# Министерство внутренних дел Республики Казахстан Карагандинская академия им. Баримбека Бейсенова

# Юридический институт Кафедра языковой подготовки

УТВЕРЖДАЮ Заместитель начальника Академии по учебной работе полковник полиции д.ю.н., профессор

Токубаев З.С. « » 2016 г.

# УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ КОМПЛЕКС

# по дисциплине: IYa 5201 Иностранный язык (профессиональный)

Специальность «6М030300 – Правоохранительная деятельность»

# Профильная магистратура

Форма обучения: очная

**Курс:** 1 **Семестр:** 1

**Количество кредитов:** 2 Практические: 30 часов

СРМП: 30 часов СРМ: 30 часов Всего: 90 часов

Экзамен

Учебно-	методический комплекс	по дисц	иплине «IYa	5201 - Иностранн	ый		
язык	(профессиональный)»	для	специально	ети 6М-030300	-		
Правоохранительная деятельность, 104 с.							

Составители: Старший преподаватель кафедры языковой подготовки, майор полиции Джагипарова Д.Б., преподаватель кафедры языковой подготовки Бөбеш Р.С.

Рассмотрен на заседании кафедры языковой подготовки «18» мая 2016 г., протокол № 18

Начальник кафедры языковой подготовки полковник полиции

Жалмаханов Ш.Ш.

Утверждена на заседании УМС\_\_\_\_\_ «\_\_»\_\_\_\_20\_\_г., протокол №\_\_\_

# Содержание

1. Типовая учебная программа	
2. Рабочая учебная программа	
2.1. Пояснительная записка	6
2.1.1 Аннотация дисциплины	6
2.1.2. Цель преподавания дисциплины. Объект изучения	7
2.1.3. Задачи преподавания дисциплины	8
2.1.4. Место дисциплины в профессиональной подготовке выпускника	10
2.1.5 Требования к уровню содержания дисциплины	11
2.1.6. Методика изучения дисциплины	13
2.2. Вид, объем учебной работы по дисциплине (в соответствии с ГОСО	13
PK):	
2.3. Тематический план	14
2.4 Содержание разделов (подразделов)	15
2.5 Протокол согласования рабочей программы со смежными	19
кафедрами	
3. Рабочая учебная программа (SYLLABUS)	20
3.1 Основная информация:	22
3.2 Пререквизиты:	22
3.3 Постреквизиты:	22
3.4 Краткое описание дисциплины:	23
3.5. График выполнения и сдачи заданий по дисциплине:	25
3.6. Политика курса	26
3.7. Список рекомендованной литературы	28
3.8. Тематический план	30
3.9. Планы занятий	31
3.10. Методические рекомендации по изучению дисциплины	88
3.11. Методические рекомендации и указания по выполнению	90
практических работ, курсовых работ и т.п.	
3.12. Критерии оценки знаний	91
4. Тематика письменных работ по дисциплине и методические	93
рекомендации по их выполнению	
5. Материалы по контролю и оценке учебных достижений	93
обучающихся	
6. Иллюстративный и раздаточный материал	94
7. Программное и мультимедийное сопровождение учебных занятий	101
8. Карта учебно-методической обеспеченности дисциплины (КУМОД)	101

# Министерство внутренних дел Республики Казахстан Карагандинская академия им. Баримбека Бейсенова

# **Юридический институт Кафедра языковой подготовки**

УТВЕРЖДАЮ Заместитель начальника Академии по учебной работе полковник полиции д.ю.н., профессор

Токубаев З.С. « »\_\_\_\_\_2016 г.

#### РАБОЧАЯ УЧЕБНАЯ ПРОГРАММА

по дисциплине: IYa 5201 Иностранный язык (профессиональный)

Специальность «6М030300 – Правоохранительная деятельность»

Профильная магистратура

Форма обучения: очная

**Курс:** 1 **Семестр:** 1

**Количество кредитов:** 2 Практические: 30 часов

СРМП: 30 часов СРМ: 30 часов Всего: 90 часов

Экзамен

# Караганда 2016

Рабочая учебная программа по дисциплине по дисци Иностранный язык (профессиональный)» для специаль Правоохранительная деятельность, 56 с.	
Составители: Старший преподаватель кафедры языковой полиции Джагипарова Д.Б., преподаватель кафедры яз Бөбеш Р.С.	
Рассмотрена на заседании кафедры языковой подготов «18» мая 2016 г., протокол № 18	ки
Начальник кафедры языковой подготовки полковник полиции	Жалмаханов Ш.Ш.

Утверждена на заседании УМС «\_\_»\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_г., протокол №\_\_\_

© Карагандинская академия МВД Республики Казахстан им. Б.Бесенова, 2016г.

#### 2.1. Пояснительная записка

#### 2.1.1 Аннотация дисциплины

Стратегической задачей, стоящей перед иноязычным образованием является его модернизация на основах компетентностного моделирования подготовки кадров с технологией уровневого ранжирования формируемых языковых компетенций и их целе-дифференцированным распределением по этапам целостной образовательной системы Республики Казахстан.

Универсальным научно-теоретическим базисом формирования межкультурной компетенции являются когнитивно-лингвокультурологическая теория олоньяскони полиязычного образования, методология И разработанные С.С.Кунанбаевой. Универсальная концептуальная основа обеспечивает новационный подход моделированию языкового к созданию отечественных образовательного процесса, международноадаптивных уровневых моделей языкового образования в условиях триязычия для достижения конечного результата обученности и существенно меняет практику организации образовательного процесса.

Программа является результатом адаптации международной модели иноязычного образования применительно к национальным условиям Республики Казахстан и построена на следующих принципах:

- реализационного механизма через систему методологических принципов: когнитивного, концептуального, коммуникативного, лингвокультурного, социокультурного, рефлексивно-развивающего, базовых основ формирующих целостную образовательную парадигму и в своей совокупности определяющих требования к образовательному процессу в целом и к отдельным его составляющим (целям, содержанию, методам, технологиям, средствам обучения), определяя, таким образом, стратегию и тактику обучения;
- компетентностной базируемоемости языкового образования и ее оценки по качеству конечного результата;
- коммуникативно-функциональной направленности;
- уровневой ранжированности предметного содержания и конечных показателей по выделенным стандартизированным типовым уровням обученности и владения языком;
- представленность предметного содержания в виде когнитивнолингвокультурологических комплексов, состоящих из сфер, тем, субтем и типовых ситуаций общения;
- разработанность критериально-параметровой шкалы измерения языковой компетенции и введения на ее основе единого контрольно-оценочного механизма владения языком.

Программа рассчитана на 90 часов (практические занятия самостоятельная работа магистранта с преподавателем и самостоятельная работа).

С учетом целей и содержания обучения английскому языку разработанная программа представляет собой последовательность тематико-

текстовых единств, предусматривающих овладение определенными лексическими и грамматическими навыками, а также развитие умений и навыков в различных видах речевой деятельности.

Рабочая программа составлена на основании учебного плана и государственного стандарта высшего профессионального образования.

# 2.1.2. Цель преподавания дисциплины. Объект изучения

Цель обучения состоит в формировании у магистрантов *межкультурно-коммуникативной компетенции* на уровне сверх-базовой стандартности.

Структура межкультурно-коммуникативной компетенции отражает характер образовательной компетенции и представляет собой сложное личностное образование, включающее знания о родной и иной культуре, умения и навыки практического применения своих знаний, а также совокупность качеств личности, способствующих реализации этих знаний, умений и навыков, и, наконец, практический опыт их использования в ходе взаимодействия с представителями иной культуры.

Межкультурно-коммуникативная компетенция связана с дальнейшим формированием коммуникативных умений, а также с более углубленным осмыслением картины мира иной социокультуры, познанием ее смысловых ориентиров, умением видеть сходства и различия между общающимися культурами и применением их в контексте межкультурного общения.

Межкультурно-коммуникативная компетенция является образовательной компетенцией при изучении иностранного языка и иноязычной культуры, при этом объектом реальной действительности при формировании межкультурно-коммуникативной компетенции является процесс общения представителей различных культур.

Формируемым составом компетенций на этапе формирования уровня сверх - базовой стандартности являются: - социо-культурологическая, профессионально - ориентирующая, профессионально - специализирующая.

- социо-культурологической, формирующей у магистрантов «вторичное социальное сознание» как социально-культурный концепт и образ мира другого лингвосоциума; формирование в его когнитивной системе «вторичных конструкций знаний», соотносится со знаниями о социуме и языке «инофона». Данный вид субкомпетенции формируется как «новое» на базе «данного» культуры и «языкового сознания» на базе своей культуры и языка;
- профессионально ориентирующей, интерпретирующейся как профессиональное владение ИЯ во всех аспектах речевой и коммуникативной деятельности, которое напрямую связано с технологией будущей профессиональной деятельности;
- контентно профессиональной, трактующейся как овладение новыми когнитивными лингвокультурологическими комплексами, отражающими предметное содержание исходного текста (проблема, общая фоновая информация по предмету, ситуация, вызвавшая обсуждение, предполагаемые решения).

Для эффективной реализации целей обучения широкое применение должны найти нетрадиционные формы и приемы организации учебных занятий по языку для специальных целей (дебаты, пресс-конференции, групповая полемика, дискуссии, интервью и т.д.), учебные упражнения (деловые и ролевые игры, проектная работа с использованием видео-, фономатериалов, компьютерной техники и др.).

Учебный материал курса предусматривает использование аутентичных текстов, видео- и аудиоматериалов, адекватно отражающих содержание изучаемой тематики и сфер общения. Активный словарь магистрантов получает свое дальнейшее расширение, в том числе за счет потенциального словаря, на 1200 лексических единиц.

Организация самостоятельной работы магистрантов регламентируется в соответствии с Положением о самостоятельной работе магистрантов, разрабатываемым высшим учебным заведением. При разработке заданий для СРМ рекомендуется сделать акцент на формирование профессионально значимых умений и навыков через решение профессиональных задач, выполнение проектных работ.

# 2.1.3. Задачи преподавания дисциплины

Формируемым составом компетенций на этапе формирования уровня сверх-базовой стандартности (уровень С1-Язык для академических целей) являются: лингво-культурологическая, социо-кулытурологическая, профессионально-ориентирующая, контентно- профессиональная.

Моделируемыми формами речи и типами коммуникации на этапе формирования уровня сверх-базовой стандартности являются: интервью, дискуссия, диспут.

Типы устной и письменной коммуникации: описание, повествование, рассуждение, сообщение, рассуждение.

Типы речевых высказываний: интервью, дискуссия, диспут, аргументированная оценка, интерпретация, комментирование, обзор, резюме.

Типы письменных речевых произведений: частное и официальное письмо, тезисы, доклад, эссе.

Дескрипторами уровня сверх-базовой стандартности являются:

- 1) в системе речи и коммуникации:
- -готовность и способность осуществлять следующие коммуникативные акты:
- -спонтанно, не испытывая трудностей в подборе слов, выражать свои мысли; бегло говорить на общие, учебные и профессиональные темы, четко обозначая взаимосвязь идей;
  - выражать свои мысли свободно, заменяя перифразой нехватку слов;
- общаться без подготовки, не допуская грамматических ошибок, без видимых ограничений с соблюдением партнером разных социальных ролей;
- подчеркивать личную заинтересованность в каком-либо событии или деле, объяснять и подкреплять свою точку зрения необходимыми доводами.

- 2) в области письменных и устных форм коммуникации студенты демонстрируют готовность и способность:
  - запрашивать информацию;
- -выражать осведомленность об актуальных политических, экономических, культурных и др. событиях в СИЯ и РК;
- вступать в контакт с зарубежными коллегами по профессии, начать беседу, диспут, собрание;
  - дать разъяснение;
  - сформулировать обсуждаемую проблему, объявить повестку дня;
  - сообщать, противопоставлять точки зрения;
- владеть спецификой реализации коммуникативных интенций на вербальном и невербальном уровне с использованием идиоматических выражений;
- реализовать коммуникативные интенции (аргументировать несогласие / согласие с той или иной точкой зрения, подводить итог, делать резюме, побуждать к интеллектуальной или эвристической деятельности, эмоционально воздействовать на собеседника, управлять его позицией и поведением, стимулировать продолжение беседы, убеждать, настаивать, требовать, предупреждать, предлагать, рекомендовать);
  - вести собрание, направлять в нужное русло дискуссию, диспут;
- представить докладчика, сказать о нем несколько слов, стимулировать участников задавать вопросы докладчику;
- поблагодарить за выступление, перейти к следующему вопросу повестки дня;
- ограничить время выступления, прервать выступающего, отклонить предложение, выдвинуть альтернативное предложение;
- настоять на необходимости выступления, возразить на реплику, уточнить детали, развить аргументацию;
  - изменить тему разговора;
- создать благоприятную атмосферу, подвести участников дискуссии к консенсусу;
  - сопоставлять сходства и различия в описываемом опыте;
  - критиковать;
  - оправдывать, осуждать, обвинять;
  - подбадривать, поощрять;
  - защищать;
  - имплицитно выражать согласие, протест;
  - выражать личное мнение;
  - выражать уверенность, возможность / невозможность;
  - подключаться к спору;
  - сохранять за собой или передавать партнеру инициативу;
  - оформлять вступительное и заключительное слово;
  - привлекать внимание;
  - уклоняться от ответа;
  - изменить тему разговора;

- настоять на продолжении беседы;
- -излагать доказательства мысли по заданной теме, проблеме, ситуации с использованием различных опор и без них с учетом социального положения адресата речи;
  - комментировать политические события;
  - объяснять государственное устройство двух стран;
  - кратко излагать основные мысли выступлений;
- делать доказательные выводы, обобщения по прочитанному, услышанному, увиденному;
- рассказать о роли избранной профессии в социально-экономическом, политическом, культурном развитии страны, о перспективах ее развития;
- построить монологическое высказывание в форме рассуждения по теме, пословице, проблеме с приемами обобщения, анализа, аргументации, комментирования с целью выражения своего личного отношения;
- анализировать высказывание или выступление говорящего по определенным критериям;
- интерпретировать текст с модально-оценочной характеристикой содержания и персонажей;
  - резюмировать и оценивать результаты беседы, диспута, дискуссии;
  - выступать с предложениями, рекомендациями;
- перестроить высказывание по прочитанному или прослушанному тексту в соответствии с заданиями с учетом адресата речи, ситуации общения;
- использовать языковые средства в соответствии с адресатом речи и коммуникативным намерением;
  - выступить с приветственной речью, обращением;
  - обосновывать правильность / неправильность высказываний других;
- -писать различные тексты, используя разнообразные языковые средства в зависимости от предполагаемого адресата;
  - -составить текст выступления доклада;
  - -оповестить факсом коллегу о встрече в аэропорту;
- -составить приглашение для коллег-иностранцев принять приглашение участвовать в профессионально-ориентированных конференциях симпозиумах;
- -резюмировать в письменном виде содержание прослушанных или прочитанных текстов;
  - -написать эссе с элементами рассуждения;
- -составить вопросник анкету.

составить вопросник анкету.

# 2.1.4. Место дисциплины в профессиональной подготовке выпускника

Содержание обучения рассматривается как некая модель естественного общения, участники которого обладают определёнными иноязычными знаниями и умениями, а также способностью соотносить языковые средства с нормами речевого поведения, которых придерживаются носители языка.

При обучении устным и письменным формам общения эталоном является современный литературно-разговорный язык, то есть язык, которым

пользуются образованные носители языка в официальных и неофициальных ситуациях общения. При обучении чтению обучаемые овладевают языком разных жанров научной и справочной литературы, при этом следует учитывать, что умение работать с литературой является базовым умением при осуществлении любой профессиональной (практической и научной) деятельности, а самостоятельная работа по повышению квалификации или уровня владения иностранным языком чаще всего связана с чтением. При обучении письму главной задачей является овладение языком деловой переписки и письменных научных текстов, характерных для производственной и научной деятельности.

Организация обучения иностранному языку предполагает также учёт потребностей, интересов и личностных особенностей обучаемого. При этом магистрант выступает как полноправный участник процесса обучения, построенного на принципах сознательного партнёрства и взаимодействия с преподавателем, что непосредственно связано с развитием самостоятельности магистранта, его творческой активности и личной ответственности за результативность обучения. В этом, в частности, состоит ещё одно из направлений реализации идеи гуманизации системы образования.

Контроль подготовки по иностранному языку на конечном этапе обучения в вузе осуществляется в форме устного экзамена, на котором проверяется уровень сформированных навыков и умений.

Обучение иностранным языкам в неязыковом вузе предполагает следующие формы работы:

- аудиторные групповые занятия под руководством преподавателя;
- обязательную групповую самостоятельную работу магистранта по заданию преподавателя, выполняемую во внеаудиторное время, в том числе с использованием технических средств обучения;
- индивидуальную самостоятельную работу магистрантов под руководством преподавателя;
  - индивидуальные консультации.

Перечисленные формы дополняются внеаудиторной работой разных видов, характер которой определяется интересами магистрантов (вечера на иностранном языке, читательские конференции, встречи с зарубежными специалистами, различные кружки и др.).

# 2.1.5 Требования к уровню содержания дисциплины

Конечные требования к уровню владения иностранным языком: наличие языковой и коммуникативной компетенции, достаточной для дальнейшей правоохранительной деятельности, для элементарной деятельности по изучению зарубежного опыта в определённой (профилирующей) области науки и техники, а также для осуществления деловых контактов на уровне элементарного и самостоятельного владения иностранным языком.

Критерии оценивания сформированноети компетенций по окончанию изучения курса:

- 1. реализация коммуникативного замысла; 20 баллов
- 2. логико-структурная целостность; 20 баллов
- 3. владение предметным содержанием речи; 20 баллов
- 4. соответствие лингвокультурным нормам носителей языка; 20 баллов
- 5. лингвистическая корректность речи; владение метаязыком. 20 баллов

Уровни оценивания: оптимальный, высокий, средний, низкий.

Содержание критериев уровней оценки:

# Оптимальный уровень: (90- 100 баллов)

- полное понимание коммуникативных намерений партнера, авторов текстов на данном уровне;
- способность адекватно выразить собственные коммуникативные намерения с правильным отбором и уместным использованием соответствующих языковых средств с учетом их соответствия социально-культурным нормам изучаемого языка;
- выбор соответствующей коммуникативному намерению формы и типа речи/ коммуникации с адекватным типу речи логическим построением;
- максимально достаточная полнота изложения коммуникативного намерения, доказательность с достаточным для данного уровня использованием реальных фактов, ссылок на авторитетное мнение и др.,
  - речевое поведение коммуникативно и когнитивно оправдано;
- корректное владение стратегией и тактикой построения коммуникативного акта;
- корректное использование в речи языковых средств, способность своевременного и самостоятельного исправления допускаемых ошибок при 75% безошибочных высказываний; правильное интонационное оформление речи, лексическая достаточность в рамках речевой тематики уровня и грамматическая корректность.

