholarship at a specific college or university, one should write to the college or university. If one is interested in a scholarship offered by a business organization or community group, one should write to the president of the organization or to the appropriate official of the organization, if he is known. A student might well ask the assistance of his high school principal or his minister, priest or rabbi in applying for a scholarship.

Most scholarships cover tuition only, that is why two out of three college students take part-time jobs during the school year, during summer vacations, or both. Jobs are usually on campus, as laboratory assistants, cafeteria helpers, library and museum aides, teachers' assistants, and so on. Competition for campus work is intense and growing.

In summer, many students work as camp counsellors, lifeguards, tutors, resort waiters and waitresses. The work is frequently hard, but lucrative, and a thrifty student may be able to go back to college with \$600 to \$700. Many summer jobs are open in federal, state and city agencies, in camps, parks, neighborhood centers, children's homes, hospitals.

Undergraduates by the thousands are also taking out loans. National Defense Education Act (NDEA) loans are available through financial aid officers at more than 1600 U.S. schools. Terms: you must be enrolled at least half time, be in good standing, with demonstrable financial need. An undergraduate may borrow up to \$1000 a year; a graduate or professional student, up to \$2500. You pay no interest while in school. Repayment starts 12 months after you leave, and can stretch up to ten years; interest is three percent on the unpaid balance. If you enter teaching, ten percent of the loan, plus interest, may be canceled for each year of service, up to 50 percent of the amount borrowed.

NOTES

1. **Ph.D.** = Doctor of Philosophy from Latin "Philosophy Doctor", the highest degree conferred on a person by a college or university
2. **M.A.** = Master of Arts from Latin "Magister Artium", a degree from a college or university denoting completion of a prescribed course of graduate study

Text 9. Higher Education in Britain.

Only 25 per cent of the student population goes on to higher education. Competition to get into one of Britain's universities is fierce and not everyone who gets A-levels can go. Students usually need three A-levels to go to university and grades at A-level go from A, the highest grade, to E.

Students apply to universities months before they take their A-levels. The students are given a personal interview and the universities then decide which students they want. They offer them a place which depends on A-level results. The more popular university, the higher the grades it will ask for.

Most big towns in Britain have both a university and a college of higher education. A British university usually consists of colleges. The departments of the colleges are organized into faculties. There are 91 universities and 47 colleges of higher education in Britain. The most famous and prestigious universities are those in Oxford and Cambridge.

Universities offer three- and four- year degree courses. A degree is the qualification you get from university when you pass your final exams. You are then awarded a BA (Bachelor of Arts), BSc (Bachelor of Science) or BEd (Bachelor of Education).

Students who are studying for degrees are called undergraduates. They go to large formal lectures, but most of the work takes place in tutorials: lessons in groups of ten or more when students discuss their work with the lecturer.

Most British students choose to go to university a long way from their home town. University is seen as a time to be independent, to live away from home and develop new interests. British students do not have to pay to go to university, but do need money to live away from home while they are studying. Some students whose parents do not earn a lot of money are given a grant from the local education authority. If students do not get a grant, parents are expected to pay for their children. In fact, the grant is not a lot of money. Students used to work during holidays to earn more money, but it is now difficult to find such jobs. The result is that more students are dropping out, failing to finish their courses.

Not all students study full time at university or college. Many people combine their studies with work. Large companies often have their own in-house training schemes. The British government is very enthusiastic about such training schemes, because so few people go to university.

New words:

Competition	- конкурс
Grade	- отметка
Undergraduate	- студент старшего курса университета
Tutorial	- практическое занятие
Local education authority	- местные органы народного образования
Drop out	- бросать (учёбу)

Text 10. Celebrations in the USA.

The United States has long been the “melting pot” of the world, and various peoples have brought with them native celebrations. But some holidays which are celebrated throughout the United States originated on the American soil.

The number of holidays is different in various states. Of all the states, Oklahoma has the most holidays – 20. The District of Columbia has the least – only eight days.

The most widely celebrated holidays in all the states are:

New Year’s Day (January 1)

Lincoln’s Birthday (February 12)

Washington’s Birthday (February 22)

Easter (end of April – beginning of May)

Independence Day (July 4)

Labour Day (first Monday in September)

Thanksgiving Day (fourth Thursday in November)

Christmas (December 25)

Here are a few words about some of them:

Independence Day

The history of English settlement in America dates back to the beginning of the 17th century. The first settlers were followed by other groups of immigrants who came to the New World from the Old world.

From that time till the end of the 18th century America was a British colony.

At the end of the 18th century the American colonies won a victory over the British Army in the War for Independence.

It was on July 4, 1776, that the Declaration of Independence was signed, proclaiming the independence from Great Britain of 13 British colonies in America. These 13 colonies became the first 13 states of the United States of America. The flag of the USA had 13 white and red stripes with white stars on the blue background.. The number of stars (which was originally 13) changed with the addition of new states. It has reached the number of 50.

The Fourth of July has been celebrated ever since as the most important American holiday. Years ago it was the custom everywhere to celebrate the day with big parades, fireworks and bonfires. But now the day is celebrated more quietly.

In towns and cities the Fourth of July is manifested by flag displays. Occasionally there are parades, people go on picnics or take trips to the country.

Washington's Birthday.

George Washington (1732 – 1799), the first American President, was born in Virginia on February 22, 1732.

He led the American army to victory in the war for Independence. Later he was elected President of the United States and was in office for 8 years (1789 – 1797).

All over the United States Americans have honored George Washington by naming after him their national capital, a state and several communities (населенные пункты).

Lincoln's Birthday.

Another great American President, Abraham Lincoln, (1809 – 1865) was born on February 12, 1809.

Lincoln was the President during the Civil War (1861 – 1865). In this critical period Lincoln led the fight to keep the nation together and to free the slaves.

His life ended tragically. He was killed at the theatre during the performance soon after the victory of the North.

In honor of this great man a beautiful memorial has been built in Washington, D.C.

Labour Day.

It is celebrated on the first Monday in September. On this day workers make a public show with marches, meetings, etc. It also marks the beginning of the school year.

Thanksgiving Day.

It falls on the fourth Thursday of November. This is a day which honours the memory of the first settlers who came to America. It is also associated with the end of the harvest (урожай) season.

Text 11. Sports in Great Britain.

England is a sport-loving nation. Sports in England take many forms: organized competitive sports, which attract huge crowds to encourage their favourite team to victory, athletic games played for recreation, and others.

Some sports are called spectator sports, when the number of spectators is greater than the number of people playing in the game. Other sports are called participant, sports attracting crowds only on special occasions such as tournaments.

The game peculiarly associated with England is cricket. Many other games too are English in origin, but have been accepted with enthusiasm in other countries;

cricket has been seriously and extensively accepted only in the Commonwealth particularly in Australia, India, Pakistan.

Cricket is slow, and a spectator, sitting in the afternoon sun after his lunch, may be excused for having a little sleep for half an hour. Cricket is making no progress in popularity. Association football or soccer is very popular. Nearly 40 million spectators each year attend matches between the great professional teams organized by the Football League. The biggest event in England is the Cup Final played at the Empire Stadium, Wembley, in a London suburb.

Rugby football (or rugger) has existed in Britain since the beginning of the 19th century, when a teacher at Rugby school, while playing football, decided that it would be better to pick up the ball and run with it.

Rugby football is played with an egg-shaped ball which may be carried and thrown (but not forward).

The games of golf and tennis are played by great numbers of people. Golf is played in the countryside. It consists in driving a small ball towards and into holes separated by considerable distances, by means of special golf clubs. The aim is to “go round” using as few strokes as possible.

There are many tennis clubs, but every town provides tennis courts in public parks. The world championship tennis matches are held at Wimbledon in London, during June and July.

Text 12. My university.

Hello again! This is Katya and this time I'll tell you about my University and my studies.

I am very happy that I study here. It is one of the finest country's higher educational institutions. Many famous people have graduated from my University, and not only economists or scientists, but many outstanding writers, actors, showmen and politicians. Studying at our University gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work.

Our University is quite large but not very old, compare to other national institutions. It was founded in the beginning of the 20th century. In 1915, during the World War I the University of Warsaw was evacuated here. First it had only three faculties, but later it became the largest University in the region and it gave birth to other Institutions in the region. Nowadays it is a large school where more than 18 000 students are currently enrolled. The majority are full-time students, like me, and the rest are part time-students. There are also about 250 graduate students – aspirants and doctorants. They conduct independent research work and have pedagogical practice.

The course of study at my University lasts five years. There are many faculties at my university. Here are some of them: the faculty of mechanics and Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Law, Economics, Philology and Journalism and, of course, the faculty of Psychology, where I currently study.

Our university is large and we have several buildings. One of the buildings is for lectures and seminars only. There are many large halls there so that students of 3 –

4 groups together can sit in there. And that is more than 100 people. The acoustics in such large halls is very good but sometimes it is very noisy when students chat during the lecture.

We have a building for the library, computer center, gym, and other facilities. Many students from my group want to do their own research work in the future and these facilities will certainly help them.

There are several cafes at the university. My favourite one is situated in our building. The food there is tasty and very affordable.

There are also several dormitories or hostel buildings where students from other cities or countries live. But you know already that I don't live in a dormitory - I rent an apartment.

New words:

To be enrolled	- числиться в студентах
Full-time students	- студенты дневного отделения
Part-time students	- студенты вечернего отделения
Facilities	- службы, помещения

Text 13. USA.

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world after Russia, Canada and China. It occupies the central part of the North American continent.

The USA is a federal republic, consisting of 50 states including the state of Alaska and Hawaii. Outlying areas include Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the US Virgin Islands.

The northern boundary is partly formed by the Great Lakes and the St Lawrence River; the southern boundary is partly formed by Rio Grande. United States also has a sea-border with Russia.

The total area of the USA is 9 809 155 sq km, of which 1 700 139 sq km are in Alaska and 28 313 sq km are in Hawaii. Inland waters cover 507 788 sq km of the total area.

The country is washed by three oceans: the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. The country has many lakes, with the Great Lake included. There are also many rivers on the US territory. The longest of them are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Columbia, the Rio Grande and the others. On the US territory there are mountains and lowlands. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak, Mount McKinley, is located in Alaska.

The climate conditions are rather different. The country is rich in natural and mineral resources: oil, gas, iron ore, coal and various metals.

The USA is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country. The main industrial branches are aircraft, rocket, automobile, electronics, radio-engineering and others.

Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations. The country population is over 327 mln. The national symbol of the USA is its national flag «Stars and

Stripes», having 50 white stars and 13 white and red stripes on its field, symbolising the number of the original and present day states.