# Высокий уровень: (89-75 баллов)

- недостаточно полное понимание коммуникативных намерений партнера с использованием контрвопросов для уточнения;
- способность адекватно выразить собственные коммуникативные намерения с отбором и не всегда уместным использованием соответствующих языковых средств при достаточно корректном учете их соответствия социально-культурным нормам изучаемого языка;
- выбор соответствующей коммуникативному намерению формы и типа речи/ коммуникации с недостаточным адекватному типу речи логическим построением;
- недостаточная полнота изложения коммуникативного намерения при достаточно высокой степени доказательности с использованием отдельных фактов и ссылок;
- правильное владение стратегией и тактикой построения коммуникативного акта;
- корректное использование в речи языковых средств, способность своевременного и самостоятельного исправления допускаемых ошибок при 50% безошибочных высказываний; правильное интонационное оформление

речи, лексическая достаточность в рамках речевой тематики уровня и грамматическая корректность.

# Средний уровень: (75-50 баллов)

- только общее понимание коммуникативных намерений партнера с постоянным использованием контр-вопросов для уточнения;
- достаточно адекватное выражение собственных коммуникативных намерений с использованием однако простейших структур и достаточно ограниченного объема лексических единиц;

выбор формы и типа речи не всегда соответствует коммуникативному замыслу;

- недостаточная полнота изложения коммуникативного намерения при достаточно не высокой степени доказательности с использованием отдельных фактов;
- недостаточно корректное владение стратегией и тактикой построения коммуникативного акта;
- недостаточно корректное использование в речи языковых средств при 25% безошибочных высказываний; не достаточно правильное интонационное, лексико-грамматическая оформление речи.

# Низкий уровень: (49 баллов и ниже)

- Неспособность вступать в обсуждение на требуемом уровне. Речевое поведение коммуникативно и когнитивно неприемлемо.

# 2.1.6. Методика изучения дисциплины

Общее построение курса и порядок подачи материала определяется логикой процесса обучения - от простого к сложному и базируется на закономерности усвоения языковых особенностей стилей речи, которые существуют объективно, а компоненты системы осмысляются с точки зрения целей и задач современного образования.

# 2.2. Вид, объем учебной работы по дисциплине (в соответствии с ГОСО РК):

<u> </u>													
Срок	Курс	Семестр	Кредиты	Лекции	Семинары	Практически е	ПМЧЭ	CPM	Рубежный контроль	Всего		Форма контроля	
1семестр	1	1	3	-	-	30	30	30		90	Экзамен	1	1

# 2.3. Тематический план

# ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

по дисциплине IYa 5201 Иностранный язык (профессиональный) для магистрантов 1 курса института послевузовского обучения в 1 семестре 2016-2017 учебного года

Количество кредитов - 2 (90 часов)

№ п/п	ЭМЫ	Название темы	Количество кредитов	A	удитор часы		СРМП	СРМ
	Номер темы		(часов)	Лекции	Семинар. занятия	Практич. занятия		
			І семестр					
1.	1.	Тема 1. Вводно- коррективный и грамматический курсы английского языка	21			7	7	7
		Имя существительное. Артикли. Множественное число имен существительных. Притяжательный падеж имен существительных. Местоимения (указательные, притяжательные, неопределенные). Числительные. Предлоги времени, места и движения. Наиболее употребительные приставки и суффиксы. Глагол. Таблица времен. Настоящее простое время. Глагол to be в настоящем времени. Словосочетания с глаголом to be. There is/are. Безличные предложения. Глагол to have / has got. Продолженное время (Present, Past, Future). Совершенное время (Present, Past). Совершенное время (Future). Совершенное продолженное время (Present, Past and Future)						

2.	2.	Тема 2. Правосудие и закон в Великобритании, США, России и РК. Введение специальной юридической терминологии. Составление терминологического словаря.	21			7	7	7
		Уголовное судопроизводство. Полицейская служба. Розыск, преследование, следственные действия.						
		Уголовные суды. Судебный процесс. Система наказаний за преступления в Великобритании. Органы, осуществляющие наказание.						
		Гражданское судопроизводство. Суды по гражданским делам в США, Великобритании и РК. Отправление правосудия. Юридические профессии.						
3.	3.	Тема 3. Международные аспекты современного права	30			10	10	10
		Демократия. Права человека. Конфликты и мировые соглашения. Наркобизнес. Международный терроризм						
4.	4.	Тема 4. Анализ пройденного грамматического и лексического материала, редакция рефератов, статей и терминологического словаря к экзамену	18			6	6	6
		Реферирование текста. Общественно-политическая лексика. Обзор статей.						
		ВСЕГО 90	90	-	-	30	30	30

# **2.4** Содержание разделов (подразделов) 1. Verb

- the verb 'to be'
- 'there + to be' construction

- the verb 'to have'
- the Indefinite (Simple) Forms
- the Continuous Forms
- the Perfect Forms
- the Perfect Continuous Forms
- 2. Sequence of Tenses
- 3. Direct and Indirect Speech.
  - Indirect Statements
  - Indirect Command and Request
  - Indirect Questions
- 4. The Passive Voice
- 5. The use of the Subjunctive Mood
  - Conditional Sentences
  - Making a wish
- 6. Modal verbs
  - Definition
  - Can
  - May
  - Must
  - Should and Ought
  - Need
- 7. The Noun
  - Formation of Nouns
  - Classification of Nouns
  - the Category of Number
  - the Category of Case
- 8. The Article
  - the Use of the Indefinite Article
  - the Use of the Definite Article
  - the Zero Article
  - the Use of Articles with Concrete and Abstract Nouns
  - the Use of Articles with Proper Nouns
  - the Use of Articles with Nouns in set expressions
- 9. The Pronoun
  - Personal and Possessive Pronouns
  - Reflexive Pronouns
  - Demonstrative Pronouns
  - Indefinite and Negative Pronouns
  - 'Much/Many', 'Few/Little', 'a Few/a Little'
- 10. The Adjective
  - Formation of Adjectives
  - Word order: Adjective + Noun
  - the Comparison of Adjectives
- 11. The Adverb
  - Definition and Forms

# - the Comparison of Adverbs 12. The Verbals

- the Gerund
- the Infinitive
- the Participle

2.5 Список пекоменцуемой пителятуры

$N_{\underline{0}}$	Автор, наименование	Год, место
$N_{\underline{0}}$		издания
$\Pi/\Pi$		
	1. Нормативные правовые акты	
1	Конституция Республики Казахстан	30 августа 1995г.
2	Закон Республики Казахстан. «О языках в Республике Казахстан» (по состоянию законодательства на 13 марта 2000 года).	Астана: ИКФ «Фолиант» - 2000.
3	Назарбаев Н.А. К экономике знаний через инновации и образование. Лекция Президента РК в Евразийском национальном университете имени Л.Н.Гумилева //Казахстанская правда 27 мая 2006 г.	
4	Государственная программа развития образования в Республике Казахстан на 2012-2020 годы	Астана, 2012г.
5	Концепция развития иноязычного образования Республики Казахстан.	Алматы, 2010г.
	2. Основная литература	
1	Качалова К.Н., Израилевич Е.Е Практическая	ЮНВЕС М.
	грамматика английского языка.	1998.
2	Бонк Н.А., Котий Г.А., Лукьянова Н.А Учебник английского языка. Часть 1.	Бишкек,1997
3	Рамазанова А.С., Игликова С.Д. Английский язык для юристов.	Караганда, Болашак-Баспа, 2007
4	Дильдяева Э.А. «Наркотики» учебно-методическое пособие.	Караганда 2002г
5	Салтыкова И.В. Колосанова Н.Д. «Учебник английского языка для юридических вузов и факультетов».	М. «Высшая школа», 1980г
6	Комаровская С.Д Английский язык для юристов. Justice and the Law in Britain.	M., 2000
7	Бонк Н. А., Лукьянова Н. А., Памухина Л.Г. Учебник английского языка. Часть 2-я.	М.: ДеКонт - ГИС, 1998 г
8	Мукатова А. Н. Пособие для студентов юридических специальностей I курса	КЭУК, 2005 г

9	Just English. Учебное пособие для студентов юридических специальностей под ред.	M., 1996
	Т.Н.Шишкиной.	
10	Куценко Л. И., Тимофеева Г. И., «Английский язык» Учебное пособие для юридических учебных заведений	M., 1998
11	Зеликман А. Я. «Английский язык для юристов»	Ростов-на- Дону, «Феникс» 2001.
12	Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. «Английский язык для юристов»	Караганда: Болашак-Баспа, 2009 224 с.
13	Bryan Greetham How to write better essays.	Palgrave, 2001
14	Kathy Gude. Proficiency Masterclass	Oxford
		University
		Press, 1999
	3. Дополнительная литература	
1	Аракин В.Д. Практический курс английского языка	M. 1997
2	Аратаева А.Т., Аубакирова Г.Т Сборник лексико-	Караганда
	грамматических тестов по английскому языку на	КЭУК, 2004
	продвинутых этапах обучения. Test your grammar.	
3	Джанабаева К. Basic English.	Алматы, 1997
4	Голицинский Ю.Б. Английская грамматика. Сборник упражнений.	Сан-Петербург, 2005
5	Ванда Ститт-Годес. Деловой английский – быстро.	Ростов-на- Дону, 1996.
6	Сексембаева Е., Туреханов А., Туреханова Б., Туреханова М English-Kazakh-Russian Dictionary of Law Terms	Алматы. Жеты жаргы, 1999
7	Мажитаева Ш.М., Оспанова Б.Н., Мухамекалиева	Караганда,
	А.А Русско-казахско-английский разговорник.	издательство
		КарГУ., 2005
8	Волгина Е.А., Степанова Е.Н. Как сдать экзамен по	Ростов-на-
	английскому языку.	Дону, 1996

# 2.6 Протокол согласования рабочей программы со смежными кафедрами

Дисциплина	Ее основные	Объем	Семестр,	Кафедра	Подпись
	разделы,темы	часов по	на		начальн
		рабочей	котором		ика
		программе	преподает		кафедры
			ся		
			дисципли		

			на	
Конституционное право	Конституция РК, ее основные положения, три ветви власти, Парламент РК	10	1	Теория государст ва и права
Уголовное право	Виды преступлений	10	1	Угодовно е право и криминол огия
Оперативно- розыскная деятельность	Тактика розыска	12	1	Оператив но- розыскна я деятельн ость
Криминалистика	Следоведение,т актика осмотра, тактика допроса, тактика задержания и ареста	10	1	Кримина листика

# Министерство внутренних дел Республики Казахстан Карагандинская академия им. Баримбека Бейсенова

# Юридический институт Кафедра языковой подготовки

УТВЕРЖДАЮ Заместитель начальника Академии по учебной работе полковник полиции д.ю.н., профессор

		Токубаев З.С.
<b>«</b>	<b>»</b>	_2016 г.

# Рабочая учебная программа (SYLLABUS) по дисциплине: IYa 5201 Иностранный язык (профессиональный)

Специальность «6M-030300 – правоохранительная деятельность» на 2016-2017 учебный год Профильная магистратура

Форма обучения: очная

**Курс:** 1 **семестр:** 1

Количество кредитов: 2

Практические: 30

СРМП: 30 СРМ: 30 Всего: 90 Экзамен

# Рабочая учебная программа (SYLLABUS) по дисциплине IYa 5201 Иностранный язык (профессиональный) для специальности «6M-030300 – Правоохранительная деятельность», 56 с.

Составители: Старший преподаватель кафедры языковой подготовки, майор полиции Джагипарова Д.Б., преподаватель кафедры языковой подготовки Бөбеш Р.С.

Рассмотрена на заседании кафедры языковой подготовки «18» мая 2016 г., протокол № 18

....

Начальник кафедры языковой подготовки полковник полиции

Жалмаханов Ш.Ш.

УT	вержден	аназ	васедании УМС
<b>«</b> _	_>>	_ 20_	_г., протокол №

# 3.1 Основная информация:

1.Шифр и название специальности	«6М-030300 – Правоохранительная			
	деятельность»			
2. Курс, семестр	1 курс, 1 семестр			
3. Цикл дисциплины	Цикл общеобразовательных дисциплин,			
	обязательный компонент			
4. Количество кредитов	2			
5. Место проведения занятий	учебная аудитория			
6. Преподаватели, ведущие	Джагипарова Д.Б. – старший преподаватель			
остальные виды занятий (Ф.И.О.,	кафедры языковой подготовки, майор			
должность, ученая степень, др.	полиции;			
контактная информация)	Жданович Н.П преподаватель кафедры			
	языковой подготовки, майор полиции;			
	Бөбеш Р.С. – преподаватель кафедры			
	языковой подготовки, магистр образования			

# 3.2 Пререквизиты:

Для изучения данной дисциплины необходимо усвоение следующих дисциплин:

- 1 История государства и права зарубежных стран
- «Правосудие и закон в Великобритании, США»
- 2 Уголовное право Республики Казахстан
- «Полицейская служба. Органы осуществляющие наказание»
- 3 Оперативно розыскная деятельность
- «Полицейская служба. розыск, преследование, следственные действия»
- 4 Судебная экспертология
- «Судебный процесс», «Система наказаний за преступления в Великобритании»
- 5 Конституционное право Республики Казахстан
- «Демократия», «Права человека»
- 6 Международное право
- «Конфликты и мировые соглашения», «Наркобизнес», «Международный терроризм»

# 3.3 Постреквизиты:

Знания, полученные при изучении дисциплины, используются при освоении следующих дисциплин: Судебная экспертология, Культура речи юриста. Владение иностранным языком является неотъемлемым компонентом профессиональной подготовки специалиста органов внутренних дел. Курс иностранного языка при подготовке магистранта носит профессионально ориентированный характер, задачи которого определяются коммуникативными потребностями и профилем вуза.

Магистрант должен уметь понимать английскую речь и иметь навыки диалогической речи, знать особенности фонетической, грамматической

системы английского языка, изучить страноведческий материал, быть знакомым с историей и культурой Великобритании, владеть юридической терминологией на английском языке, иметь навыки аннотирования и реферирования текста по специальности.

# 3.4 Краткое описание дисциплины:

Дисциплина «Английский язык» рассчитана на магистрантов специальности «6М-030300 – Правоохранительная деятельность»

Вузовский курс английского языка включает работу с юридическими текстами, насыщенными специальной терминологией. Курс распадается на три этапа: первый охватывает практические занятия, второй - работа под руководством преподавателя, третий — самостоятельная работа магистрантов. Обязательный основной курс строится в соответствии с программой и его целью является достижение магистрантами уровня коммуникативной компетенции, предусматриваемого данной программой.

#### Цель дисциплины

Цель обучения состоит в формировании у магистрантов межкультурно-коммуникативной компетенции на уровне сверх-базовой стандартности. Структура межкультурно-коммуникативной компетенции отражает характер образовательной компетенции и представляет собой сложное личностное образование, включающее знания о родной и иной культуре, умения и навыки практического применения своих знаний, а также совокупность качеств личности, способствующих реализации этих знаний, умений и навыков, и, наконец, практический опыт их использования в ходе взаимодействия с представителями иной культуры.

#### Задачи дисциплины

Формируемым составом компетенций на этапе формирования уровня сверх-базовой стандартности (уровень С1-Язык для академических целей) являются: лингво-культурологическая, социо-кулытурологическая, профессионально-ориентирующая, контентно- профессиональная.

Моделируемыми формами речи и типами коммуникации на этапе формирования уровня сверх-базовой стандартности являются: интервью, дискуссия, диспут.

Типы устной и письменной коммуникации: описание, повествование, рассуждение, сообщение, рассуждение.

Типы речевых высказываний: интервью, дискуссия, диспут, аргументированная оценка, интерпретация, комментирование, обзор, резюме.

Типы письменных речевых произведений: частное и официальное письмо, тезисы, доклад, эссе.

# В результате изучения данной дисциплины магистранты должны иметь представление о:

- аналитической работе с различными источниками информации на

английском языке (документы, специальная и справочная литература, пресса, радио, интернет);

- переводческой работе в письменной форме, в том числе переводе юридических документов, писем, контрактов;
- практической работе по поддержанию контактов с иностранными коллегами в устной и письменной форме.

# Выпускник магистратуры должен знать и уметь:

- 1) в системе речи и коммуникации:
- -готовность и способность осуществлять следующие коммуникативные акты:
- -спонтанно, не испытывая трудностей в подборе слов, выражать свои мысли; бегло говорить на общие, учебные и профессиональные темы, четко обозначая взаимосвязь идей;
  - выражать свои мысли свободно, заменяя перифразой нехватку слов;
- общаться без подготовки, не допуская грамматических ошибок, без видимых ограничений с соблюдением партнером разных социальных ролей;
- подчеркивать личную заинтересованность в каком-либо событии или деле, объяснять и подкреплять свою точку зрения необходимыми доводами.
- 2) в области письменных и устных форм коммуникации студенты демонстрируют готовность и способность:
  - запрашивать информацию;
- -выражать осведомленность об актуальных политических, экономических, культурных и др. событиях в СИЯ и РК;
- вступать в контакт с зарубежными коллегами по профессии, начать беседу, диспут, собрание;
  - дать разъяснение;
  - сформулировать обсуждаемую проблему, объявить повестку дня;
  - сообщать, противопоставлять точки зрения;
- владеть спецификой реализации коммуникативных интенций на вербальном и невербальном уровне с использованием идиоматических выражений;
- реализовать коммуникативные интенции (аргументировать несогласие / согласие с той или иной точкой зрения, подводить итог, делать резюме, побуждать к интеллектуальной или эвристической деятельности, эмоционально воздействовать на собеседника, управлять его позицией и поведением, стимулировать продолжение беседы, убеждать, настаивать, требовать, предупреждать, предлагать, рекомендовать);
  - вести собрание, направлять в нужное русло дискуссию, диспут;
- представить докладчика, сказать о нем несколько слов, стимулировать участников задавать вопросы докладчику;
- поблагодарить за выступление, перейти к следующему вопросу повестки дня;
- ограничить время выступления, прервать выступающего, отклонить предложение, выдвинуть альтернативное предложение;

- настоять на необходимости выступления, возразить на реплику, уточнить детали, развить аргументацию;
  - изменить тему разговора;
- создать благоприятную атмосферу, подвести участников дискуссии к консенсусу;
  - сопоставлять сходства и различия в описываемом опыте;
  - критиковать;
  - оправдывать, осуждать, обвинять;
  - подбадривать, поощрять;
  - защищать;
  - имплицитно выражать согласие, протест;
  - выражать личное мнение;
  - выражать уверенность, возможность / невозможность;
  - подключаться к спору;
  - сохранять за собой или передавать партнеру инициативу;
  - оформлять вступительное и заключительное слово;
  - привлекать внимание;
  - уклоняться от ответа;
  - изменить тему разговора;
  - настоять на продолжении беседы;
- -излагать доказательства мысли по заданной теме, проблеме, ситуации с использованием различных опор и без них с учетом социального положения адресата речи;
  - комментировать политические события;
  - объяснять государственное устройство двух стран;
  - кратко излагать основные мысли выступлений;
- делать доказательные выводы, обобщения по прочитанному, услышанному, увиденному;
- рассказать о роли избранной профессии в социально-экономическом, политическом, культурном развитии страны, о перспективах ее развития;
- построить монологическое высказывание в форме рассуждения по теме, пословице, проблеме с приемами обобщения, анализа, аргументации, комментирования с целью выражения своего личного отношения;
- анализировать высказывание или выступление говорящего по определенным критериям;
- интерпретировать текст с модально-оценочной характеристикой содержания и персонажей;
  - резюмировать и оценивать результаты беседы, диспута, дискуссии;
  - выступать с предложениями, рекомендациями;
- перестроить высказывание по прочитанному или прослушанному тексту в соответствии с заданиями с учетом адресата речи, ситуации общения;
- использовать языковые средства в соответствии с адресатом речи и коммуникативным намерением;
  - выступить с приветственной речью, обращением;
  - обосновывать правильность / неправильность высказываний других;

- -писать различные тексты, используя разнообразные языковые средства в зависимости от предполагаемого адресата;
  - -составить текст выступления доклада;
  - -оповестить факсом коллегу о встрече в аэропорту;
- -составить приглашение для коллег-иностранцев принять приглашение участвовать в профессионально-ориентированных конференциях симпозиумах;
- -резюмировать в письменном виде содержание прослушанных или прочитанных текстов;
  - -написать эссе с элементами рассуждения;
  - -составить вопросник анкету.

3.5. График выполнения и сдачи заданий по дисциплине:

№	Виды работ	Цель и содержание задания	Ссылка на список рекомендованной литературы	Форма контроля (согласно рейтинг-шкале)	Баллы (согласно рейтинг-шкале)	Форма отчетности	Сроки сдачи
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Контрольная работа	Закрепление полученных навыков и умений	Словари, справочники	Зачет	A - 91-100 B - 81-90 C - 69-89 D - 53-68	Письменная	3 неделя
2.	Самостоятельн ая работа	Контроль полученных навыков и умений	Словари, справочники	Зачет	A - 91-100 B - 81-90 C - 69-89 D - 53-68	Письменная	7 неделя
3.	Устный опрос	Закрепление полученных навыков и умений, коммуникатив ных навыков и умений	Словари, справочники	Зачет	A – 91-100 B – 81-90 C – 69-89 D – 53-68	Письменная	15 неделя

# 3.6. Политика курса

При изучении дисциплины «Иностранный язык (профессиональный)» магистранты обязаны соблюдать следующие правила:

- 1. Не опаздывать на занятия.
- 2. Не пропускать занятия без уважительной причины, в случае болезни необходимо предоставлять справку, в других случаях объяснительную записку.
- 3. Регулярно посещать занятия.
- 4. Своевременное представление всех заданий по СРМ и СРМП.
- 5. Корректное поведение на занятиях
- 6. Активное участие в процессе усвоения знаний.
- 7. Быть терпимыми, открытыми, откровенными и доброжелательными к сокурсникам и преподавателям.

### Недопустимо:

- опоздание и уход с занятий;

- пользование сотовыми телефонами во время занятий;
- плагиат с литературных источников и друг у друга;
- отвлекание преподавателя и товарищей во время занятий посторонними вопросами и разговорами;
- дерзость и грубость по отношению к преподавателю и к своим товарищам;
  - несвоевременная сдача заданий и др.

#### Политика выставления оценок:

Изучение дисциплины заканчивается экзаменом в форме тестов, который охватывает весь пройденный материал. Обязательным условием для допуска к экзамену является выполнение всех предусмотренных заданий в программе. По темам лекционного курса запланированы: письменные работы, дискуссии по наиболее актуальным проблемам правоохранительных органов в рамках СРМП.

При выставлении итоговой оценки учитываются баллы по результатам текущих контролей.

Рубежный контроль № 1 (включая текущий контроль) - 30% проводится на 7 неделе

Рубежный контроль №2 (включая текущий контроль)-30% проводится на 15 неделе

Экзамен - 40%

Итоги рубежного контроля и текущего контроля проставляется в ведомости по накопительному принципу и является основанием допуска к экзамену

Если слушатель по итогам сдачи рубежных контролей набрал менее половины максимальной оценки (60%) по дисциплине, то к экзамену он не допускается

Экзаменационная оценка по дисциплине определяется как сумма показателей успеваемости по рубежным контролям (60%) и промежуточной аттестации (экзамену) – 40% и составляет – 100%.

3.7. Список рекомендованной литературы

$N_{\overline{0}}$	Автор, наименование	Год, место
$N_{\underline{0}}$		издания
$\Pi/\Pi$		
	1. Нормативные правовые акты	
1	Конституция Республики Казахстан	30 августа 1995г.
2	Закон Республики Казахстан. «О языках в Республике Казахстан» (по состоянию законодательства на 13 марта 2000 года).	Астана: ИКФ «Фолиант» - 2000.
3	Назарбаев Н.А. К экономике знаний через инновации и образование. Лекция Президента РК в Евразийском национальном университете имени Л.Н.Гумилева //Казахстанская правда 27 мая 2006 г.	Астана, 2004.
4	Государственная программа развития образования в Республике Казахстан на 2012-2020 годы	Астана, 2012г.
5	Концепция развития иноязычного образования Республики Казахстан.	Алматы, 2010г.
	2. Основная литература	
1	Качалова К.Н., Израилевич Е.Е Практическая грамматика английского языка.	ЮНВЕС М. 1998.
2	Бонк Н.А., Котий Г.А., Лукьянова Н.А Учебник английского языка. Часть 1.	Бишкек,1997
3	Рамазанова А.С., Игликова С.Д. Английский язык для юристов.	Караганда, Болашак-Баспа, 2007
4	Дильдяева Э.А. «Наркотики» учебно-методическое пособие.	Караганда 2002г
5	Салтыкова И.В. Колосанова Н.Д. «Учебник английского языка для юридических вузов и факультетов».	М. «Высшая школа», 1980г
6	Комаровская С.Д Английский язык для юристов. Justice and the Law in Britain.	M., 2000
7	Бонк Н. А., Лукьянова Н. А., Памухина Л.Г. Учебник английского языка. Часть 2-я.	М.: ДеКонт - ГИС, 1998 г
8	Мукатова А. Н. Пособие для студентов юридических специальностей I курса	КЭУК, 2005 г
9	Just English. Учебное пособие для студентов юридических специальностей под ред. Т.Н.Шишкиной.	M., 1996
10	Куценко Л. И., Тимофеева Г. И., «Английский язык» Учебное пособие для юридических учебных заведений	M., 1998

11	Зеликман А. Я. «Английский язык для юристов»	Ростов-на-
	,,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Дону,
		«Феникс» 2001.
12	Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б.,	Караганда:
	Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. «Английский язык	Болашак-Баспа,
	для юристов»	2009 224 c.
	,, -1	
13	Bryan Greetham How to write better essays.	Palgrave, 2001
14	Kathy Gude. Proficiency Masterclass	Oxford
		University
		Press, 1999
	3. Дополнительная литература	
1	Аракин В.Д. Практический курс английского языка	M. 1997
2	Аратаева А.Т., Аубакирова Г.Т Сборник лексико-	Караганда
	грамматических тестов по английскому языку на	КЭУК, 2004
	продвинутых этапах обучения. Test your grammar.	
3	Джанабаева К. Basic English.	Алматы, 1997
4	Голицинский Ю.Б. Английская грамматика.	Сан-Петербург,
	Сборник упражнений.	2005
5	Ванда Ститт-Годес. Деловой английский – быстро.	Ростов-на-
		Дону, 1996.
6	Сексембаева Е., Туреханов А., Туреханова Б.,	Алматы. Жеты
	Туреханова М English-Kazakh-Russian Dictionary of	жаргы, 1999
	Law Terms	
7	Мажитаева Ш.М., Оспанова Б.Н., Мухамекалиева	Караганда,
	А.А Русско-казахско-английский разговорник.	издательство
		КарГУ., 2005
8	Волгина Е.А., Степанова Е.Н. Как сдать экзамен по	Ростов-на-
	английскому языку.	Дону, 1996

# 3.8. Тематический план

# ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

по дисциплине IYa 5201 Иностранный язык (профессиональный) для магистрантов 1 курса института послевузовского обучения в 1 семестре 2016-2017 учебного года

Количество кредитов - 2 (90 часов)

№ п/п	емы	Название темы	Количество кредитов	дитов часы			СРМП	СРМ
	Номер темы		(часов)	Лекции	Семинар. занятия	Практич. занятия		
			I семестр					
1.	1.	Тема 1. Вводно- коррективный и грамматический курсы английского языка	21			7	7	7
		Имя существительное. Артикли. Множественное число имен существительных. Притяжательный падеж имен существительных. Местоимения (указательные, притяжательные, неопределенные). Числительные. Предлоги времени, места и движения. Наиболее употребительные приставки и суффиксы. Глагол. Таблица времен. Настоящее простое время. Глагол to be в настоящем времени. Словосочетания с глаголом to be. There is/are. Безличные предложения. Глагол to have / has got. Продолженное время (Present, Past, Future). Совершенное время (Present, Past). Совершенное время (Future). Совершенное продолженное время (Present, Past and Future)						

		Т					-	
2.	2.	Тема 2. Правосудие и						
		закон в Великобритании,						
		США, России и РК.						
		Введение специальной						_
		юридической	21			7	7	7
		терминологии.						
		Составление						
		терминологического						
		словаря.						
		Уголовное						
		судопроизводство.						
		Полицейская служба.						
		Розыск, преследование,						
		следственные действия.						
		Уголовные суды. Судебный						
		процесс. Система наказаний						
		за преступления в						
		Великобритании. Органы,						
		осуществляющие наказание.						
		Гражданское						
		судопроизводство. Суды по						
		гражданским делам в США,						
		Великобритании и РК.						
		Отправление правосудия.						
		Юридические профессии.						
3.	3.	Тема 3. Международные						
٥.	٥.	аспекты современного	30			10	10	10
		права	30			10	10	10
		Демократия. Права						
		человека. Конфликты и						
		1						
		мировые соглашения.						
		Наркобизнес.						
1	1	Международный терроризм						
4.	4.	Тема 4. Анализ						
		пройденного						
		грамматического и						
		лексического материала,	18			6	6	6
		редакция рефератов,						
		статей и						
		терминологического						
		словаря к экзамену						
		Реферирование текста.						
		Общественно-политическая						
		лексика. Обзор статей.						
		ВСЕГО 90	90	-	-	30	30	30
						l .		

#### 3.9 Планы занятий

# Тема № 1. Вводно-коррективный и грамматический курсы английского языка — 7 часов

# План практического занятия №1-1 час

#### 1. **Grammar /1/:**

#### 1.1) **Noun**

The *noun* is a word expressing substance in the widest sense of the word.

#### **NOUN-FORMING SUFFIXES**

	Productive		Unproductive
- er	reader, teacher, worker	-hood	childhood, manhood
- ist	telegraphist, dramatist	-dom	freedom
- ness	carelessness, madness	-ship	friendship, relationship
- ism	socialism, nationalism	-ment	development
- ess	heiress, hostess, actress	-ance	importance
(a)ion	suspicion	-ence	dependence
tion	formation	-ty	cruelty, property
sion	admission	-ity	generosity
	(-ess is practically only one	-ure	culture, structure
	gender-forming suffix, expressing	-age	passage, marriage
	feminine		
	gender)		

#### COUNTABLE NOUNS

- Countable nouns can be plural: biscuits, apples.
- We use a or an with singular countable nouns: a biscuit, an apple.
- We don't use *a* or *an* with plural countable nouns: *biscuits* not *a biscuits*, *apples* not *an apples*.

#### **UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS**

- Uncountable nouns aren't usually plural: milk not milks, rice not rices.
- We don't use a or an with uncountable nouns: milk not a milk, rice not a rice.

**TIP!** • Some nouns can be countable and uncountable: *I like coffee*. (uncountable = coffee in general) *Can I have a coffee*, *please?* (countable = a cup of coffee)

# 1.2) <u>Articles /1/</u>:

#### the Indefinite Article

• с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, когда дается общая характеристика:

I am a student.

It is a very important fact.

He made an interesting remark.

#### the Definite Article

с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе или множественном числе, когда ясно, о чем идет речь:

The teacher asked us to read the text.

The students of our group will take part in the conference.

с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, когда раскрывается их понятийное содержание:

The defendant is a person against whom a legal action is brought.

с неисчисляемыми существительными, когда речь идет о каких либо веществах, предметах или явлениях, ограниченных местом, временем или обстоятельствами:

The silence in the hall was oppressive.

с названиями океанов, морей, рек, озер:

the Volga river, the Black Sea

#### The Zero Article

с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе, когда им дается общая характеристика:

We are students.

We discussed various problems.

с исчисляемыми существительными, обозначающими пост или титул и употребляющимися в роли именной части сказуемого или приложения:

Bill Clinton is \_\_ President of the USA.

Tony Blair, \_\_\_ Prime Minister of the UK, declared that Britain did not support the proposal.

*NB*. Если эти же существительные являются другими членами предложения, то они употребляются с неопределенными или определенными артиклями:

The Prime Minister visited France last week.

They applied to the President asking him to interfere.

с исчисляемыми существительными, если они даются с указанием номера:

Turn to \_\_ page 23. \_\_Contract A-455 has been fulfilled. \_\_ Clause 5 is now under consideration.

с исчисляемыми существительными, употребляющимися с какими-либо предлогами в роли обстоятельств и образующими с этими предлогами неразрывные сочетания:

He is away on \_\_ business. Let us go by \_\_ taxi.

с неисчисляемыми существительными, когда называются какиелибо вещества, явления и т.д.:

He studies \_\_ law. The witness spoke with \_\_ confidence.

с названиями большинства стран, материков, городов, улиц, площадей, с именами и фамилиями людей:

\_\_ Russia, \_\_ Moscow, \_\_ London, \_\_ Peter Brown

# 1.3) Plural form of nouns /2/.

	singular	plural
most nouns: add -s	a bag a shoe a suitcase	bags shoes suitcases /ˈsuːtkeɪsɪz/
nouns ending in -ch, -sh, -s,-ss, -x or -z: add -es	a watch a dress	watches /'wptfiz/ dresses /'dresiz/
nouns ending in consonant + y: -y → -ies	a diary	diaries
irregular plurals	a man a woman a child a person a tooth	men women /ˈwɪmɪn/ children people /ˈpiːpl/ teeth /tiːθ/

# 1.4) Possessive case of nouns /2/.

 We use name + 's for the possessive: Kate is Lisa's sister. not Kate is the sister of Lisa. Pat is Chris and Emma's grandmother.

TIPS! • For plural nouns, the apostrophe (') is after the s: My parents' names are Pat and Bill.

• 's can mean the possessive, is or has:

Bill is Lisa's father. ('s = possessive)

Kate's her sister. ( $\dot{s} = is$ )

She's got a brother. ('s = has)

• We use whose to ask which person/people a thing belongs to: Whose mobile phone is that? It's Tom's.

**Основная литература:** 1,2,3,4 **Дополнительная литература:** 6, 7

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

# План практического занятия №2-1 час

#### 1. Grammar:

#### **1.1)** Numerals /1/

Cardinal Ordinal Numerals Numerals		Cardinal Numerals	Ordinal Numerals	
1. one	the first	18. eighteen	the eighteenth	
2. two	the second	19. nineteen	the nineteenth	
3. three	the third	20. twenty	the twentieth	
4. four	the fourth	21. twenty-one	the twenty-first	

5. five	the fifth	30. thirty	the thirtieth
6. six	the sixth	40. forty	the fortieth
7. seven	the seventh	50. fifty	the fifties
8. eight	the eighth	60. sixty	the sixtieth
9. nine	the ninth	70. seventy	the seventieth
10. ten	the tenth	80. eighty	the eightieth
11. eleven	the eleventh	90. ninety	the ninetieth
12. twelve	the twelfth	100. one hundred	the hundredth
13. thirteen	the thirteenth	101. one hundred and	the one hundred and
		one	first
14. fourteen	the fourteenth	110. one hundred and	the one hundred and
		ten	tenth
15. fifteen	the fifteenth	1000. one thousand	the thousandth
16. sixteen	the sixteenth	1000000. one million	the millionth
17. seventeen	the seventeenth		

**Listening 1** /2/. Listen to 5 conversations A-E. Write the hotel room numbers (Rec.1.9).

# 1.2) <u>Demonstrative</u>, possessive and indefinite pronouns /2/

# • Demonstrative pronouns:

	here 🌷	there 🥒
singular	this (umbrella)	that (CD player)
plural	these (watches)	those (false teeth)

# • Possessive pronouns:

subject pronouns	1	you	he	she	it	we	they
possessive adjectives	my	your	his	her	its	our	their

• We use subject pronouns with **verbs**: I am a teacher. They live in Rome. • We use possessive adjectives with **nouns**: My name's Rupert Giles. It's her book.

# • Indefinite pronouns:

# Exercise 1. Insert some, any or no

1. There are ... pictures in the books. 2. We haven't got ... sisters. 3. My stepbrother always likes ... sugar in his tea. 4. They haven't got ... stamps. I can't post my letter. 5. He has got ... money. He can't spend his holidays in Switzerland any more and stay at luxury hotels. 6. I can see ... children in the yard. 7. Are there ... new buildings in your street? 8. There is ... ink in my pen. I cannot write. 9. I haven't got ... exercise-books. Give me ..., please. 10. Give me ... tea, please.

I am thirsty. 11. Have you got ... time to spare? I'd like to ask you ... questions.

- 2. **Reading /3/:** Legal systems: The legal systems in the UK
- 3. **Listening /4/:** Your name, please!

Cambridge Language College				
	EVENING CLASSES			
	Student Enrolment Form			
To be comple	ted for all new students			
Student d	letails			
Surname	a			
First name	b			
Nationality	С			
Language	d			
Occupation	e			
Date of birth f/				
day month year				
Address	g			
	Postcode <sup>h</sup>			
Phone no.	i			
Course details				
French	121 Elementary 🗌 131 Intermediate 🗌 141 Advanced 🗌			
English	129 Elementary 🗌 139 Intermediate 🔲 149 Advanced 🗌			
German	151 Elementary 🗌 161 Intermediate 🗌 171 Advanced 🗌			
Spanish	159 Elementary 🗌 169 Intermediate 🗌 179 Advanced 🗌			
Japanese	181 Elementary 🗌 191 Intermediate 🗌			
Type of cou	rse short course  long course			

4. **Speaking:** About myself.

**Основная литература:** 1,2,3,4 Дополнительная литература: 6, 7

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

#### План практического занятия №3-1 час

#### 1. Grammar:

## 1.1) Prepositions of time, place and direction

#### Time

#### Time phrases with on, in, at, every

on	in	at	every
+ day	+ part of the day	+ time	week
Saturday	the morning	nine o'clock	Thursday
Thursday	the afternoon	half past three	day
Mondays	the evening	1.00	month
Monday mornings	the week	night	night
Sunday afternoon	the week	the weekend	morning

TIPS! • When we talk about routines, we can use the singular or plural of days, parts of the day and the weekend: I play tennis on (Monday/Mondays), in (the evening/evenings), at (the weekend/weekends).