Officially the country comprises 50 states and one District of Columbia. The states differ in size, population and economic development. Each state has its own capital. The capital of the USA is Washington. It is situated in the District of Columbia on the banks of the Potomac river and is named after the first American President – George Washington. There are many large cities in the country: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Cleveland and some others.

The United States of America is a federal state, headed by the President. According to the US Constitution the powers of the Government are divided into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial.

The legislative power belongs to the Congress consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate represents the states while the House of Representatives – the population. The executive power belongs to the President and his Administration (Vice-President and Cabinet of Ministers). The judicial power belongs to the Supreme Court and system of Federal, state and district courts.

There are several political parties in the USA, the largest of them are the Republican (symbolized by donkey) and the Democratic (symbolized by an elephant).

Text 14. Higher Education in the USA.

New words:

Community college - колледж, в котором учатся студенты, живущие дома, где учеба дешевле, т.к. часть расходов берут на себя

местные органы власти

Tuition fee - плата за обучение

Associate degree - степень ассоциата, первоначальная ученая степень, присваиваемая после двух лет обучения

To transfer - переходить

Accounting - бухгалтерское дело

Curriculum - учебный план, программа

Major subjects - профилирующие предметы

Electives - предметы по выбору, факультативные предметы

Assignment - задание

Many students, upon finishing high school, choose to continue their education. The system of higher education includes 4 categories of institutions.

The community college, which is financed by the local community gives education in different professions. Tuition fees are low in these colleges, that's why about 40 per cent of all American students of higher education study at these colleges. On graduation from such colleges American students get "associate degree"

and can start to work or may transfer to 4-year colleges or universities (usually to the 3rd year).

The technical training institution, at which high school graduates may take courses ranging from six months to three-four years, and learn different technical skills, which may include design business, computer programming, accounting, etc. The best-known of them are: the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Technological Institute in California.

The four-year college, which is not part of a university. The graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Science (BS). There are also small Art Colleges, which grant degrees in specialized fields such as ballet, film-making and even circus performance. There are also Pedagogical Colleges.

The university. Which may contain.

- several colleges for students who want to receive a bachelor's degree after four year of study;
- one or more graduate schools for those who want to continue master's degree and then a doctor's degree. There are 156 universities in the USA.

Any of these institutions of higher education may be either public or private. The public institutions are financed by state. Most of the students, more than 80 per cent, study at public institutions of higher education, because tuition fees here are much lower. Some of the best-known private universities are Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

It is not easy to enter a college at a learning university in the United States. Successful applicants at colleges of higher education are usually chosen on the basis of:

- their high-school records which include their class rank, the list of all the courses taken and all the grades received in high school, test results;
- recommendation from their high-school teachers;
- the impression they make during interviews at the university, which is in fact a serious examination;
- scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Tests.

The academic year is usually nine months, divided into two terms. Studies usually begin in September and end in July. Each college or university has its own curriculum. During one term a student must study 4 or 5 different courses. There are courses that every student has to take in order to receive a degree. These courses or subjects are called major subjects or "majors".

At the same time there are subjects which the student may choose himself for his future life. These courses are called "electives". A student has to earn a certain number of "credits" (about 120) in order to receive a degree at the end of four years of college. Students who study at a university or four-year college are known as undergraduates. Those who have received a degree after 4 years of studies are known as graduates. They may take graduate program for another 2 years in order to get a master's degree. Further studies are postgraduate which result a doctor's degree.

Text 15. Going to College.

Going to college usually means leaving home for the first time. Most college students live on campus, which is the place where all the college buildings are. Some students have rooms in buildings called dormitories. Others may live in “fraternity” or “sorority” houses. There are clubs of men or women students. They choose their members carefully. Some students prefer to live off campus. They try to find rooms or apartments near the campus.

A college diploma is called a degree. There are three degrees that students can take. The first four years of college gives an undergraduate degree. Students in undergraduate school study lots of subjects. They do not choose their important subject until the end of undergraduate school. They earn credits for the classes they complete. They must have a certain number of credits in their most important subject and some credits in other subjects, too. Then they get a Bachelor of Arts (BA) degree.

With a BA degree, college students can go on to graduate school. After two or three years, they can get a Master of Arts (MA) degree. These are subjects that will be important for their later work. Graduate school can prepare students to become teachers or lawyers, for example. With a Master of Science degree (MSc), they can become scientists. They can prepare for work in business with a Master of Business Administration degree (MBA). Students can go on in a graduate school to get a Doctor of Philosophy degree. (PhD). That is the highest degree university students can get. Most university teachers must have a PhD.

In the U.S. many students stay on at college to get a master’s degree because a bachelor’s degree is often not enough to get the job they want. It can take a long time and a lot of money. It takes at least ten years to become a doctor or seven years to become lawyer, and five or six years to become a teacher. Many students are in their mid or late twenties when they finally start work.

Campus	– территория университета или колледжа
Fraternity	– студенческая мужская организация
Sorority	– женское студенческое общество

Text 16. ROYAL TRADITIONS

Great Britain is conservative country. But it has many holidays, festivals, customs and traditions, which are accurately observed. One of the most exciting features in England is its Royal traditions. Every year, thousands of tourists come to England to visit its historical places, monuments and of course to view some of the Royal traditions. Here are some of them.

The Trooping of the Colour.