- We don't use a plural with every: every week not every-weeks.
- Notice we say in the morning/afternoon/evening but at night.

#### QUESTIONS ABOUT THE TIME

- A What time is it?
- B It's five o'clock.
- A What's the time, please? B It's about half past two.
- A Excuse me. Have you got the time, please?
- B Yes, it's eight fifteen.

#### PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

- . We use at for times: My English class is at ten.
- · We use from ... to for length of time: My son's class is from seven to nine thirty.



TIPS! • We can say quarter past/to six or a quarter past/to six. We don't say fifteen past six. For other times, we say minutes: nineteen minutes past six not nineteen past six.

- · We can also say the time like this: six fifteen, two thirty, ten forty, six nineteen, etc. But for 6.05 we say: six oh five not six five.
- In American English, 10.05 = five after ten.

#### • Place /1/

- оп —на- обозначает нахождение предмета на поверхности другого предмета: (on the table- на столе).
- under под- обозначает нахождение предмета под другим предметом: (under the table- под столом).
- in в- обозначает нахождение предмета внутри чего-то ( in my room в моей комнате).
- at ---у, около- обозначает нахождение предмета вблизи другого: ( at the table- у ( около) стола).

#### • 2. Предлоги направления

- to к, в, на—обозначает направление, движение предмета по направлению к другому предмету: ( to school —к школе, в школу).
- into (in+to) в обозначает движение предмета по направлению к другому предмету с проникновением внутрь его: ( into that room – в ту комнату ).
- from- от, из, у обозначает движение предмета: ( from the library из библиотеки, from your friend - у своего друга ).

- **from, off** c, co обозначает движение предмета с поверхности другого предмета
- **out of** из, обозначает движение предмета изнутри другого предмета наружу: (**out of the room** из комнаты)

## **Listening /2/:** Where is the baby?



#### • Direction

#### Match the phrases to pictures a)-i). turn right ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS turn left Excuse me. Is there (a newsagent's) go over the bridge /brid3/ near here? go past the pub Where's (the police station)? go along this street Do you know (the Park Hotel)? it's on the/your left GIVING DIRECTIONS it's on the/your right it's opposite /'ppazit/ There's one in (Berry Street). it's next to Go along this road and turn right/left. Go past the pub. (b) Go over the bridge. The newsagent's is on the/your right/left. 0 e It's opposite (the supermarket). It's next to (the Internet café). It's over there. You can't miss it. (9) (h) (I) IF YOU CAN'T GIVE DIRECTIONS pub Sőrry, I dőn't knőw. Sörry, I dön't live around here.

## **2. Reading /5/:** "What's a crime?"

**Task**: read and translate the text.

(Part I)

A crime is an offence against the whole of society; it is a wrongful act or omission, serious enough for the wrong-doer to be punished by the rest of the community. Criminal behaviour is seen as sufficiently serious or deviant or immoral for the majority of society to ban it. Of course, what may be outlawed one year may not have been the year before. Public opinion is not set for all time and legislation reflects changing habits and norms. Moreover, new forms of potentially criminal activity arise, and the courts respond to those too. Thus, definitions of what is to be regarded as criminal can change quite radically over years.

Criminal law in the widest sense covers a multitude of activities and sins – from murder, rape, arson, theft and damage of property to the less overtly criminal matters of careless motoring, selling unfit food or serving alcohol to a teenager. The principal areas of Criminal law are offences against persons and offences against property. Offences against persons can be fatal and nonfatal. The former deal with homicide (killing of a human being by a human being) which falls into three categories: murder (premeditated unlawful killing of another), manslaughter, infanticide. The latter covers such crimes as assault and battery, wounding and grievous bodily harm, sexual offences (rape and others), kidnapping.

Offences against property include theft, robbery, burglary, blackmail, arson, forgery and counterfeiting. They distinguish a group of the so-called inchoate offences: aiding and abetting, incitement, conspiracy, attempt.

There are offences which effect the secrets of the state or international in character: piracy and hijacking, treason, terrorism.

There are a number of offences concerned with obstructing justice: perjury, assisting offenders, concealing, refusal to assist a police officer, contempt of court.

There are also road traffic offences.

As for the classification of crime the Criminal Law Act 1967 introduced the concept of "arrestable" and "non-arrestable" offences, thus abolishing the old distinction between felonies (serious crimes) and misdemeanours (minor offences).

## **Word Study**

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

'public	'teenager	'summary	'serious	ar'rest
norms	'person	'principle	'physical	po'lice
'alcohol	'maximum	'categories	'element	

Ex. 2. Pair the verbs in column **B** with a suitable phrase in column **A**:

Livi Livi vive veres vive	received by well of secretaries pro-
$\mathbf{A}$	В
1. accuse someone	a) in cold blood
2. arrest someone	b) into custody
3. ban	c) a witness
4. break	d) telephone boxes
5. charge someone	e) for armed robbery
6. commit	f) a prison sentence
	40

7. cross-examine g) a case

8. hijack h) with murder

9. hold up i) smoking in public places

10. murder someone j) of shoplifting l1. pinch k) the alarm l) a crime

13. sound m) some money

14. take someone15. try16. vandalizen) a planeo) the lawp) a bank

## Ex. 3. Add nouns to the following adjectives to form noun phrases:

Adjectives: wrongful, criminal, changing, fatal, serious, summary, mental, guilty. Nouns: act, omission, behaviour, activity, matter, habits, norms, offence, crimes, case, element, conviction, mind, action.

## Ex. 5. How many different adjectives combined with the word "offence" do you know?

criminal

.... offence against ...

#### Ex. 6. Match the crimes and offences with the correct definition.

1. Arson a) is taking a person away by force and keeping them

prisoner, usually in order to demand money for their safe

return.

2. Assault b) is the serious crime of stealing large amounts of money

from a bank, a shop or a vehicle, often using force or threats

of violence.

3. Blackmail c) is the crime of copying things such as banknotes, letters,

official documents, etc. in order to deceive people.

4. Burglary d) is killing a person by accident or negligence.

5. Embezzlement e) is forcing someone to have sex with you.

6. Forgery f) is the crime of deliberately setting fire to a building.

7. Fraud g) is taking control of an aeroplane, train, etc. by force,

usually in order to make political demands.

8. Hijacking h) is killing a person deliberately.

9. Kidnapping i) is demanding money or favours from someone by

threatening to reveal a secret about them which, if made public, could cause the person embarrassment and harm.

10. Libel j) is deliberately taking goods from a shop without paying

for them.

11. Manslaughter k) is stealing money that is placed in your care, often over a

period of time.

12. Murder 1) is the crime of getting money from someone by tricking or

deceiving them.

13. Rape m) is the crime of physically attacking someone.

14. Robbery n) is printing or publishing something which is untrue and

damages another person's reputation in some way.

15. Shoplifting o) is the crime of breaking into a house, a flat, etc. in order

to steal things.

16. Theft p) is the crime of stealing.

Основная литература: 1, 2, 3

Дополнительная литература: 6, 7

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

### План практического занятия №4- 1 час

**1. Grammar:** English tenses. The Present Indefinite Tense. The verb "to be" and "to have/has got" in the Present Indefinite Tense. 'There is/there are' construction. Impersonal sentences.

#### 1.1) The Present Indefinite Tense /1/

Positive	Question	Negative
I read.	Do I read?	I do not (don't) read.
You read.	Do you read?	You do not (don't) read.
He, she, it reads.	Does he, she, it read?	He, she, it does not (doesn't) read.
We read.	Do we read?	We do not (don't) read.
You read.	Do you read?	You do not (don't) read.
They read	Do they read?	They do not (don't) read.

## 1.2) The verb "to be" and "to have/has got" in the Present Indefinite Tense.

#### • "To be" in the Present Indefinite Tense /1/

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I am	Am I?	I am not
He (she, it) is	Is (she, it) he?	He (she, it) is not
We are	Are we?	We are not
You are	Are you?	You are not
They are	Are they?	They are not

## Expressions with the verb "to be"

Expression	Translation
to be glad (pleased)	- быть радостным (довольным)
to be happy (delighted)	- быть счастливым
to be hungry	- быть голодным (хотеть есть)
to be thirsty	- хотеть пить
to be ill (healthy)	- быть больным (здоровым)

to be ready for smth. to be late for smth. to be 5 minutes late to be sorry to be (un)comfortable to be out of place to be proud of smth/smb to be sure of smth to be mistaken to be surprised at smb to be angry with smb to be busy with smth to be for (against) smth to be present to be absent to right

to be wrong

to be afraid

to be situated

to be tired

- быть готовым к чему-л.- опаздывать куда-л.- опаздывать на 5 минут

- сожалеть

- чувствовать себя (не)удобно - чувствовать себя неуютно - гордиться чем-л. кем-л. - быть уверенным в чем-л.

- ошибиться

- удивиться кому-л.

- быть сердитым на кого-л.
- быть занятым чем-л.
- быть за (против) чего-л.

присутствоватьотсутствоватьбыть правым

- ошибаться, быть неправым

- бояться

- быть уставшим

- быть расположенным

## • "To have/has got" in the Present Indefinite Tense /2/

#### POSITIVE

I/you/we/they've got (= have got) he/she/it's got (= has got)

#### **NEGATIVE**

I/you/we/they **haven't got** (= have not got) he/she/it **hasn't got** (= has not got)

#### **OUESTIONS**

Have I got any letters today? Have you got a computer? Has he/she/it got a DVD player? Have we got any CDs?

Have they got any cheap TVs? What have you got in your bag?

What has he/she got in his/her bag?

#### SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I have.
Yes, you have.
Yes, he/she/it has.
Yes, we have.
Yes, they have.
No, I haven't.
No, you haven't.
No, he/she/it hasn't.
No, we haven't.
No, they haven't.

TIPS! • We don't use got in short answers.

 We use any in plural negatives and questions with have got: We haven't got any CDs. Have I got any letters?

#### 1.3) "There is/there are" construction /2/

	singular	plural
POSITIVE	There's a beautiful lake.	There are lots of things to do.
NEGATIVE	There isn't a park near our flat.	There aren't any restaurants.
QUESTIONS	Is there a hotel?	Are there any cheap places to stay?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, there is./No, there isn't.	Yes, there are./No, there aren't.

TIPS! • We use any in negatives and questions with there are.

• We can also make negative sentences with no: There are no shops. = There aren't any shops.

## **2. Reading /5/:** "What's a crime?"

**Task**: read and translate the text.

(Part II)

An arrestable offence is one for which no specific arrest warrant is required; a police officer can arrest without a magistrate's warrant for a suspected crime carrying a 4 maximum of five years' imprisonment or more or where the penalty is fixed by law as is the case of murder, treason and piracy with violence.

Otherwise, however, when an offence is a non-arrestable offence warrants are issued when the defendant has failed to answer a summons and the magistrates think it essential that he should be present at a hearing, summons is directed to a constable and orders him to arrest the person named in it and bring him before a court. It must contain particulars of the alleged offence.

Another way of classification is by the manner of trial. Criminal offences may be broadly divided into two main classes: indictable offences, and offences punishable on summary conviction before magistrates (summary offences). Indictable offences are tried by a jury. They therefore may be generally regarded as serious ones and summary cases as less serious or minor.

Two essential concepts in the operation of the Criminal Law are those of *actus* reus and mens rea.

Actus reus means the 'guilty action', mens reus – 'guilty mind'. In other words it must be shown that the accused has committed an act or omission which is criminal in nature. Secondly, it must be shown that he intended to commit an offence (though it may not always be a matter of deliberate intention – inattentiveness, recklessness or some other state of mind will suffice to constitute mens rea).

Thus *actus reus* is, approximately, the physical element of the crime, *mens rea* the mental element. A conviction cannot be secured unless it is shown that both factors were present.

It is for the prosecution to prove *mens rea* and *actus reus* beyond reasonable doubt; 1 the burden of proof lies upon the Crown.

#### **Notes:**

- **1.** beyond reasonable doubt вне всяких сомнений
- **2.** the burden of proof бремя доказательства

## Ex. 1. Match a word with a proper definition.

1. Assassination a) is bad or improper behaviour by a person in a

	position of authority or trust, such as a doctor, dentist,
	police officer, etc.
2. Bribery and corruption	b) is stealing things from people's pockets or
2.5	handbags, usually in crowds or in public places.
3. Drug trafficking	c) is saying something untrue about someone with the intention of damaging his or her reputation.
4. Hit and run	d) is deliberately damaging public buildings and other
4. The and run	public property, usually just for the fun of it.
5. Looting	e) is offering money or gifts to someone in a position
	of authority, e.g. a government official, in order to
	persuade them to help you in some way.
6. Misconduct	f) is the crime of lying in court while giving evidence,
	when you have promised to tell the truth.
7. Mugging	g) is the crime of taking things or people illegally into
	or out of a country.
8. Perjury	h) is murdering a public figure such as a king, a
3 3	president, etc.
9. Pickpocketing	i) is entering privately owned land or property without
1	the permission of the owner.
10. Pilfering	j) is attacking someone, usually in a public place, in
	order to rob him or her.
11. Slander	k) is trading in illegal drugs such as heroin, cannabis,
	cocaine, LSD, etc.
12. Smuggling	1) is the crime of betraying your own country by
	helping its enemies.
13. Terrorism	m) is stealing small amounts of goods or things of
	little value, often over a long period of time.
14. Treason	n) is a car accident in which the guilty driver does not
	stop to help.
15. Trespassing	o) is the use of violence such as murder and bombing
	in order to obtain political demands or to influence a
	government.
16. Vandalism	p) is stealing from shops, buildings, etc. left
	unprotected after a violent event or a long period of
	time
Ex. 2. Choose the best alternat	ive to complete the following sentences:
_	minal offence is called a criminal, or
a) offender b) citizen	c) wrong-doer
	illegally you will be tried for unlawful
a) damage b) assault	c) action
	are the person you attack, you will be tried for unlawful
assault causing	
a) wounding b) murder	c) infanticide
<b>4.</b> If the injury you cause in the	e attack is very serious it is called
	45

a) manslaughter	b) grievous bodily harm	c) battery
<b>5.</b> A police office	r can arrest for a susp	ected crime carrying a maximum of
five year imprison	ment.	
a) by chance	b) with an issued warrant	c) without a magistrates warrant
6. The law can pur	nish criminals in many differen	t ways, but the worst is
a) fine	b) life imprisonment	c) death sentence
7. Young people	who committed a crime are	tried by a special court called the
·		
a) juvenile	b) the High Court	c) the Crown Court

**3. Speaking:** My working day. Leisure time and hobby.

Основная литература: 1, 2, 5.

Дополнительная литература: 6, 7

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

#### План практического занятия №5-1 час

1. **Grammar:** The Present, Past and Future Continuous Tense /1/.

#### • The Present Continuous Tense

Positive	Question	Negative
I am standing.	Am I standing?	I am not standing.
You are standing.	Are you standing?	You are not standing.
He (she, it) is standing.	Is he (she, it) standing?	He (she, it) is not
		standing.
We are standing.	Are we standing?	We are not standing.
You are standing.	Are you standing?	You are not standing.
They are standing.	Are they standing?	They are not standing.

## • The Past Continuous Tense

Positive	Question	Negative
I was reading.	Was I reading?	I was not reading.
You were reading.	Were you reading?	You were not reading.
He (she, it) was reading.	Was he (she, it) reading?	He (she, it) was not
		reading.
We were reading.	Were we reading?	We were not reading.
You were reading.	Were you reading?	You were not reading.
They were reading.	Were they reading?	They were not reading.

#### • The Future Continuous Tense

Positive	Question	Negative
I shall be standing.	Shall I be standing?	I shall not be standing.
You will be standing.	Will you be standing?	You will not be standing.
He (she, it) will be	Will he (she, it) be	He (she, it) will not be

standing.	standing?	standing.
We shall be standing.	Shall we be standing?	We shall not be standing.
You will be standing.	Will you be standing?	You will not be standing.
They will be standing.	Will they be standing?	They will not be standing.

## 2. Reading /5/: "Partakers in a Crime"

**Task:** read the text and fill in the chart below

The person who commits the crime is the perpetrator, the principle (though two or more persons may be perpetrators, for example, "group rape" or conspiracy). The person who plays a secondary role, assists the principal, is the accomplice, the accessory.

Principles may be either in the first or in the second degree1, while accessories may be either before or after the fact2.

A principal in the first degree is the person who actually did the criminal act or was guilty of criminal omission, either with his own hand or through an innocent agent, e.g. a child.

A principal in the second degree is the person who, without actually taking part, is present at the commission of a crime. An accessory before the fact is one who, without being present at its commission, advises or procures it to be done, and does not countermand it before it is done.

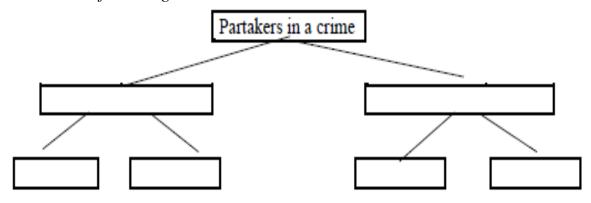
An accessory after the fact is one who assists or permits the escape of the criminal.

Thus, accomplices may be charged with procuring an offence, abetting, aiding or counselling. Sometimes aiding and abetting are regarded as meaning much the same thing.

#### **Notes:**

- 1. principals in the first or in the second degree первой и второй степени (лица, фактически совершающие преступление или оказывающие пособничество в совершении исполнители преступления)
- **2.** accessories before or after the fact соучастники до или после совершения преступления (подстрекатели или укрыватели).

Ex. 1. Fill in the following chart and comment on it.



Ex. 2. Here are the answers to some questions on the text. What are the questions?

- The person who commits the crime is the perpetrator. (*special*)
- Principals may be either in the first or in the second degree. (*alternative*)
- A person did the criminal act with his own hand. (special)
- An accessory after the fact assists or permits the escape of the criminal.(general)
- Sometimes aiding and abetting are regarded as meaning much the same thing. (*disjunctive*)
- 3. **Speaking:** My native town.

Основная литература: 1,2,5

Дополнительная литература: 6, 7

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

#### План практического занятия №6-1 час

1. Grammar /6/: The Present, Past and Future Perfect Tense.

#### • The Present Perfect Tense

Today, this week, this month, this year, lately, just, since, ever, never,		
already, yet, recently		
I have asked	We have asked	
You have asked	You have asked	
He (She, It) has asked	They have asked	
Have I asked?	Have we asked?	
Have you asked?	Have you asked?	
Has he (she, it) asked?	Have they asked?	
I have not asked.	We have not asked.	
You have not asked.	You have not asked.	
He (She, It) has not asked.	They have not asked	

Время Present Perfect обозначает действие, которое завершилось к настоящему моменту или завершено в период настоящего времени. Хотя глаголы в Present Perfect обычно переводятся на русский язык в прошедшем времени, следует помнить, что в английском языке эти действия воспринимаются в настоящем времени, так как привязаны к настоящему результатом этого действия.

I have done my homework already.

Я уже сделал домашнее задание.

We have no classes today, our teacher has fallen ill.

У нас сегодня не будет уроков, наш учитель заболел.

## Ex.1. Write the following sentences a/ in the negative, b/ in the interrogative

1. I've met him before. 2. They've learned the new rule. 3. He's finished his work. 4. The boy has woken up. 5. She has made this mistake before. 6. They have had a long walk today.

#### Ex. 2. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect.

1. I don't know this girl. I never (meet) her before. 2. "Where is Mother?" - "She just (go) out." 3. "Don't you know what the film is about?"-"No, I (not/see) it." 4. Don't worry about the letter. I already (post) it. 5. "Is he a good teacher?" - "Oh yes, he (help) me a lot." 6. I know London perfectly well. (Be) there several times. 7. I can't find my umbrella. I think, somebody (take) it by mistake. 8. "Do you speak Spanish?" - "No, I never (study) it." 9. "Do you know where they have gone?" - "No, they (sell) their house and (not/leave) their new address."

## 2. Reading and listening: Kidnapping

(Tape script)

Gunmen kidnap eight foreigners in Nigeria (19th February, 2013)

Armed attackers kidnapped eight foreign workers in northern Nigeria on Sunday. The abductees were taken from the residential compound of a Lebanese construction company. A security guard was killed as he tried to prevent the assailants from entering the camp. The kidnapped workers are believed to be from Britain, Greece, Italy and Lebanon. A woman and her daughter are among them. A local government official, Adamu Aliyu, said the attack occurred at 2:15am. The gunmen also attacked a police station and a prison on their way to the compound. A police chief said: "We repelled the attack...but they burnt two vehicles."

This attack is the worst ever case of foreigners being kidnapped in the north of Nigeria. Kidnappings for ransom occasionally occur in the south, especially in the areas that support the country's oil industry. Violence in the north has largely been of the nature of attacking churches and police stations, and kidnapping locals. No one has yet taken responsibility for yesterday's raid, but security experts believe one of northern Nigeria's Islamist groups is behind it. The Al Qaeda splinter group Ansaru has been active in recent months. The larger group Boko Haram, which means 'Western education is forbidden,' has been the most active in the area. It is reportedly responsible for hundreds of deaths, and church bombings.

## Ex.1. Read the text and fill in the gaps using the words given in the right column Gunmen kidnap eight foreigners in Nigeria (19th February, 2013)

Armed (1)	_ kidnapped eight foreign workers in northern	
Nigeria on Sunday. The (2)	were taken from the residential (3)	prevent
of a Lebanes	e construction company. A security guard was killed	official
as he tried to (4)	the assailants from entering the camp. The	abductees
kidnapped workers are (5) _	to be from Britain, Greece, Italy and	repelled
Lebanon. A woman and her	daughter are among them. A local government (6)	attackers
, Adamu Aliy	u, said the attack occurred at 2:15am. The gunmen	attacked
also (7) a pol	lice station and a prison on their way to the	compound
compound. A police chief sa	id: "We (8) the attackbut they burnt	believed
two vehicles."		

This attack is the worst ever (9) in the north of Nigeria. Kidnappings for (10) in the south, especially in the areas that support to Violence in the north has (11) become churches and police stations, and kidnapping (12 taken responsibility for yesterday's (13) believe one of northern Nigeria's Islamist groups group Ansaru has been active in the Boko Haram, which means 'Western education is the most active in the area. It is (16) deaths, and church bombings.	occasionally occur he country's oil industry. en of the nature of attacking  No one has y  but security experts is behind it. The Al Qaeda (14) recent months. The larger grounds (15), 'has been	case splinter ransom et forbidden largely raid p
<ul> <li>Warm-ups</li> <li>1. Kidnapping: walk around the class are Change partners often and share your fine</li> <li>2. Kidnapped: what should people do in Complete this table with your partner(s). wrote.</li> </ul>	dings. these different kinds of k	idnappings? d share what you
	Police	The abductee(s)
Divorced husband kidnaps child		
Billionaire kidnapped for money		
U.s. president kidnapped		
Oil exec. Kidnapped by environmentalists		
Foreign workers kidnapped in n. Africa		
Soldiers kidnapped for prisoner release		
<ul> <li>3. Thoughts: what would you think about and share your rankings with your partner rankings.</li> <li>Family</li> <li>Being hurt</li> <li>Freedom</li> <li>Escaping</li> </ul>	•	-
Before reading / listening  1. True / false: read the headline. Guess  A. Eight foreign workers were kidnappe  B. Those kidnapped include a woman ar  C. The kidnapping took place in broad d  D. The gunmen attacked an army barrac  E. This attack is the worst northern nige  F. The attackers want a ransom and oil f  G. Violence in the north does not usually  H. One of the biggest groups in the area	d at an oil company in nig and a girl. aylight. ks before the kidnapping. ria has ever seen. From the south of the coun- y involve foreigners.	reia. T/f T/f T/f T/f T/f T/f T/f T/f T/f

2.	<b>Synonym match:</b> match the following	ing synonyms from t	he article.	
1.	Kidnapped	A.	Incident	
2	Foreign	B.	Fought off	
3.	Assailants	C.	Particularly	
4.	Occurred	D.	Abducted	
5.	Repelled	E.	Outlawed	
6.	Case	F.	Attackers	
7.	Especially	G.	Specialists	
8.	Raid	H. -	Overseas	
9.	Experts	I.	Happened	
10.	Forbidden	J.	Attack	
3. ]	<b>Phrase match:</b> (sometimes more th	nan one choice is pos	sible )	
1.	Armed	A.	The attack	
2	Residential	В.	Be from britain	
3.	Prevent the assailants	C.	Ransom	
4.	Believed to	D.	Compound	
5.	We repelled	E.	Ever case	
6.	The worst	F.	Group	
7.	Kidnappings for	G.	Attackers	
8.	No one has yet	H.	For hundreds of de	eaths
9.	Splinter	I.	From entering the	camp
10.	Responsible	J.	Taken responsibili	ty
Arron sas h kid lebs also con bur	med (1) kidnapped eight for sunday. The (2) were taken of a lebanese construction contained to (4) the assailant lanapped workers are (5) to anon. A woman and her daughter are amo, adamu aliyu, said the attack of (7) a police station and a mpound. A police chief said: "we (8) the north of nigeria. Kidnappings for (10) the south, especially in the areas that supported to the north has (11)	n from the residential (3 mpany. A security guard s from entering the camp be from britain, greece, ng them. A local govern occurred at 2:15am. The prison on their way to the attackbu  of foreigners being karry occasion ort the country's oil indu	was killed  to The  taly and  ment (6)  gunmen  the  tthey  idnapped  ally occur  stry.	Preven officia abductees repelled attacked ompound believed  Locals eportedly
	urches and police stations, and kidnapping			splinte
yet	taken responsibility for yesterday's (13) _	, but secur	rity experts	ranson
beli	ieve one of northern nigeria's islamist grou	=	-	forbidder
	group ansaru has been active			largely
	ko haram, which means 'western education			raic
	most active in the area. It is (16)	responsible for h	undreds of	
uea	nths, and church bombings.			
	stening – guess the answers. Lister			
1)	Armed attackers kidnapped eight foreign A. Workers in north nigeria	·		

c. Workers in northerm nigeria d. Workers in northern nigeria 2) The abductees were taken from		b. Workers in northerly nigeria
2) The abductees were taken from		c. Workers in northernmost nigeria
2) The abductees were taken from		d. Workers in northern nigeria
A. The compound residential b. The residential compound c. The residential compound d. The residential compound d. The residential compounds  Killed as he tried to from entering the camp A. Preventing the assailants b. Prevention the assailants c. Preventiable the assailants d. Preventiable the assailants d. Preventable the assailants A woman and her daughter A. Are among them b. Are between them c. Are included in them d. Are among these  Swe repelled the attack but they A. Burn two vehicles c. Burning two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles for this attack is the of foreigners being kidnapped A. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case f. Kidnappings for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur c. Ransom occasionally occur g. Ransom occasionally occur son occasional occur son occasionally occur son occasional occur so	2)	
b. The residential compound c. The residential compounds d. The residential compounds 3) Killed as he tried to from entering the camp A. Preventing the assailants b. Prevent the assailants c. Prevent the assailants d. Preventable the assailants d. Preventable the assailants 4. A woman and her daughter A. Are among them b. Are between them c. Are included in them d. Are among these 5) We repelled the attack but they A. Burn two vehicles b. Burnt two vehicles c. Burning two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles for This attack is the of foreigners being kidnapped A. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case d. Worse ever case for Midnappings for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasional occur c. Ransom occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur b. Ronsom occasionally occur c. Ransom occasionally occur d. Ronsom occasionally occur h. No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raid d. For		A. The compound residential
c. The residential compounds  3. Killed as he tried to from entering the camp  A. Preventing the assailants b. Prevent the assailants c. Prevention the assailants d. Preventable the assailants d. Preventable the assailants d. Preventable the assailants d. A coman and her daughter A. Are among them b. Are between them c. Are included in them d. Are among them b. Burnt two vehicles c. Burning two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case c. Worst ever casing d. Worse ever case f. Kidnappings for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur c. Ransom occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur 8) No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raid d. Forn yesterday's raid d. Forn yesterday's raid d. Forn yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's		•
d. The residential compounds  Killed as he tried to from entering the camp  A. Preventing the assailants b. Prevent the assailants c. Prevention the assailants d. Preventable the assailants d. Preventable the assailants d. Preventable the assailants A. Are among them b. Are between them c. Are included in them d. Are among these  We repelled the attack but they A. Burn two vehicles b. Burnt two vehicles c. Burning two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles This attack is the of foreigners being kidnapped A. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case d. Worse ever case b. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur c. Ransom occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur sh. Ransom occasionally occur sh. No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. Four yesterday's		•
3) Killed as he tried to from entering the camp A. Preventing the assailants b. Prevent the assailants c. Prevention the assailants d. Preventable the assailants d. A woman and her daughter A. Are among them b. Are between them c. Are included in them d. Are among these 5) We repelled the attack but they A. Burn two vehicles c. Burning two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles for This attack is the of foreigners being kidnapped A. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case c. Worst ever casing d. Worse ever case for Kidnappings for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasional occur c. Ransom occasionally occurring d. Ransom oc		<u>-</u>
A. Preventing the assailants b. Prevent the assailants c. Prevention the assailants d. Preventable the assailants d. A woman and her daughter A. Are among them b. Are between them c. Are included in them d. Are among these  We repelled the attack but they A. Burn two vehicles b. Burnt two vehicles c. Burning two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles b. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case f. Kidnappings for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur c. Ransom occasionally occur c. Ransom occasionally occur 8. No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid d.	3)	•
b. Prevent the assailants c. Prevention the assailants d. Preventable the assailants d. Preventable the assailants 4) A woman and her daughter	٥,	
c. Prevention the assailants d. Preventable the assailants d. A woman and her daughter		
d. Preventable the assailants 4) A woman and her daughter		
4) A woman and her daughter		
A. Are among them b. Are between them c. Are included in them d. Are among these  5) We repelled the attack but they A. Burn two vehicles b. Burnt two vehicles c. Burning two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles  6) This attack is the of foreigners being kidnapped A. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case c. Worst ever casing d. Worse ever case 7) Kidnappings for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasional occur c. Ransom occasionally occur l. Ransom occasionally occur l. No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raids b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid c. Four jesterday's raid l. For yesterday's raid l. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group l. Splinter group l. Splinter group l. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for c. Reportedly responsiblity for  Listening – listen and fill in the gaps	4)	
b. Are between them c. Are included in them d. Are among these  5) We repelled the attack but they A. Burn two vehicles b. Burnt two vehicles c. Burning two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case d. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case d. Worse ever case d. Ransom occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur b. Roo ne has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raid b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid J. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group d. Splinter group d. Splinter group d. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsiblity for  Listening – listen and fill in the gaps	4)	
c. Are included in them d. Are among these  We repelled the attack but they		
d. Are among these  We repelled the attack but they A. Burn two vehicles b. Burnt two vehicles c. Burning two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles for This attack is the of foreigners being kidnapped A. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case c. Worst ever casing d. Worse ever case for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasional occur c. Ransom occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur for No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raid b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid for		
5) We repelled the attack but they		
A. Burn two vehicles b. Burnt two vehicles c. Burning two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles frisa attack is the of foreigners being kidnapped A. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case fright description occur d. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur c. Ransom occasionally occur g. Ransom occasionally occur l. Rone occasionally occur l. Rone occasionally occur l. Rone occasionally occur l. For yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid l. For yesterda	<b>5</b> \	
b. Burnt two vehicles c. Burning two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles 6) This attack is the of foreigners being kidnapped A. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case 7) Kidnappings for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasional occur c. Ransom occasionally occur s. Ransom occasionally occur No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raid b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid 9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening — listen and fill in the gaps	3)	
c. Burning two vehicles d. Burns two vehicles for This attack is the of foreigners being kidnapped A. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case d. Worse ever case r. Worst ever case in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur c. Ransom occasionally occur g. Ransom occasionally occur s. No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid for yesterday's raid g. For yesterday's raid Splintered group b. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group d. Splinter group li It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening — listen and fill in the gaps		
d. Burns two vehicles 6) This attack is the of foreigners being kidnapped A. Worst ever case b. Worst ever case c. Worst ever case d. Worse ever case 7) Kidnappings for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occurring d. Ransom occasionally occurring d. Ransom occasionally occur 8) No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raids b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid 9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening — listen and fill in the gaps		
A. Worst ever case b. Worst even case c. Worst ever casing d. Worse ever case 7) Kidnappings for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur c. Ransom occasionally occur d. Ransom occasionally occur 8) No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raid b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid 9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintering group b. Splintering group c. Splinter group d. Splinter group d. Splinter group d. Splinter group d. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening — listen and fill in the gaps		
A. Worst ever case b. Worst even case c. Worst ever casing d. Worse ever case 7) Kidnappings for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur c. Ransom occasionally occur g. Ransom occasionally occur 8) No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raids b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid 9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening — listen and fill in the gaps		
b. Worst even case c. Worst ever casing d. Worse ever case 7) Kidnappings for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasional occur c. Ransom occasionally occurring d. Ransom occasionally occur 8) No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raids b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid 9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening — listen and fill in the gaps	6)	
c. Worst ever casing d. Worse ever case  7) Kidnappings for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasional occur c. Ransom occasionally occurring d. Ransom occasionally occur  8) No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raids b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid  9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group  10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsiblity for  Listening — listen and fill in the gaps		
d. Worse ever case  7) Kidnappings for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasional occur c. Ransom occasionally occurring d. Ransom occasionally occur  8) No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raids b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid  9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group  10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsiblity for  Listening — listen and fill in the gaps		
7) Kidnappings for in the south A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasionally occur c. Ransom occasionally occur d. Ransom occasionally occur 8) No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raid b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid 9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening — listen and fill in the gaps		<u> </u>
A. Ransoming occasionally occur b. Ransom occasional occur c. Ransom occasionally occurring d. Ransom occasionally occur 8) No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raid b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid 9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening – listen and fill in the gaps	_\	
b. Ransom occasional occur c. Ransom occasionally occurring d. Ransom occasionally occur  8) No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raids b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid  9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsiblity for  Listening – listen and fill in the gaps	7)	•• •
c. Ransom occasionally occur  8) No one has yet taken responsibility  A. For yesterday's raids b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid  9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsiblity for  Listening — listen and fill in the gaps		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
d. Ransom occasionally occur  No one has yet taken responsibility  A. For yesterday's raids b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid  9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group  10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening – listen and fill in the gaps		
8) No one has yet taken responsibility A. For yesterday's raids b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid  9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for		
A. For yesterday's raids b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid  9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsiblity for		•
b. From yesterday's raid c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid 9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsiblity for	8)	
c. Four yesterday's raid d. For yesterday's raid 9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinter group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for		
d. For yesterday's raid  9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months  A. Splintered group  b. Splintering group  c. Splinters group  d. Splinter group  10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings  A. Reported it's responsible for  b. Report idly responsible for  c. Reportedly responsible for  d. Reportedly responsiblity for  Listening – listen and fill in the gaps		
9) The al qaeda ansaru has been active in recent months  A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinter group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for		
A. Splintered group b. Splintering group c. Splinters group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for		·
<ul> <li>b. Splintering group</li> <li>c. Splinters group</li> <li>d. Splinter group</li> <li>10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings</li> <li>A. Reported it's responsible for</li> <li>b. Report idly responsible for</li> <li>c. Reportedly responsible for</li> <li>d. Reportedly responsibility for</li> </ul> Listening – listen and fill in the gaps	9)	•
c. Splinters group d. Splinter group 10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening – listen and fill in the gaps		
d. Splinter group  10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings  A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening – listen and fill in the gaps		
10) It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings  A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening – listen and fill in the gaps		
A. Reported it's responsible for b. Report idly responsible for c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening – listen and fill in the gaps		
<ul> <li>b. Report idly responsible for</li> <li>c. Reportedly responsible for</li> <li>d. Reportedly responsibility for</li> </ul> Listening – listen and fill in the gaps	10)	It is hundreds of deaths, and church bombings
c. Reportedly responsible for d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening – listen and fill in the gaps		
d. Reportedly responsibility for  Listening – listen and fill in the gaps		• • •
Listening – listen and fill in the gaps		
~ ·		d. Reportedly responsibility for
~ ·	Lis	stening – listen and fill in the gaps
Sunday. The (1) from the residential compound of a	Su	

			y guard was killed as he tried (2)
	from enter	ing	the camp. The kidnapped workers (3)
	from Brita	in, (	Greece, Italy and Lebanon. A woman
and	her (4)	thei	m. A local government official, Adamu
Ali	yu, said the attack occurred at 2:15am	. Th	e gunmen also attacked a police station
			A police chief said: "we
ren	elled the attackbut (6)		IT points that said.
тер	This attack is (7)		foreigners being kidnenned in
41	This attack is (/)		foreigners being kidnapped in
tne	north of Nigeria. Kidnappings for (8)		in the south
			ry's oil industry. Violence in the north
has	largely (9)		attacking churches and police stations
and	kidnapping locals. No one has yet ta	ıken	responsibility for yesterday's raid, but
(10	) one	of 1	northern Nigeria's Islamist groups is
			group Ansaru has been (11)
			up Boko Haram, which means 'western
			nost active in the area. It is (12)
	hundreds of	uea	uis, and church bombings.
~			
	mprehension questions		
1.	What were the attackers carrying?		
2.	At what kind of place did the workers work	!	
3.	Who did the attackers kill?	0	
4.	How many countries are the abductees from	?	
5.	What hind of hid again as a greatiness have	: 1	Nicorials courth 9
<b>6. 7</b>	What kind of kidnappings sometimes happe		Nigeria's south?
7. 8.	What are often attacked in the north of Nige Who has taken responsibility for the kidnap		.9
9.	Who do security experts believe carried out		
	What is Boko Haram supposedly responsibl		
10.	what is boko Haram supposedly responsion	C 101	•
1/	Itiple choice aviz		
1 <b>v1</b> u	Iltiple choice - quiz What were the attackers carrying when they	6	What kind of kidnappings often happen in
1.	kidnapped the workers?	0.	the south?
	A) books		A) political kidnappings
	b) bags of money		b) kidnappings for money
	c) guns		c) kidnappings for prisoner releases
	d) nothing		d) vendetta kidnappings
2.	What kind of place were the workers	7.	Who do militants usually abduct in the
	abducted from?	, <b>.</b>	north?
	A) a residential compound		A) church officials
	b) high-rise apartments		b) police officers
	c) a workers' camp		c) people from near the border
	d) a tented area		d) locals
3.	Who did the gunmen kill?	8.	Who said they carried out Sunday's
			kidnappings?
	A) the workers' boss		A) Al Qaeda
	b) a security guard		b) no one
	c) a policeman		c) an Al Qaeda splinter group
	d) a worker who fought back		d) a new Islamist group

- 4. How many different nationalities are among 9. those abducted?
  - A) seven
  - b) six
  - c) five
  - d) four
- 5. What did the gunmen attack before the kidnapping?
  - A) a convenience store and a checkpoint
  - b) a petrol station and prison
  - c) a prison and a police station
  - d) an army barracks and a checkpoint

Who believes Islamist groups carried out the kidnappings?