The Queen is the only person in Britain with two birthdays. Her real birthday is on April 21st, but she has an official birthday, too. That’s on the second Saturday in June. And on the Queen’s official birthday, there is a traditional ceremony called

the Trooping of the Colour. It's a big parade with brass bands and hundreds of soldiers at Horse.

Guards Parade in London. The Guards march in front of the Queen. The Guards are trooping the colour. Thousands of Londoners and visitors watch Horse Guards Parade. And millions of people at home watch it on television.

The changing of the Guard.

This happens every day at Buckingham Palace, the Queen's home in London. Soldiers stand in front of the palace. Each morning these soldiers change. One group leaves and another arrives. In summer and winter tourists stand outside the palace at 11.30 every morning and watch the Changing of the Guard.

Maundy Money.

Maundy Thursday is the day before Good Friday, at Easter. On that day the Queen gives Maundy Money to a group of old people. This tradition is over 1000 years old.

Swan-upping.

On the River Thames there are hundreds of swans. A lot of these beautiful white birds belong to the king or queen. In July the young swans on the Thames are about two months old. Then the Queen's swan keeper goes, in a boat, from London Bridge to Henley. He looks at all the young swans and marks the royal ones.

The State opening of Parliament.

Parliament, not the Royal Family, controls modern Britain. But traditionally the Queen opens Parliament every autumn. She travels from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament in a gold carriage. At the Houses of Parliament the Queen sits on a «throne» in the House of Lords. Then she reads the «Queen's Speech».

The Queen wears a crown and other jewels from the Crown Jewels.

The Order of the Garter ceremony.

The Order of the Garter ceremony has a long history. King Edward III started the Order in the fourteenth century. At that time, the people in the Order were the twenty-four bravest knights in England. Now the knights of the Order aren't all soldiers. They are members of the House of Lords, church leaders or politicians.

The Queen is the Sovereign of the Order of the Garter. But she isn't the only royal person in the Order. Prince Charles and Prince Philip are Royal Knights.

In June the Order has a traditional ceremony at Windsor Castle. This is the Queen's favourite castle. It's also the home of the Order of the Garter. All the knights walk from the castle to St George's Chapel, the royal church at Windsor. They wear the traditional clothes or «robes» of the Order. These robes are very heavy but they are an important part of one of Britain's oldest traditions.

The Queen's Christmas speech

On Christmas Day at 3.00 in the afternoon, the Queen makes a speech on radio and TV. It is ten minutes long. In it she talks to the people of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is a large group of countries. In the past they were all in the British Empire. Australia, India, Canada and New Zealand are among the 49 members.

The B.B.C. (the British Broadcasting corporation) sends the Queen's speech to every Commonwealth country. In her speech the Queen talks about the past year.

New words:

Trooping of the Colour	-	вынос знамени
Horse Guards	-	конногвардейский полк
changing of the guard	-	смена караула
Maundy Thursday	-	страстной четверг
Good Friday	-	чистая пятница
Order of the Garter	-	орден подвязки
Robes	-	мантия
Commonwealth	-	содружество
Maundy Money	-	Милостыня Великого Поста
Swan upping	-	Маркировка лебедей

Text 17. The British royal family.

At present the British royal family is headed by Queen Elizabeth. When the Queen was born on the 21st of April 1926, her grandfather, King George V, was on the throne and her uncle was his heir. The death of her grandfather and the abdication of her uncle brought her father to the throne as King George VI.

As a child she studied constitutional history and law as well as art and music. In addition she learned to ride and acquired her enthusiasm for horses. As she grew older she began to take part in public life, making her first broadcast at the age of 14. The marriage of the young Princess Elizabeth to Philip, Duke of Edinburgh took place in November 1947. She came to the throne after her father's death in 1952 and was crowned in Westminster Abbey in June 1953.

Among Queen Elizabeth's many duties are the regular visits she makes to foreign countries, and especially those of the Commonwealth, whose interests and welfare are very important to her. The Queen has allowed the BBC to make a documentary film about the every day of the royal family. She also started the tradition of the "walkabout", an informal feature of an otherwise formal royal visit, when she walks among the public crowds and stops to talk to some people.

The annual Christmas broadcast made by the Queen on radio and television has become a traditional and popular feature of the season, and there were widespread celebrations and special programmes of events in 1977 to mark her Silver Jubilee. The Queen's husband, Duke of Edinburgh, was born in 1926 and served in the Royal Navy. He takes a great deal of interest in industry, in the achievements of young people (he founded Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme in 1956) and in saving rare wild animals from extinction.

The Queen's heir is Charles, Prince of Wales, who was born in 1948. He married Lady Diana Spencer and has two children, Prince William and Prince Harry. The Prince of Wales is well-known as a keen promoter of British interests. In recent

years he has become outspoken on such controversial topics as modern architecture, violence in films and on television, and the standard of English teaching in schools. His wife Diana, Princess of Wales (often called in mass media Princess Di), won the affection of many people by her modesty, shyness and beauty. Unfortunately, she died in a car accident in August 1997. Now Charles is married again.

The Queen's other children are Princess Anne (born in 1950), Prince Andrew (born in 1960) and Prince Edward (born in 1964). Anne, Princess Royal, has acquired a reputation for being arrogant, but in recent years has become quite popular with the public.

The Queen is widely known for her interest in horses and horse-racing. She is now president of the Save the Children Fund, Chancellor of the University of London and carries out many public engagements.