- A) Nigeria's president Goodluck Jonathan
- b) security experts
- c) police officers at the scene
- d) the CIA
- 10. What is Boko Haram reportedly responsible for bombing?
  - A) churches
  - b) police stations
  - c) residential compounds
  - d) oil installations

**3. Speaking:** My Master's thesis **Основная литература:** 1, 2, 4,6. Дополнительная литература: 7, 8

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

#### План практического занятия №7 – 1 час

1. Grammar /6/: The Perfect Continuous Tense.

#### **The Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

Positive	Question	Negative
I have been finishing.	Have I been finishing?	I have not been finishing.
You have been finishing.	Have you been finishing?	You have not been
He (she, it).has been	Has he (she, it) been	finishing.
finishing.	finishing?	He (she, it).has not been
		finishing.
We have been finishing.	Have we been finishing?	We have not been
You have been finishing.	Have you been finishing?	finishing.
They have been finishing.	Have they been	You have not been
	finishing?	finishing.
		They have not been
		finishing.

We use the **Present Perfect Continuous** for an activity that has recently stopped or just stopped. There is a connection with now:

You are out of breath. Have you been running?

Paul is very tired. He has been working very hard.

Why are your clothes so dirty? What have you been doing?

I have been talking to Carol about the problem and she thinks that...

It has been raining for two hours.

It is raining now. It began raining two hours ago and it is still raining.

How long has it been raining?

It has been raining for two hours.

We often use the Present Perfect Continuous in this way, especially with **how long, for....** and **since** ... The activity is still happening (as in this example) or has just stopped.

How long have you been learning English?

Tim is still watching television. He's been watching television all day.

Where have you been? I have been looking for you for the last half hour.

George hasn't been feeling well recently.

**NOTE**: The verbs not used in the Continuous form cannot be used in the Perfect Continuous form either. In this case we use the Perfect form: I have known him since last year.

Verbs not used in the continuous forms:

Verbs denoting sense perception: to see, to hear.

Verbs denoting mental activity: to know, to believe, to think (have an opinion), to doubt, to feel (have an opinion), to guess, to imagine, to mean, to realise, to recognize, to remember, to understand, to suppose.

Verbs denoting feeling: to like, to love, to dislike, to prefer, to hate.

Verbs denoting wish: to wish, to want.

Verbs denoting affect or influence: to astonish, to please, to surprise, to satisfy, to impress.

Verbs denoting abstract relations: to have, to be, to contain, to depend, to belong, to consist of, to deserve, to lack, to involve, to fit, to include, etc.

#### Ex. 1. Choose the correct form.

1. I am writing/ have been writing/wrote letters for the last two hours. 2. I am going/ go/ have been going out with some friends tonight. 3. "How long are you learning/ have you been learning English?" 4. When I was a child, we have been living/ have lived/ lived in a house by the river. 5. I have had/ have this watch since my 18th birthday. 6. 'How long have you known/ do you know Jessica? 7. I am/ have been ill for three days now. I think I'd better call the doctor.

## Ex. 2. Write sentences using the Present Perfect Continuous

Model: The sun came out three hours ago. It's still shining.

The sun has been shining for three hours.

- 1. He started work in 2008. He's still working for the same company. 2. She started to live with him in 2009. She still lives with him. 3. We had our first holiday in Spain ten years ago. We still go there. 4. I started learning French in 2007. I'm still learning it. 5. Prices started rising two months ago. They are still rising.
- Ex. 3. Write a sentence with for or since, using the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Continuous. In many cases you will need to change the verb.

Model: I became a member of this club in 2000. It's now 2010.

I've been a member of this club since 2000 (for 10 years). 1. We moved to Spain ten years ago. 2. The children turned on the TV at 6 p.m. It's 9 p.m. now. 3. Francis bought this bicycle last year. 4. Joanne started her homework when she got home. She's still doing it and it's bed time. 5. She had a holiday two years ago. That was the last time she had a holiday.

## Ex. 4. Put the verb into the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Continuous.

## Ex. 6. Use the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous instead of, the infinitives in brackets:

1. "How long you (to be) here?" she demanded angrily. 2. This pair of shoes is just what I (to look for) to match my new frock. 3.I want you to remember that I never (to ask) you for anything before. 4. What's that noise? — Mary (to break) a teacup. 5.I (to think) about it the last three days, it's such a bother to me. So it really is a relief to talk it over with you. 6. Listen to me, all of you! I (to come) with the most tremendous news. 7.I see you (not to do) much. What you (to do) all the morning? 8. It's hard to believe that it (to be) only two years and a half since I met him. 9. We (not to see) Edward for a long time. He (to change) very much? — No, he is just the same. 10. Of course, we trust her. After all, Margaret and I (to know) Lucy all our lives. 11.I (not to wear) this dress for two years. 12. My watch (to go) for three days and it (not to stop) yet 13. Jack (to go) to Bulgaria for a holiday, I hear. I myself never (to be) there.

## 2. Reading and writing/4/: Kidnapping (continue)

Ex.1. Multiple choice - language

Armed attackers kidnapped eight foreign workers in (1) \_\_\_\_ Nigeria on Sunday. The abductees were taken from the residential (2) \_\_\_\_ of a Lebanese construction company. A security guard was killed as he tried to prevent the (3) \_\_\_ from entering the camp. The kidnapped workers are (4) \_\_\_\_ to be from Britain, Greece, Italy and Lebanon. A woman and her daughter are among them. A local government official, Adamu Aliyu, said the attack (5) \_\_\_ at 2:15am. The gunmen also attacked a police station and a prison on their way to the compound. A police chief said: "We (6) \_\_\_ the attack...but they burnt two vehicles."

This attack is the worst ever (7) \_\_\_\_ of foreigners being kidnapped in the north of Nigeria. Kidnappings for (8) \_\_\_\_ occasionally occur in the south, especially in the areas that support the country's oil industry. Violence in the north has (9) \_\_\_\_ been of the nature of attacking churches and police stations, and kidnapping locals. No one

has yet (10) \_\_\_\_ responsibility for yesterday's raid, but security experts believe one of northern Nigeria's Islamist groups is (11) \_\_\_\_ it. The Al Qaeda splinter group Ansaru has been active in recent months. The larger group Boko Haram, which means 'Western education is forbidden,' has been the most active in the area. It is reportedly responsible (12) \_\_\_\_ hundreds of deaths, and church bombings.

#### *Ex.*2. *Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.*

1.	(a)	northerly	(b)	northern	(c)	northernmost	(d)	north
2.	(a)	constant	(b)	compound	(c)	composite	(d)	compost
3.	(a)	guarantors	(b)	auditors	(c)	descendants	(d)	assailants
4.	(a)	believers	(b)	believed	(c)	beliefs	(d)	believes
5.	(a)	occult	(b)	occurred	(c)	occidental	(d)	occasioned
6.	(a)	repellant	(b)	repel	(c)	repelled	(d)	repelling
7.	(a)	bag	(b)	brief	(c)	case	(d)	carton
8.	(a)	dividends	(b)	windfall	(c)	ransom	(d)	perjury
9.	(a)	deeply	(b)	hugely	(c)	awesomely	(d)	largely
10.	(a)	confessed	(b)	attacked	(c)	done	(d)	taken
11.	(a)	behind	(b)	rear	(c)	back	(d)	beyond
12.	(a)	of	(b)	from	(c)	for	(d)	by

### Ex.3. Spelling

#### Paragraph 1

- 1. eight grofeni workers
- 2. <u>eirialtsden</u> compound
- 3. prevent the <u>asanasistl</u> from entering
- 4. the attack rcoducer at 2:15am
- 5. We dleeerpl the attack
- 6. two ievslehc

#### Paragraph 2

- 7. <u>syaccoinolal</u> occur
- 8. the country's oil tuduiysr
- 9. oenilcev in the north
- 10. security xterpes
- 11. Western education is drdnfieob
- 12. church <u>sbbnogim</u>.

#### Ex.4. Put the text back together

#### Number these lines in the correct order.

- taken from the residential compound of a Lebanese construction company. A security
  at 2:15am. The gunmen also attacked a police station and a prison on their way
  locals. No one has yet taken responsibility for yesterday's raid, but security
  guard was killed as he tried to prevent the assailants from entering the camp. The kidnapped workers are
- to the compound. A police chief said: "We repelled the attack...but they burnt two vehicles."
- ( ) This attack is the worst ever case of foreigners being kidnapped in the north of Nigeria. Kidnappings for
- ( ) forbidden,' has been the most active in the area. It is reportedly responsible for hundreds of deaths, and church bombings.
- ( ) industry. Violence in the north has largely been of the nature of attacking churches and police stations, and kidnapping

( )	experts believe one of northern Nigeria's Islamist groups is behind it. The Al Qaeda splinter
( )	group Ansaru has been active in recent months. The larger group Boko Haram, which means 'Western education is
( )	ransom occasionally occur in the south, especially in the areas that support the country's oil
( ) ( <b>1</b> )	among them. A local government official, Adamu Aliyu, said the attack occurred Armed attackers kidnapped eight foreign workers in northern Nigeria on Sunday. The abductees were
( ) Ex.5.	believed to be from Britain, Greece, Italy and Lebanon. A woman and her daughter are  Put the words in the right order
1.	kidnapped foreign attackers eight workers Armed.
2.	from The the abductees residential were compound taken.
3.	the Prevent camp the entering from assailants.
4.	The attacked station prison also police a gunmen a and.
5.	burnt the they vehicles repelled but two We attack.
6.	case of The foreigners worst being ever kidnapped.
7.	the ransom south occasionally occur Kidnappings in for.
8.	areas oil the In industry that the country's support.
9.	has responsibility raid one taken yesterday's No yet for.
10.	hundreds is of reportedly deaths responsible for It.
	Free writing about kidnapping for 10 minutes. Comment on your partner's paper.
-	

## Post-reading tasks

- **1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION:** Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.
- 2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find out more about kidnapping. Share what you discover

with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

**3. LETTER:** Write a letter to a security expert. Ask him/her three questions about the kidnapping. Give him/her three of your opinions on the situation in North Africa. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

**Speaking:** My Master thesis **Основная литература:** 4, 6.

Дополнительная литература: 7, 8

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

Тема № 2. Justice and Law in Great Britain, the USA, Russia and Kazakhstan. Introduction of special law terms. Compiling glossary with special terms. — 7 часов

## План практического занятия №1. Criminal justice and criminal proceedings — 1 час

- 1. Reading /2/: Criminal justice and criminal proceedings.
- 1.1) Part I Criminal justice /2; 13/
- 1.2) Part II Categories of criminal offence /2;13/

Reading comprehension tasks

Ex.1 p14 – Complete the definitions

Ex.2 p14 – Make word combinations

Ex.3 p14 – Replace the underlined words

**2. Speaking:** Criminal and Criminal Procedural Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Основная литература: 3, 6.

Дополнительная литература: 7-10

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия № 2. Police service. – 1час

1. Reading /1/: Police service.

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

Our militia was created by the working people to protect their rights. The officers of our militia have always displayed courage and heroism in the fight against enemies of our state during the Great Patriotic War as well as in the years of peaceful construction.

The main aim of militia has always been to maintain public order, to protect state and personal property and safeguard the rights of our citizens. Nowadays great attention in the work of militia is paid to prevention of crime, to its suppression. But if a crime has been committed, the militia officers are to solve the crime as quickly as possible. To fulfill these tasks the organs of internal affairs are composed of different departments.

The Criminal Detection Department is one of the most complicated militia services. The main responsibility of the officer of the Criminal Detection Department is to detect the criminal, that is to locate and apprehend him. In many cases the detective must trace a fugitive who is hiding.

The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department collect facts to prove the guilt or innocence of the suspect. The final test of a criminal investigation is in presentation of evidence in court. Corpus delicti must be established, the defendant must be identified and associated with the crime scene. The investigator must also provide competent witnesses.

Economic Crimes Department fights against those who don't want to live an honest life. The responsibility of the officers of this Department is to reveal the criminal activity of those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes, bring them to justice.

The State Auto-Inspection is responsible for traffic regulation and safety on the roads.

The Transport Militia maintains law and order on the railway, air lines and water ways of the country.

The Juvenile Inspection handles "difficult" juveniles and their careless parents. They also do much work to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The Correctional System is supposed to rehabilitate offenders through labour. This is the purpose of correctional establishments.

A new service for the fight against organized crime has been created in our militia. Organized crime operates on fear, bribery and force. Militia officers of organized crime department are devoting their efforts to collect sufficient evidence to bring gang leaders to justice.

**2. Speaking:** The Agencies of Internal Affairs in Kazakhstan.

Основная литература: 1

Дополнительная литература: 4, 5, 6, 7.

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия №3. Search, prosecution, investigative activities. – 1 час

## 1. Reading for gist /6; 132-135/: "Police powers"

The powers of a police officer in England and Wales to stop and search, arrest and place a person under detention are contained in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984. The legislation and the code of practice set out the powers and responsibilities of officers in the investigation of offences, and the rights of citizens.

An officer is liable to disciplinary proceedings if he or she fails to comply with any provision of the codes, and evidence obtained in breach of the codes may be ruled inadmissible in court. The code must be readily available in all police stations

for consultation by police officers, detained people and members of the public.

### **Stop and Search**

A police officer in England and Wales has the power to stop and search people and vehicles if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that he or she will find stolen goods, offensive weapons or implements that could be used for theft, burglary or other offences. The officer must, however, state and record the grounds for taking this action and what, if anything, was found.

The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 enables a senior police officer to authorise uniformed officers to stop and search people or vehicles for offensive weapons, dangerous implements where he or she has reasonable grounds for believing that serious incidents of violence may take place. The officer must specify the time-scale and area in which the powers are to be exercised.

#### Arrest

In England and Wales the police have wide powers to arrest people suspected of having committed an offence with or without a warrant issued by a court. For serious offences, known as «arrestable offences», a suspect can be arrested without a warrant. Arrestable offences are those for which five or more years' imprisonment can be imposed. This category also includes «serious arrestable offences» such as murder, rape and kidnapping.

There is also a general arrest power for all other offences if it is impracticable or inappropriate to send out a summons to appear in court, or if the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing that arrest is necessary to prevent the person concerned from causing injury to any other person or damage to property.

#### **Detention, Treatment and Questioning**

An arrest person must be taken to a police station (if he or she is not already at one) as soon as practicable after arrest. At the station, he or she will be seen by the custody officer who will consider the reasons for the arrest and whether there are sufficient grounds for the person to be detained. The Code of Practice under the 1984 Police and Criminal Evidence Act made it clear that juveniles should not be placed in the cells. Most police stations should have a detention room for those juveniles who need to be detained. The suspect has a right to speak to an independent solicitor free of charge and to have a relative or other named person told of his or her arrest. Where a person has been arrested in connection with a serious arrestable offence, but has not yet been charged, the police may delay the exercise of these rights for up to 36 hours in the interests of the investigation if certain strict criteria are met.

A suspect may refuse to answer police questions or to give evidence in court. Changes to this so-called «right to silence» have been made by the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 to allow courts in England and Wales to draw inferences from defendant's refusal to answer police questions or to give information during his or her trial. Reflecting this change in the law, a new form of police caution (which must precede any questions to a suspect for the purpose of obtaining evidence) is intended to ensure that people understand the possible consequences if they answer questions or stay silent.

Questions relating to an offence may not normally be put to a person after he or she has been charged with that offence or informed that he or she may be

prosecuted for it.

The length of time a suspect is held in police custody before charge is strictly regulated. For lesser offences this may not exceed 24 hours. A person suspected of committing a serious arrestable offence can be detained for up to 96 hours without charge but beyond 36 hours only if a warrant is obtained from a magistrates' court.

Reviews must be made of a person's detention at regular intervals – six hours after initial detention and thereafter every nine hours as a maximum – to check whether the criteria for detention are still satisfied. If they are not, the person must be released immediately.

Interviews with suspected offenders at police stations must be tape-recorded when the police are investigating indictable offences and in certain other cases. The police are not precluded from taping interviews for other offences. The taping of interviews is regulated by a code of practice approved by Parliament, and the suspect is entitled to a copy of the tape.

A person who thinks that the grounds for detention are unlawful may apply to the High Court in England and Wales for a writ of Habeas Corpus against the person who detained him or her, requiring that person to appear before the court to justify the detention. Habeas Corpus proceedings take precedence over others. Similar procedures apply in Northern Ireland and a similar remedy is available to anyone who is unlawfully detained in Scotland.

Recognizing that the use of DNA analysis has become a powerful tool in the investigation of crime, the Government has extended police powers to take body samples from suspects. The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 allows the police to take non-intimate samples without consent from anyone who is detained or convicted for a recordable offence, and to use the samples to search against existing records of convicted offenders or unsolved crimes. In time a national database will be built up.

## Charging

Once there is sufficient evidence, the police have to decide whether a detained person should be charged with the offence. If there is insufficient evidence to charge, the person may be released on bail pending further enquiries by the police. The police may decide to take no further action in respect of a particular offence and to release the person. Alternatively, they may decide to issue him or her with a formal caution, which will be recorded and may be taken into account if he or she subsequently reoffends.

If charged with an offence, a person may kept in custody if there is a risk that he or she might fail to appear in court or might interfere with the administration of justice. When no such considerations apply, the person must be released on or without bail. Where someone is detained after charge, he or she must be brought before a magistrates' court as soon as practicable. This is usually no later than the next working day.

## **Answer the following questions:**

- 1. What are the main police powers in England and Wales?
- 2. In what cases can a police officer stop and search the suspect?
- 3. What does the procedure of stop and search consist of?