Prince Andrew, Duke of York, served as a helicopter pilot in the Royal Navy. In 1986 he married Miss Sarah Ferguson (Fergie, for short) and has two daughters. Prince Edward is keen on the theatre. This interest began while he was at university. He quit the Royal Marines, and is now pursuing a career with a theatrical company.

The Queen Mother, the widow of the late King George VI, celebrated her one hundred birthday in 2 000 and died in 2002. The Queen's only sister, Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, is well-known for her charity work.

New words:

Heir - наследник

Abdication - отречение

Make broadcast - выступать по радио

Walkabout - прогулка неофициального характера

Extinction - вымирание

arrogant - высокомерный

a helicopter - вертолёт

quit- покидать, оставлять

Royal Marines – королевская морская пехота

widow - вдова

Countess графиня

Charity - благотворительность

Text 18. The main business of the royal family is being royal.

Britain has always had kings or queens for more than a thousand years. Kings had great power and they really made history. They started wars, made laws, and did things in their own way. But more and more power went to Parliament.

Elizabeth II calls the Windsor family a “Firm”. She thinks of it as a business rather than a family. And the main business of the royal family is... well, probably being royal. And they are paid for it. The Queen is one of the richest women in the

world. There are hundreds of traditional ceremonies which the Queen has to keep. Each year, in September or October, there is the State Opening of Parliament. The Queen, wearing her crown, arrives at the Houses of Parliament by carriage. There she reads the Queen's Speech, which discusses the government's work for the next year.

Another traditional ceremony takes place on the Thursday before Easter Sunday. The Queen gives out purses of money to older people who have done good work. This is called 'Maundy money' and the tradition is almost seven hundred years old. Every summer the Queen gives three or more royal garden parties at Buckingham Palace. About 8,000 guests come to each party.

The Queen and other members of the royal family often travel abroad as guests of other countries. They meet important visitors. So their life is quite busy. Besides, the Queen acts as head of the government — so every day she reads official papers from the government and once a week she has a meeting with the Prime Minister. She also has to read the report of the day from Parliament. Any law made by Parliament really becomes a law only if the Queen agrees to it.

Text 19. Family Story

When Elizabeth was born nobody knew she would be queen. Her grandfather, King George V, had six children. His eldest son, Edward, was the next in line to be king and Elizabeth's father, Albert, was only second child. Edward enjoyed women, drank a lot, spent money, liked fashionable clothes. Albert, or Bertie, as his friends called him, was rather shy and all his life it was difficult for him to make speeches. He married Lady Elizabeth Bowes- Lyon and they had two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret. The girls had a private teacher, they also studied music, dancing and art.

In 1936 King George died.

When his coffin with the crown on top of it was carried through the streets on a horse - drawn carriage, the crown fell. Many people thought it was a bad sign. Indeed, 1936 became "the year of three kings". In January Edward became king. In December he refused from the throne and his younger brother, Bertie took his place.

Love Story.

Handsome and popular King Edward was in love with an American woman Wallis Simpson and he wanted to marry her. But Wallis was divorced twice! The royal family did not like her, the government was against this marriage, so was the Church.

It was not an easy choice for Edward, but he made it. He preferred Wallis to the crown. They got married and lived in Paris for most of their lives.

War Times

Bertie became King George VI.

During the war the family lived at Windsor. It was dangerous to stay in London, because the city was often bombed, especially the East End. King George and his wife went to Buckingham Palace every day. They felt it was their duty to stay with their people.

One day a bomb fell on Buckingham Palace and destroyed part of it. Luckily, nobody was hurt.

Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret were growing up. At Windsor they spent a lot of time riding horses and exercising their dogs. When Elizabeth was seven, she had her first Corgi. Corgis are still her favourite dogs.

Marriage

When Elizabeth was 13 she met Prince Philip of Greece. He was six years older than her. He came from the Greek royal family, but also had relatives in the Danish, British and Russian royal families. During the war he was in the Navy and that was when Elizabeth first saw him. In 1947 they got married. They had their first children: a son, Charles, born in 1948, and a daughter, Anne, born in 1950.

The Queen

In 1952 King George VI died. Elizabeth was only twenty-five and she was Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Like other kings and queens she came to Westminster Abbey for the coronation in the royal carriage with its fine horses. She wanted the ceremony to be on television. The church and the government were against the idea. It was an important ceremony and not a public show. But Elizabeth won. The whole country watched how the heavy gold crown was placed on the young Queen's head.

Family Life, Family Problems

Almost thirty years later, in 1981, people watched the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer. Diana seemed a perfect bride for Prince of Wales. She was young, beautiful, and elegant.

By that time Princess Anne was already married. Anne was fond of riding, took part in many shows and was chosen to ride in the Olympic Games in 1975. And she married another rider, Mark Phillips, in 1973.

The Queen has two more children, Andrew and Edward, born in 1960 and 1964. Andrew went into the Navy like his father. Edward, like Charles, went to Cambridge University, and then he has worked in theatre and television.

In 1986 Prince Andrew married Sarah Ferguson. They first became friends at one of Princess Diana's parties. Elegant Diana and 'Fergie' with her bright red hair were very popular with the press. Diana and Charles had two sons, William and Harry. Andrew and Sarah had two daughters, Beatrice and Eugenie.

Journalists and reporters followed Diana everywhere and wrote a lot about her private life. Finally Diana decided to tell her own story. She worked with a journalist and his book *Diana, Her True Story* was printed in 1992 and sold millions of copies. The book and newspaper reports told everybody about Prince Charles' lover Camilla Parker-Bowles. Charles and Diana divorced, so did Andrew and Fergie.

New words;

coffin - гроб

horse –drawn carriage – карета, запряженная лошадьми

Corgi - корги

Bride – невеста

Text 20. Higher Education in Russia

Higher education plays an important part in the life of any country as it provides the country with highly-qualified specialists for future development and progress. It trains people to become teachers, engineers, lawyers, doctors and other professional workers. After graduating from the university they may go on with their study and research and may get a still higher degree. Education is the way to success.

Education is a process through which culture is preserved, knowledge and skills are developed, values are formed, and information is exchanged. In all the industrial countries standards of living are steadily changing; this means that the kind of education, which was good enough thirty years ago, is not necessarily good for them today.

The serious need to find ways and means of ensuring continuous and thorough adoption of the universities to contemporary needs in our rapidly changing world is widely recognized. And this means that styles of teaching, quality of learning materials and organization of the university itself have to be continuously brought up to date and improved.

Besides, knowledge and information which comes through the mass media must also be taken into consideration. This information explosion has affected every field of study, especially, of course, in the natural and applied sciences and in all

other sciences as well. The increase of information requires new methods and new approaches to students' training and instruction.

At present a new system of education is introduced in this country – a distance education system. This computer system of learning helps working professionals to continue their education while remaining at their jobs. This system enables people to get knowledge and a good foundation in the sciences basic to his or her field of study. Distance learning has developed over years from satellite video courses to modern videoconferencing through personal computers.

Tests:

1. What ... nice day!

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| a) the | c) — |
| b) a | d) an |

2. My grandmother graduated from ... Moscow University.

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| a) the | c) a |
| b) — | d) an |

3. This table is made ... wood.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) with | c) from |
| b) by | d) of |

4. I can't find his address

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) somewhere | c) somebody |
| b) nowhere | d) anywhere |

5. Give me ... to read, please.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) anything | c) somebody |
| b) something | d) anybody |

6. She gave him ... water to wash his hands and face.

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| a) many | c) a little |
| b) few | d) a few |

7. The Thames is ... than the Volga.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) short | c) shorter |
| b) shortest | d) more short |

8. This is the ... view I have ever seen in my life.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) beautiful | b) most beautiful |
| c) more beautiful | d) beautif uler |

9. I ... very busy yesterday.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) am | b) is |
|-------|-------|

- c) was
10.... your sister go to school?
a) do
b) is
c) are
d) does
11. Something has happened to my TV set. I can't make it ...
a) working
b) to work
c) work
d) worked
12. Yesterday when I ... home, my mother ... already ... dinner.
a) **come; cooked ...** —
b) **came; was ... cooking**
c) **came; have ... cooked**
d) **came; had ... cooked**
13. If I see my friend, I ... his advice.
a) ask
b) asked
c) shall ask
d) am asked
14. If I were you, I ... him.
a) will not phone
b) would not phone;
c) not phone
d) would not have phoned
d) would have heard
15. He asked me where I ...
a) study
b) studied
c) am studying
d) studies
16. He says he ... a week in Moscow next year.
a) will spend
b) spends
c) are playing
d) were playing
17. She thought the children ... in the yard.
a) played
b) playing
c) are playing
d) were playing
18. (Эти) roses are beautiful.
a) this
b) these
c) that
d) those
19. (Какая) book is this?
a) that
b) this
c) what
d) who
20. She has (много) bread.
a) few
b) little
c) many
d) much
21. They are busy with (своими) lessons.
a) her
b) his
c) their
d) its
22. Where are (ее) books?
a) her
b) his
c) their
d) its
23. Whose map is this? It's (его).
a) him
b) his
c) he
d) her
24. Show (им) a new magazine.

- a) they
b) their
- 25.** Nick is telling (нам) about his work.
- a) them
b) we
- 26.** There are (несколько) pens on the table.
- a) few
b) no
- 27.** There is (никого) in the room.
- a) no
b) nobody
- 28.** He (пришлось) read a lot of books to make a report.
- a) was able to
b) had to
- 29.** I shall not (смогу) to go to the stadium with you tomorrow.
- a) be able
b) cannot
- 30.** He said that he (учится) at the University.
- a) is studying
b) studies
- 31.** She says that the lectures on economics (посещаются) by many students.
- a) were attended
b) attend
- 32.** When the academic year (закончится) we shall go to the seaside.
- a) is over
b) will be over
- 33.** The letter (отправят) tomorrow.
- a) will be post
b) will post
- 34.** Your sister is studying modern art, (не так ли)?
- a) doesn't she
b) isn't it
- 35.** I read several books (написанных) by this author.
- a) written
b) wrote
- 36.** Look! This house (ремонтируют).
- a) is being repaired
b) is repairing
- 37.** The Tower of London (был построен) in 1078.
- a) built
b) was being built
- c) them
d) us
- c) our
d) us
- c) any
d) some
- c) nothing
d) not
- c) must
d) was allowed to
- c) have
d) am
- c) study
d) studied
- c) are attended
d) are attending
- c) will over
d) was over
- c) will be posted
d) will have posted
- c) is she
d) isn't she
- c) write
d) writes
- c) is repaired
d) has been repaired
- c) build
b) was b