- 4. What are the provisions of 1994 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act?
- 5. What document is necessary to carry out an arrest?
- 6. What are the arrestable offences?
- 7. When can a person be arrested without a warrant?
- 8. Where should the suspects be taken after arrest?
- 9. What rights does the arrested person have?
- 10. When can the exercise of these rights be delayed?
- 11. What is the police caution?
- 12. What does the «right of silence» consist of? What can the consequences of using this right be for the suspect?
- 13. How long can a person be kept in custody before being charged?
- 14. What is the procedure of interviewing the detained person at the police station?
- 15. What can a person do in case of unlawful detention?
- 16. What are the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Act?
- 17. What happens to a person after he or she has been charged?
  - 2. Speaking /7/: Photo-fit picture

Основная литература: 1, 6, 7

Дополнительная литература: 3, 8, 9, 10

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия $N_2$ 4. Criminal justice and criminal proceedings. -1 час

1. Reading /6; 35-38/: "The Court System of England and Wales"

The most common type of law court in England and Wales is the Magistrates' court. There are 700 magistartes' courts and about 30, 000 magistrates. More serious criminal cases then go to the Crown Court, which has 90 branches in different towns and cities. Civil cases are dealt with in County courts.

Appeals are heard by higher courts. For example, appeals from magistrates' courts are heard in the Crown Court, unless they are appeals on points of law. The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is the House of Lords. Certain cases may be referred to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. In addition, individuals have made the British Government change its practices in a number of areas as a result of petitions to the European Court of Human rights.

The legal system also includes juvenile courts and coroner's courts. There are administrative tribunals which make quick, cheap and fair decisions with much less formally. Tribunals deals with professional standards, disputes between individuals, and disputes between individuals and government departments.

## Ex. 5. Find in the text the English equivalents for the words below.

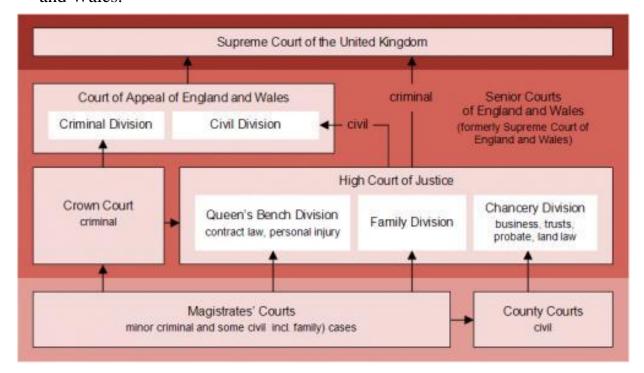
-общее право; -решение суда; -уголовный кодекс;

-гражданский кодекс; -мировой судья; -Суд Короны;

-гражданское дело; -суды графств;

-Европейский суд по делам несо - насильственная см	-	-правовая система; -правонарушитель; -уголовное дело.
Ex. 6. Answer the quality 1. What is the most of 2. What types of law 3. Where may certain 4. What kinds of cas 5. There are adminis 6. Who is responsibly 7. In the United Killaw?	nestions to the text: common type of law conty courts are appeals head neares be referred to? sees are dealt with in Contrative tribunals in Engle for making laws in Engle	ourt in England and Wales?  ard by?  unty courts?  gland and Wales, aren't there?  Britain?  ifference between criminal and civl
Ex. 9. Complete the box	following sentences wi	th the words and phrases from the
arrested	solicitor	verdict
fine	juvenile delinque	
probation	commit	shop lifting
in custody	evidence	proof
charged	sentenced	Magistrates' court
imprisonment	embezzlement	Crown court
defense	barrister	witness
testimony	arson	burglary
prosecution		
years.  2. Another house warea in the past month.  3. The judge	as broken into last we him to seven years rs, the Jury finally re lice suspected that he there was nothi in the wrong place and fire in the area recently to install closed-circ the police outside a pro-	I had to pay 10\$ parking  7. The police suspect  1. uit television in an effort to combat  1. uib in Soho and with murder.
		n – thefor minor offences
and thefor more		also the low
	young person who bream	
12. A1\$ \$0	omeone who sees a crir	ne being committed.

- 13. The lawyer who prepares the case for his or her client prior to appearing in court is called a \_\_\_\_\_. The lawyer who actually presents the case in court is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14. The sum of money left with a court of law so that a prisoner may be set free until his or her trial comes up is called\_\_\_\_\_.
- 15. The bank manager admitted taking \$250000 of the bank's money during the previous five years. He was found guilty of\_\_\_\_\_.
- 16. The witness held the Bible in her right hand and said, "I swear by Almighty God that the \_\_\_\_\_ I shall give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."
  - 17. The formal statement made by a witness in court is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 18. If a person is\_\_\_\_\_ this means that he or she is put in person before his or her trial comes up.
- 19. Since it was his first offence, he was not sent to prison but put on\_\_\_\_\_\_ for six month.
- 20. At a trial the barrister who speaks for the accused is called the Counsel for the \_\_\_\_\_, while the barrister who speaks against him is called the Counsel for the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2. **Speaking:** Look at the chart and comment on the Court System of England and Wales.



Основная литература: 6

Дополнительная литература: 7, 9, 10

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия № 5. The system of punishment in Great Britain. Punishment executing bodies. – 1 час

#### 1. Reading/1; 131-134/:

- Pre-reading task:

*Ex.*7. *Put down the new words:* 

Criminal law n. угловное право

Punishment n. наказание

Legal profession юридическая профессия

Case n. дело

Legislature n. законодательная власть

Sentence n. приговор

Offence n. правонарушение Penalty n. штраф, казнь Governor n. управляющий

Detention n. арест, заключение под стражу

Borstal n. борстальское учреждение в Великобритании

для молодых преступников

*Ex.*8 *Translate the following words and word combinations:* 

peculiar difficulty, imposing penalties, subsection of the legal profession, fixed minimum penalty, sentences for different offences, to pass sentence, legal techniques, range of penalties.

#### Ex.9 Read and translate the text.

#### The problem of punishment

Compared with other aspects of the Criminal Law, the question of punishment is one of peculiar difficulty. For the lawyer it is a question which presents special problems for a variety of reasons. In the first place, although the task of imposing penalties is that of a subsection of the legal profession, the punishment of a criminal is a combined operation of Parliament, the courts, and the administration. The range of penalties which may be imposed is in most cases set by the legislature, which fixes the maximum sentences for different offences. In exceptional cases there may be a fixed or fixed minimum penalty. For the vast majority of offences, however, only the maximum penalty is prescribed by law, so that the court is left free to select in each actual case the appropriate sentence. After the court has selected what sentence seems suitable, the carrying out of this sentence falls to the lot of those who administer the penal system: prison governors and prison officers, those who are in charge of Borstal and other detention institutions, and probation officers, all of whom work under the Home Office. Consequently, the part played by the courts is only one part of the whole operation of punishing the offender.

One result of this is that once sentence has been passed, the courts are no longer concerned with the offender's fate; their task is concluded. This means that the effect of the sentence can be seen less by the courts themselves than by those whose function it is to see that the sentence is carried out and those who study the social

effect of punishment. For this reason those who actually pass sentence on the offender must to some extent work in the dark, unless they are willing to accept the guidance of those who study the effects of punishment.

Another difficulty confronting the lawyer in this field is that the problem of selecting the appropriate sentence is not one which can be solved by normal legal techniques. Purely legal problems he must tackle by threading his way through statutes, reported cases, and so forth in order to discover the legal rules relevant to his problem. The meaning of these rules must be established, and the rules must be applied to the facts of the problem in hand.

- Post-reading task

## Ex.9 Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the text about?
- 2. Does the question of punishment present problems? If Yes, why?
- 3. What institution does the punishment operate?
- 4. How is a penalty operated?
- 5. What types of penalty are there?
- 6. Who does the penal system administer?
- 7. Where are the offenders located?
- 8. What is a task of a court?
- 9. What is a sentence?
- 10. How is a sentence selected?
  - **2. Speaking:** The problem of punishment.

### Основная литература: 1

Дополнительная литература: 6, 7

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия № 6. Civil procedure – 1 час

- 1. Reading /3; 15-16/: Civil procedure
- Part I Civil Procedure Rules:
- Part II Proceeding with a claim.
- Ex.6.1 Complete the definitions.
- Ex.6.2 Make word combinations from A and B opposite using a word from each box. Use an appropriate word combination and information in B opposite to answer the questions below.
- **2. Speaking /6; 41-42/:** Read text "The organization of the Federal Courts today", look at the chart and comment on the US Court System.

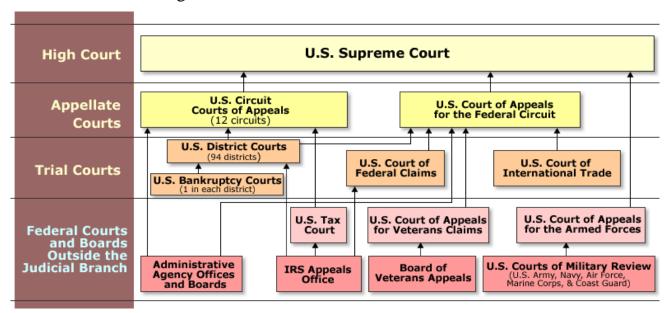
## The organization of the Federal Courts today

The American court system is complex. It functions as part of the federal system of government. Each state runs its own court system, and no two are identical. In addition, we have a system of courts for the national government. These federal courts coexist with the state courts.

Individuals fall under the jurisdiction of two different court systems, their state

courts and federal courts. They can sue or be sued in either system, depending mostly on what their case is about. The vast majority of cases are resolved in the state courts.

The federal courts are organized in three tiers, like a pyramid. At the bottom of the pyramid are the US district courts, where litigation begins. In the middle are the US courts of appeals. At the top is the US Supreme Court. To appeal means to take a case to a higher court. The courts of appeals and the Supreme Court are appellate courts, with few exceptions; they review cases that have been decided in lower courts. Most federal courts hear and decide a wide array of cases; the judges in these courts are known as generalists.



The United States federal courts make up the judiciary branch of federal government of the United States organized under the United States Constitution and laws of the federal government.

#### *Ex.9.* Answer the questions:

- 1. Who is responsible for making laws in the US?
- 2. Name American courts in the descending order.
- 3. In what way are the federal courts organized?
- 4. Where does litigation begin?
- 5. What does the word "to appeal" mean?

#### Ex.10. Fill in the blanks.

The federal courts have three tiers: (a)courts, courts of (b)
and the (c) Court. The (d) Court was created by the Constituon; all
other (e) courts were created by Congress. Most litigation occurs in (f)
courts. The structure of (g) courts varies from state to state;
usually there are (h) for less serious cases, (i) for mare serious
cases, intermediate (j) courts, and courts of last (k) State courts
were created by state constitutions.

Основная литература: 3.

Дополнительная литература: 6, 7

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия № 7. Types of legal professions. – 1 час 1. Reading /1; 102-104/: Types of legal professions.

#### **Vocabulary notes:**

Solicitor n. юридический консультант

Barrister n. адвокат

Increase v. повышаться, увеличиваться

Deal with v. иметь дело

Prepare legal document готовить юридический документ

Criminal case n.уголовное делоCivil case n.гражданское делоPresent v.представлятьHigher court n.высший суд

Represent the client представлять клиента

Defend v.защищатьProsecute v.обвинять

Wear wig and gown носить парик и мантию Proceedings n. иск, обращение в суд

Judge n. судья

Jury n. суд присяжных Evidence n. доказательство

Guilty adj.виновныйInnocent adj.невиновныйPunishment n.наказание

## **Types of Legal Professions**

#### Solicitors

There are about 50,000 solicitors, a number which is rapidly increasing, and-they make up by far the largest branch of the legal profession in England and Wales. They are found in every town, where they deal with all the day-to-day work of preparing legal documents for buying and selling houses, making wills, etc. Solicitors also work on court cases for their clients, prepare cases for barristers to present in the higher courts, and may represent their client in a Magistrates' court.

#### **Barristers**

There are about 5,000 barristers who defend or prosecute in the higher courts. Although solicitors and barristers work together on cases, barristers specialize in representing clients in court and the training and career stractures for the two types of lawyer are quite separate. In court, barristers wear wigs and gowns in keeping with the extreme formality of the proceedings. The highest level of barristers have the title QC (Queen's Counsel).

#### **Judges**

There are a few hundred judges, trained gs barristers, who preside in more serious cases. There is no separate training for judges.

### Jury

A jury consist of twelve people ("Jurors"), who are ordinary people chosen at random from the Electoral Register (the list of people who can vote in elections). The Jury listen to the evidence given in court in certain criminal cases and decide whether the defendant is guilty or innocent. If the person is found guilty, the punishment is passed by the presiding judge. Juries are rarely used in civil cases.

### Magistrates

There are about 30,000 magistrates (Justices of the Peace or JPs), who judge cases in the lower courts. They are usually unpaid and have no formal legal qualifications, but they are respectable people who are given some training.

#### **Coroners**

Coroners have medical or legal training (or both), and inquire into violent or unnatural deaths.

#### Clerks of the court

Clerks look after administrative and legal matters in the courtroom.

- Ex. 6. Choose the right definition for each of the legal professions mentioned in the text:
- (a) an officer acting as a judge in the lower courts.
- (b) a public official with authority to hear and decide cases in a law court.
- (c) a group of people who swear to give a true decision on issues of in a law court.
- (d) an official who investigates the cause of any death thought to be violent or unnatural causes.
- (e) a lawyer who has the right to speak and argue in higher law courts.
- (f) a lawyer who prepares legal documents, advises clients on legal and speaks for them in lower law courts.

## Ex. 7. Match the words to the definitions:

a) witness	l. everything witnesses say in court: facts, etc.
b) cross-examine	2. where witnesses stand in court.

c) witness box
d) evidence
e) defence
3. someone who sees a crime or an accident
4. ask all witnesses involved in a case questions
5. to say something happened though the fact

hasn't been proved yet

f) allege 6. all the evidence, facts, things, etc. that a solicitor can use to

prove a man is not guilty.

## 2. Listening /4/: Stop, thief!

Listen to the recording (Track 18.1, 18.2) and fill in the Crime report.

# Crime Management Unit

0	TOWER HILL POLICE STATION SERVING THE COMMUNITY
0	Crime report
٥	Date: Aug 11th Constable: a
0	Victim name: b
٥	
0	Type of crime: Camera stolen
0	Details of any Item(s) stolen: digital camera  Make: Pentax Model: 4
0	Colour: *
٥	Location of incident: City centre, outside MacDonald's in E
0	Description of criminal:
0	
0	Witnesses:
a	
0	Crime Reference Number: k

**3. Speaking:** If I were a President...

Основная литература: 1, 4.

Дополнительная литература: 6, 7

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## **Тема № 3. International aspects of modern Law - 10 часов**

#### План практического занятия №1. Democracy. – 1 час

- **1. Reading:** Работа с ОПЛ на материале газетного материала. Реферативное чтение (2000-4000 пч. зн.)
- 2. Listening /4/: To give or not to give (Track 18.3)

#### Pre-listening task

- Put students into groups and give each group a copy of the picture from the photocopiable sheet. Tell them to describe what they can see, in as much detail as possible. Then tell the students to make a list of adjectives they associate with each person in the picture. When students are ready, have them write their adjectives on the board and explain their choice.
- Check the key language. Dictate any words you think the students may not know. Give students a few moments to look up any words in their dictionary.

## Main activity

- Tell the students they are going to listen to a conversation between two people. Write these questions on the board:
- a) Who are these people?
- b) What are they doing?
- c) Who do they meet?

Tell students to listen to the answers, and play the recording.

(Answers: a) a couple, possibly married; b) walking home from a shopping trip; c) a homeless man)

- Give each student a copy of a statement. Explain they are going to listen again and must number the statements in the order they hear them. Give student time to read through the statements, then play the recording.

(Answers: The correct order is d, b, f, a, e, c, g)

- Ask the students for the names of the two people in the recording (Charles and Diane). Tell them to read through the statements and put C for Charles and D for Diane next to each one. If necessary, play the recording once more and than review students' answers.

(Answers: Charles – a, b, d, f; Diane: c, e, g)

## Post-listening task

- Put students into groups. Tell them to look at the list of statements and tick the options they agree with. Then encourage groups to discuss their options and explain their reasons. Divide the class into two groups – those who would give money to beggars in the street and those who wouldn't. Give them time to list

as many reasons as they can, then hold a class debate on the issue.



a	They spend the money they get from begging on drugs and alcohol. $\Box$
b	If they are homeless, it's because they want to be. $\ \square$
c	We should help people who can't help themselves. $\Box$
d	They could easily get a job if they wanted one. $\Box$
e	Many beggars have mental problems, like depression. $\square$
f	They get plenty of money off the government. $\Box$
g	People who beg on the streets have a hard life.

## 3. Speaking: The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Основная литература: 4, 7.

Дополнительная литература: 8, 9, 10.

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия №2. Democracy. – 1 час

- **1. Reading:** Работа с ОПЛ на материале газетного материала. Реферативное чтение (2000-4000 пч. зн.)
- **2. Speaking:** Types of political regimes. Common features and differences.

Основная литература: 1-6

Дополнительная литература: 7-10

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия № 3. Human rights. – 1 час

1. Reading /6/: Human Rights

#### **Pre-reading tasks**

- Answer the questions
- 1) What do you think Right is?
- 2) What is the difference between Right and Duty?
- 3) What Rights do you have?
- 4) Where are these Rights written? What documents provide you with these Rights?
- 5) Who/What supervises your Rights fulfillment?

### While-reading task

- Work with headings (Paragraph match).

Read the paragraphs and match the headings (questions that correspond to the content of the paragraph)

- 1) What are the basic human rights?
- 2) What document guarantees international human rights?
- 3) Do people have any social guarantees?
- 4) What international organizations are responsible for protecting human rights?

a)	
	- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees international human rights. The United Nations General Assembly passed this document in 1948.
b)	

International concern for human rights has been evident outside of the United Nations. The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which met in Helsinki in 1973-75, produced the Helsinki Final Act. The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, which first met in 1950, produced the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the European Social Charter; the Ninth Pan-American Conference of 1948 adopted the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man; and the Organization of African Unity in 1981 adopted the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. There are also a number of private groups involved in human-rights advocacy.

c)				

- The right to life and liberty are the basic human rights. They are proclaimed in the Covenant on Civil and Political rights and its optional protocol. One of the most vital rights granted in this Covenant is the right of people to self-determination. This document guarantees such rights as personal security, equality before the law, fair trial, freedom of religion, freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly, right to marry, participation in public affairs and elections, and minority rights. Propaganda of war is prohibited. The right to security and privacy of person is very important too. The document insures fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

d) \_\_\_\_\_

- Yes. Certainly we have such guarantees. Social guarantees of people are set in the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural life. This document deals with the right to work, the conditions of work, trade unions, social security, protection of the family, standards of living and health, education and cultural life. The European Commission of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights provided the most effective means for the implementation of the protection of human rights. The efforts of government in this area should be guided by these two Covenants.