Неправильные глаголы

arise	arose	arisen	arising	1. возникать 2. поднимать
be	was, were	been	being	быть
bear	bore	born, borne	bearing	1. носить 2. рождать
beat	beat	beaten	beating	бить
become	became	become	becoming	становиться
begin	began	begun	beginning	начинать
bind	bound	bound	binding	связывать
bite	bit	bit	biting	кусать
bleed	bled	bled	bleeding	кровоточить
break	broke	broken	breaking	ломать
breed	bred	bred	breeding	выводить, разводить
bring	brought	brought	bringing	приносить
build	built	built	building	строить
burn	burnt	burnt	burning	сжигать; гореть
burst	burst	burst	bursting	разрываться; лопаться
buy	bought	bought	buying	покупать
cast	cast	cast.	casting	бросать
catch	caught	caught	catching	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	choosing	выбирать
come	came	come	coming	приходить
creep	crept	crept	creeping	ползти
cut	cut	cut	cutting	резать
deal with	dealt	dealt	dealing	иметь дело с
do	did	done	doing	делать
draw	drew	drawn	drawing	1. тянуть 2. рисовать
dream	dreamt	dreamt	dreaming	1. мечтать 2. видеть во сне
drink	drank	drunk	drinking	пить
drive	drove	driven	driving	везти
eat	ate	eaten	eating	есть; питаться
fall	fell	fallen	falling	падать,
feed	fed	fed	feeding	кормить; снабжать
feel	felt	felt	feeling	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	fighting	бороться
flow	flew	flown	flowing	течь
fly	flew	flown	flying	летать
forbid	forbade	forbidden	forbidding	запрещать
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	забывать
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	foreseeing	предвидеть
freeze	froze	frozen	freezing	замораживать, замерзать
get	got	got	getting	1. получать 2. становиться

give	gave	given	giving	давать
------	------	-------	--------	--------

go	went	gone	going	идти
grind	ground	ground	grinding	молоть
grow	grew	grown	growing	1. расти 2. становиться 3. выращивать
hang	hung	hung	hanging	вешать; висеть
have	had	had	having	иметь
hear	heard	heard	hearing	слышать
hide	hid	hidden	hiding	прятать
hit	hit	hit	hitting	ударять
hold	held	held	holding	держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting	1. вредить 2. ранить
keep	kept	kept	keeping	держать
know	knew	known	knowing	знать
lay	laid	laid	laying	класть
lead	led	led	leading	вести; руководить
leave	left	left	leaving	оставлять
lend	lent	lent	lending	давать взаймы
let	let	let	letting	позволять
lie	lay	lain	lying	лежать
light	lit	lit	lighting	зажигать
lose	lost	lost	losing	терять
make	made	made	making	1. делать, создавать 2. заставлять
mean	meant .	meant	meaning	значить; означать
meet	met	met	meeting	встречать
put	put	put	putting	класть
read	read	read	reading .	читать
ring	rang	rung	ringing	звонить
rise	rose	risen	rising	поднимать
run	ran	run.	running	бежать
say	said	said	saying	говорить
shake	shook	shaken	shaking	встряхивать
shut	shut	shut	shutting	закрывать
shrink	shrank	shrunk	shrinking	1. сжиматься 2. сокращаться
see	saw	seen	seeing	видеть
seek	sought	sought	seeking	искать
sell'	sold	sold	selling	продавать
send	sent	sent	sending	посылать
set	set	set	setting	устанавливать
sit	sat	sat	sitting	сидеть
slide	slid	slid	sliding	скользить .
smell	smelt	smelt	smelling	пахнуть
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	говорить

speed	sped	sped	speeding	ускорять
split	split	split	splitting	расщеплять(ся)
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	spoiling	портить(ся)
spread	spread	spread	spreading	распространять(ся)
stand	stood	stood ,	standing	1.стоять 2. выдерживать
stick	stuck	stuck	sticking	прилипать
strike	Struck,	struck	striking	ударять
swell	swelled	swollen	swelling	распухать
swim	swam	swum	swimming	плыть, плавать
take	took	taken	taking	брать
teach	taught	taught	teaching	преподавать;
обучать				
tear	tore :	torn	tearing	разрывать(ся)
tell	told	told	telling	сообщать к.-л. ч.-л.
think	thought	thought	thinking	1. думать 2. полагать
throw	threw,	thrown	throwing	бросать.
wake	woke	woken,	waking	1. будить 2. просыпаться
weave	wove	woven	weaving	ткать; сплетать
win	won	won	winning	побеждать
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	withdrawing	удалять
write	wrote,	written	writing	писать

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 2

Латинские термины

ab initio	— в начале
ad hoc	— на данный случай
ad libitum	— сколько (как) угодно; по желанию; на
выбор	
a priori	— заранее; независимо от опыта
corrigenda	— список ошибок
cum	— с, включая
de novo	— вновь
in parvp	— в незначительной мере
in re/re	— относительно, по вопросу
in situ	— на месте
in toto	— в целом
in vivo	— в естественных условиях, в живом организме,
ipso facto	— в силу очевидности
modus operandi >	— способ действия
mutatis mutandis .	— сделав соответствующие изменения
per capita	— на душу населения
per se	— сам по себе; по существу
prima facie	— на первый взгляд
pro rata	— пропорционально
pro tern	— временно, в данное время
sui generis,,	— своего рода, своеобразный
vice versa ,	—напротив, наоборот

Французские термины

en bloc	— целиком
in lieu of	— вместо чего-л.
milieu	— окружение
par example	— например
par excellence	— по преимуществу, преимущественно
vis-a-vis	— напротив

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 3

Латинские сокращения

A. c. — anni currentis	— текущего года
a. i. — ad interim'	— временный; временно
a. m. — ante meridiem	— до полудня
c. (ca.) — circa	— приблизительно, около
c. — cum	— с
cf. — confer	— сравни
e. g. — exempli gratia	— например
et al. — et alii	— и другие
etc. — et cetera	— и так далее
ib., ibid. — ibidem	— там же, в том же месте
id. — idem	— то же самое, так же, тот же
i. e. — id est — that is	— то есть
in ex. — in extenso	— довольно полно, полностью
in loc. — in loco	— на своем месте
int. al — inter alia	— между прочим
lbs. — libra — pounds	— фунты
loc. cit.	— указанное сочинение
med. — medium	— середина, центр
N. B. — nota bene	— примечание; отметки
op. cit. — opus citatum	— цитируемое произведение
oz — ounces	— унция (= 28,3 г)
p. m. — post meridiem	— после полудня
pro et con — pro et contra	— за и против
s. — sine — without	— без
s. s. — sensu stricto	— в буквальном смысле
Sic! — (буквально) Так!	— (указывает на важность или подлинность
данного места в тексте или на ошибочность приведенных слов)	
u. i. — ut infra	— как указано
vs. — versus	— по сравнению с, напротив
v. v. — vice versa	— наоборот, напротив
viz. — videlicet	— а именно, то есть

Вопросы к зачету (I семестр)

ТЕМЫ: “About myself” , “My Future Profession” , “Education in Great Britain” , “Education in the USA”, “Education in Russia” “The Krasnodar University”.

Questions:

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. What nationality are you?
4. Where are you from?
5. Where is your family (parents, sisters, brothers) now?
6. Are you a cadet of the Krasnodar University?
7. What is your future profession?
8. What problems are you to handle in your future work?
9. Is your future profession difficult?
10. Are the trainees to wear a special uniform?
11. What is the CID man responsible for?
12. What professional skills and abilities are you to get at the Krasnodar University?
13. Who is to study many different subjects?
14. What are these subjects?
15. What foreign languages and special subjects do you study here?
16. What is the final object of your training at the Krasnodar University?
17. Where is situated your University?
18. What is the territory of your University?
19. How many years do you study at the Krasnodar University?
20. What teachers and professors do you have here?
21. How many faculties are there at the Krasnodar University?
22. Are there many lecture-halls, classrooms and special laboratories at your Krasnodar University?
23. How are they equipped?
24. What helps our cadets to become skilled and well-trained militia officers?
25. What do your graduates get after graduating from the Krasnodar University?

Higher Education in the UK

1. How many universities are there in Great Britain?
2. What are the oldest British universities?
3. What Redbrick universities can you name?
4. Why did «the new universities» quickly become popular?
5. All British universities are private institutions, aren't they?
6. What university degrees do you know?
7. Are universities centers of research?
8. Is education after 16 voluntary in the United Kingdom?
9. Are the British universities self-governing?

Higher Education in the USA.

1. How many institutes of higher learning are there in America?
2. Are there private and state colleges in the USA?
3. Is education getting more expensive every year?
4. When does a student begin an intensive study of his special field?
5. What American universities do you know?
6. What is the difference between a college and a university?
7. How are students classified in the USA?
8. What academic degree is the highest in the USA?

Great Britain.

Answer the questions:

1. What are British Isles formed of?
2. Where are they situated?
3. What parts is the United Kingdom composed of?
4. What seas are the British Isles washed by?
5. What are the biggest rivers in Great Britain?
6. The climate of the country is rather mild, isn't it?
7. Where are the centres of textile industry situated?
8. Do you know any big industrial centres in Great Britain? What are they?
9. Is Liverpool the biggest port in Great Britain?
10. What is the population of the country?
11. Do you know any famous English writers, poets, scientists and painters?
12. What is the City of London famous for?
13. Why is London attractive for tourists?
14. There are four parts in London, aren't there?
15. What sights of London do you know?
16. Is the East End associated with the rich?
17. What are the most well-known streets in London?

The USA.

Answer the following questions

1. Where is the United States of America situated?
2. What is the area and the population of the USA?
3. Which countries does the USA border upon?
4. What are the biggest rivers and largest lakes of the United States? The highest mountain chains?
5. Which branches of heavy industry and light industry are highly developed in the United States?
6. What can one say about the capital of the USA?
7. What are forms of sports in America?
8. What kinds of sports are the most popular in America?
9. Why is the United States often described as a nation on wheels?
10. What national holidays are established in most states of the USA?

Учебное издание

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ДЛЯ КУРСАНТОВ 1 КУРСА
(1 семестр)**

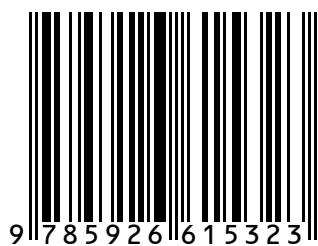
Учебное пособие

Составители:

Мятченко Ирина Васильевна
Манина Татьяна Александровна

В авторской редакции

ISBN 978-5-9266-1532-3



Подписано в печать 05.04.2019. Формат 60x84 1/16.
Усл. печ. л. 9,0. Тираж 200 экз. Заказ 771.

Краснодарский университет МВД России.
350005, Краснодар, ул. Ярославская, 128.