### Post-reading tasks

- Give synonyms for the following words:

Adapt a document, international interest, clear seen and understood outside the UN, Agreement, made the International Covenant, main rights, is forbidden (outlawed/illegal), basic freedoms, skin colour, the use of the protection of human rights.

- Translate the following words and word combinations from English into Russian
- 1) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 2) The United Nations General Assembly
- 3) United Nations
- 4) The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe
- 5) The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- 6) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the European Social Charter
- 7) the Ninth Pan-American Conference
- 8) the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man
- 9) the Organization of African Unity
- 10) the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
- 11) the Covenant on Civil and Political rights
- 12) the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural life

- 13) The European Commission of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights.
- Say whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false statements
- 1) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees international human rights.
- 2) The United Nation Security Council passed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.
- 3) The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe produced the Helsinki Final Act in Helsinki in 1973-1975.
- 4) The right to marry and religion are the basic human rights.
- 5) Covenant on Civil and Political rights guarantees such rights as personal security, equality before the law, fair trial, freedom of religion, freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly, right to marry, participation in public affairs and elections, and minority rights.
- 6) Propaganda of war is allowed.

protection of human rights.

- 7) Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural life deals with the right to work, the conditions of work, trade unions, social security, protection of the family, standards of living and health, education and cultural life.
- 8) The European Commission of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights provided the most effective means for the implementation of the protection of human rights.

## - *Complete the summary* The Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees (1) The United Nations General Assembly (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ this document in 1948. The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (3)\_\_\_\_\_ the Helsinki Final Act in Helsinki in 1973-1975. The right (4) \_\_\_\_\_ are the basic human rights. One of the most vital rights is the right of people (5)\_\_\_\_\_. This document guarantees such rights (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_, equality before the (7)\_\_\_\_\_, fair (8)\_\_\_\_\_, (9) of religion, freedom of (10) and expression, peaceful assembly, right to (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_, participation in public affairs and (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_, and minority rights. (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of war is prohibited. The right to security and privacy of person is very important too. The document insures fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to (14)\_\_\_\_\_, sex, (15)\_\_\_\_\_\_, or religion. Social guarantees of people are set in the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural life. This document deals with the right to work, the (16)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of work, (17)\_\_\_\_\_ unions, social security, protection of the family, standards of living and (18)\_\_\_\_\_\_, education and cultural life. The European Commission of Human Rights and the European (19) of Human Rights provided the most effective means for the implementation of the

- **2. Speaking:** Choose one of the topics and make a presentation on it:
- Rights and duties: common features and differences.
- Rights of women in different countries;
- Rights of children. Child's labour issues.
- Rights of children. Child's security issues.
- Rights of minorities.

## Основная литература: 6

Дополнительная литература: 7

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия № 4. Human rights. – 1 час

- **1. Reading:** Работа с ОПЛ на материале газетного материала. Реферативное чтение (2000-4000 пч. зн.)
- 2. Speaking: Choose one of the topics and make a presentation on it:
  - Rights and duties: common features and differences.
  - Rights of women in different countries;
  - Rights of children. Child's labour issues.
  - Rights of children. Child's security issues.
  - Rights of minorities.

## Основная литература: 6

Дополнительная литература: 7

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

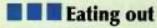
## План практического занятия № 5. Conflicts and World agreements. – 1 час 1. Reading and Grammar /8/: "Culture shock"

- 1.1) Do you know the words in **bold** in these sentences?
  - 1) You shouldn't shake hands in **a doorway** in Russia.
  - 2) In Thailand it/s OK to **point** your feet **at** someone.
  - 3) If a Japanese person gives you **a business card**, you should put it in your pocket immediately.
  - 4) It's OK to **blow your nose** in public in Japan.
  - 5) In China you shouldn't leave any food on your plate.
  - 6) In most Asian countries you must **take off** your shoes when you enter someone's home.
  - 7) If you **admire** something in an Arab person's home, they feel they should give it to you.
- 1.2) Work in pairs, do you think these sentences are true or false?
- 1.3) Read the article and check your answers.



■ ■ Body language

sometimes you can be rude without saying anything. In Russia, for example, you shouldn't shake hands in a doorway, and in Thailand you must never touch people's heads or point your feet at anyone. When the Japanese meet new people they like giving business cards - but you need to read the eard carefully, not just put it in your pocket. And never blow your nose in public in Japan - people think that's disgusting.



In restaurants in China you should always try to leave some food on your plate, but it's OK to start smoking before other people finish eating, which is very rude in England. If you're in India, don't forget to eat with your right hand - the left hand is 'dirty'. Also don't leave empty bottles on the dinner table in Russia - that's bad luck.



- 1.5) Look at the four underined verbs in the article. Which veb forms come after these verbs?
- 1.6) Find these verbs in the article and underline the verb form that follows them. Then write the verbs in the table.

would like	can	must	like need	try
start	finish	forget	might	will
	prefe	r decid	de	

+ infinitive	+ infinitive with to	+ verb+ing
Should(n't)	plan	enjoy

- 1.7) Fill in the gaps with the correct from of the verbs in brackets.
- a) What do you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (do) in you free time?
- b) Are you planning \_\_\_\_\_ (do) anything next weekend?
- c) When did you start \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to this school?
- d) Have you ever tried \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) another language?
- e) Do you prefer \_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) in the morning or the evening?
  f) Do you think you'll \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English next year?
- g) What do you need \_\_\_\_\_ (do) when you get home?
- h) Where would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for your next holiday?
- 2. Speaking: Cross-cultural communication. Verbal and non-verbal means of

communication in different countries and cultures.

Основная литература: 8

Дополнительная литература: 1. 6, 7

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия № 6. Conflicts and World agreements. -1 час 1. Listening /8/:

- Discuss these questions:
- a) What was the last present you gave? Who did you give it to? Why?
- b) What was the last present you received? Who was it from?
- Check these words in a dictionary.

refuse	accept	greedy
knives	a set of glasses	death
a funeral	an odd/ even	number

- <u>Listen to the radio interview with the travel writer, Neil Palmer. Put the topics he talks about in order (Rec.8.6).</u>
  - a) Things you shouldn't give to people
  - b) Accepting and refusing presents
  - c) Giving flowers
  - d) Opening presents
- Listen again. Choose the correct words/ phrases in these sentences.
  - a) In China you *should/shouldn't* accept a present immediately.
  - b) You should give presents in China with *one hand/both hand*.
  - c) In Thailand you should/ shouldn't open a present when you get in.
  - d) Knives are a good/bad present to give in Japan.
  - e) You shoud give Japanese people an odd/even number of glasses.
  - f) You shouldn't give your Turkish host white/ red flowers.
- **2. Speaking:** Cross-cultural communication. Verbal and non-verbal means of communication in different countries and cultures.

Основная литература: 8

Дополнительная литература: 6, 7

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

План практического занятия № 7. Drug traffic. – 1 час

1. Reading /6; 60-61/: Drugs

More people are abusing drugs today than in any other time in history of mankind, and many of those people are youth.

Understanding what drugs are is fundamental for understanding their potential abuse. Drugs are a psychoactive substance.

A psychoactive substance is something that people take to change the way they feel, think or behave. Some of these substances are called drugs and others, like alcohol and tobacco, are considered dangerous, but are not called drugs. The term drug also covers a number of substances that must be used under medical supervision to treat illnesses.

I am going to talk about drugs as those man-made or naturally occurring substances used without medical supervision, basically to change the way a person feels, thinks or behaves.

In the past, most drugs were made from plants. That is, plants were grown and then converted into drugs such as coca paste, opium and marijuana. Over the years, these crude products were further processed to drugs like cocaine and heroin and finally, in the 20th century, people found out how to make drugs from chemicals.

These are called man-made or synthetic drugs and include ecstasy, LSD, etc. These were initially manufactured for largely experimental reasons and only later were used for recreational purposes. Now, however, with the increased size and scope of the drug trade, people set out to invent drugs especially for human consumption.

For the first time in human history, a whole industrial complex creates and produces drugs that are meant to be used for the sole purpose of «having fun.» People use drugs just to escape the reality, to have fun. The majority of them are young, even very young, who do not understand what might happen to them because of drugs.

*Ex.* 7. *Answer the following questions according to the text:* 

- 1. What is fundamental to understand the essence of drugs?
- 2. What are drugs?
- 3. What is a psychoactive substance?
- 4. What kind of drugs do you know?
- 5. What naturally occurring drugs do you know?
- 6. What synthetic drugs do you know?
- 7. Why do people use drugs?

## Vocabulary:

```
to abuse — злоупотреблять drugs — наркотики mankind — человечество youth — молодежь substance — вещество to behave — вести себя, поступать, держаться to consider — думать, полагать, считать dangerous — опасный to cover — включать, содержать supervision — (зд.) лечение, предписание
```

to treat — лечить illness — болезнь plants — растения crude — сырой to find (past found, p.p. found) out — найти, изобрести ecstasy — экстази (наркотик, вызывающий чувство эйфории, широко употребляемый на дискотеках) LSD — сокр. от lysergic acid diethylamide ЛСД (наркотик, вызывающий галлюцинации) initially — в начальной стадии, вначале recreational — развлекательный, относящийся к сфере развлечений, отдыху purpose — назначение, намерение, цель to invent — изобрести consumption — потребление to escape — уходить от реальности, отключаться majority — большинство

### 2. Vocabulary and Grammar /6/:

Ex. 8. Write down the words from which the following ones are formed:

- robbery <u>to rob</u>
- embezzlement, ignorance, dealing, unmeasured, to endanger, inaccuracy, meaning, multibillion

Ex. 9. Encircle attributes, write down by what parts of speech they are expressed and translate the following into Russian:

-	<u>armed</u> robbery –	balances of power
-	вооруженное ограбление	power centers
-	bank embezzlement	on-going project
-	drug dealing	foreign-base agents
	drug related currency	America's economic base
_	narcotics industry	

- **3. Speaking:** Make up a short report on one of the topics:
  - Drugs: historical background
  - Types of drugs
  - Drug traffic

Основная литература: 6

Дополнительная литература: 1-5, 7-10

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия № 8. Drug traffic. - 1 час 1. Reading /6; 62-63/:

Ex.10. Match the English and Russian equivalents and write down sentences with them, on the bases of the text:

to embarrass вовлекать

to alter затруднять, запутывать

to lift оценивать to convene поднимать to involve собирать to estimate измерять to measure обеспечивать to provide изменять

Ex. 11. Write down a few sentences with the following words on the basis of the text: money, youth, illness, drugs.

Ex. 12. Read the text.

### **Drugs and driving**

Many psychoactive drugs, including alcohol, have effects on the brain that make operating machinery, and particularly driving a vehicle, more dangerous.

It is against the law to drive under the influence of alcohol or any illicit drug.

Police can administer an oral drug test to any driver. Cannabis, ecstasy and methamphetamines can be detected through roadside testing. A person who tests positive is prohibited from driving for 24 hours. The sample is sent to a laboratory for more precise analysis, and if the presence of an illegal drug is confirmed the driver may be charged. A person can also be arrested and taken to a hospital for a blood and urine test if a police officer has a reasonable suspicion that they are driving under the influence of drugs. The samples will be sent to a laboratory and if they test positive for any drug (including prescribed drugs) Police will decide whether the person's driving would have been impaired by their drug use. The person will then be charged accordingly.

A driver under the influence of an illegal drug who causes the death or injury of another road user can face criminal charges, with the possibility of a prison term if convicted.

- **2. Speaking:** Make up a short report on one of the topics:
  - Drugs: historical background
  - Types of drugs
  - Drug traffic

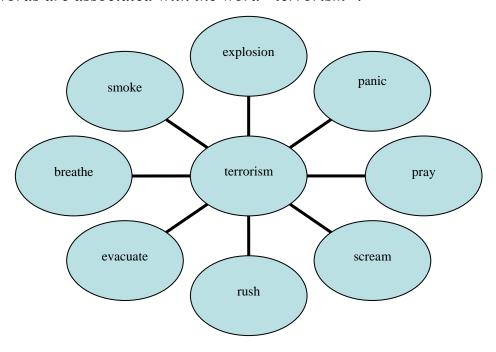
Основная литература: 6

Дополнительная литература: 1-5, 7-10

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия № 9. International terrorism. – 1 час 1. Speaking:

Which words are associated with the word "terrorism"?



- Read the definition of "terrorism" given by a dictionary. To what extend do you agree with it? Give your arguments.

"Terrorism – the use of violence such as bombing, shooting or kidnapping to obtain political demands such as making a government do something".

## 2. Reading

- Recall what happened on 11 September, 2001.

On September 11, the nation and the world will take time to remember those who died in the terrorist attacks nine years ago. Here is a look back at the unfolding of events of September 11, 2001, one of America's bleakest days.

## Ex. 8. Read some horrible facts of that day. Discuss what the main reason for terrorism is.

The World Trade Center

7:59 a.m. American Airlines Flight 11 departs Boston Logan International Airport bound for Los Angeles

8:14 a.m. United Airlines Flight 175 also departs from Logan, bound for Los Angeles

8:40 a.m. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) notifies the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) that Flight 11 has been hijacked

8:43 a.m. The FAA tells NORAD that Flight 175 has been hijacked

8:46 a.m. American Airlines Flight 11 crashes into the north tower of the

#### World Trade Center

9:03 a.m. United Airlines Flight 175 crashes into the south tower of the World Trade Center

10:05 a.m. The south tower of the World Trade Center collapses into the plaza and streets below

10:28 a.m. The World Trade Center's north tower collapses

4:10 p.m. Building 7 of the World Trade Center complex is reported on fire

5:20 p.m. Building 7 collapses. Across the street from the towers, it was weakened by debris from the twin towers and the fires of diesel fuel inside the building.

#### The Pentagon

8:20 a.m. American Airlines Flight 77 departs Washington Dulles Airport bound for Los Angeles

9:24 a.m. FAA tells NORAD that Flight 77 has been hijacked

9:40 a.m. Flight 77 crashes into the west face of the Pentagon

10:10 a.m. A portion of the Pentagon collapses

#### Pennsylvania Crash

8:42 a.m. United Airlines Flight 93 departs from Newark International Airport bound for San Francisco

9:45 a.m. A passenger calls 911 from a cellular telephone and reports the plain has been hijacked

10:37 a.m. Flight 93 crashes into a field in Somerset Country, Pennsylvania, about 85 miles southeast of Pittsburg. The crash is believed to be due in part to the passengers' move to attach the hijackers

#### *Useful Vocabulary:*

missile - ракета

to crash into - рушиться с треском, с грохотом

to get scared - испугаться

to rush - атаковать, взять штурмом

survivor - уцелевший

explosion - взрыв

to escape - избежать, спастись бегством

debris - осколки, обломки

to evacuate - эвакуировать

to crack - раскалываться, ломаться

to scream - кричать to pray - молиться to breathe - дышать

to wrap around - завязать, обертывать

to collapse - разрушать

 reams
 - масса, куча

 to rip
 - разрезать, рвать

 cell phone
 - телефонная будка

 rumbling
 - грохотать, греметь

soot - сажа

to instruct - инструктировать

to engulf - поглощать, охватывать

to hijack - угнать (самолет)

hostage - заложник

*Ex.*9. *Match the words from the box with the correct definitions.* 

collapse	rumble	hijack	courtyard	dust	soot
spark	stairwell	soak	reams	rip	filter
engulf	twisted	wire	lame		

- 1) An open space that is completely or partly surrounded by buildings.
- 2) A thread of thin metal.
- 3) To use violence or threats to take control of a plane, vehicle, or ship.
- 4) To fall down suddenly, usually because of weakness or damage.
- 5) A large amount of paper.
- 6) To tear something or be torn quickly and violently.
- 7) Being bent in many directions or turned many times.
- 8) To completely surround or cover something
- 9) This is a series of long low sounds.
- 10) A black powder that is produced when something is burnt.
- 11) A very small piece of fire or electrical flash.
- 12) Something that you pass water, air, etc through in order to remove unwanted substances.
  - 13) The stair area going up through all the floors of a building.
  - 14) A hot bright burning gas that you see from a fire.
  - 15) To make something completely wet.
  - 16) This is dry powder consisting of extremely small bits of dirt.

## Основная литература: 6

Дополнительная литература: 1-5, 7-10

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия № 10. International terrorism. – 1 час 1. Listening:

- What do you think love is?
- Where do you think love is?

- How do you understand the phrase "People livin' like they ain't got no mamas"?
- Listen to the song "Where is Love" by Black Eyed Peas and fill in gaps.

What's wrong with the world, mama	trauma
People livin' like they ain't got no mamas	terrorism
I think the whole world to the drama	CIA
Only attracted to things that'll bring you	addicted
Overseas, yeah, we try to stop	hate
But we still got terrorists here livin'	race
In the USA, the big	discriminate
The Bloods and The Crips and the KKK	cheek
But if you only have love for your own	crying
Then you only leave space to	killing
And to discriminate only generates	dying
And when you hate then you're bound to get irate, yeah	questionin'
	meditate
is what you demonstrate	
And that's exactly how anger works and operates	gravitate
Man, you gotta have love just to set it straight	madness
Take control of your mind and	
Let your soul to the love, y'all, y'all	
People, people	
Children hurt and you hear them	
Can you practice what you preach?	
Or would you turn the other?	
Father, Father help us	
Send some guidance from above	
'Cause people got me, got me	
Where is the love (Love) Where is the love (The love)	
Where is the love (The love) Where is the love, the love, the	
love	
It just ain't the same, old ways have changed	bombs
New days are, is the world insane?	love
If love and peace are so strong	lungs
Why are there pieces of love that don't belong?	rug
Nations droppin'	dividends
Chemical gases fillin' of little ones	brother
With ongoin' sufferin' as the youth die young	
, , ,	strange
So ask yourself is the lovin' really gone	givin'
So I could ask myself really what is goin' wrong	
In this world that we livin' in people keep on in	
Makin' wrong decisions, only visions of them	
Not respectin' each other, deny thy	
A war is goin' on but the reason's undercover	
The truth is kept secret, it's swept under the	
If you never know truth then you never know	
Where's the love, y'all, come on (I don't know)	
Where's the truth, y'all, come on (I don't know)	
Where's the love, y'all	
People killin', people dyin'	
Children hurt and you hear them cryin'	
Can you practice what you preach?	

Or would you turn the other cheek?	1
Father, Father help us	1
Send some guidance from above	I
'Cause people got me, got me questionin'	I
Where is the love (Love) Where is the love (The love)?	I
Where is the love (The love)? Where is the love (The love)?	I
Where is the love (The love)? Where is the love (The love)?	I
Where is the love (The love)? Where is the love, the love, the	I
love?	I
I feel the weight of the world on my	colder
As I'm gettin' older, y'all, people gets	shoulder
Most of us only care about makin'	money
Selfishness got us followin' the wrong direction	,
Wrong information always shown by the	bacteria
Negative images is the main	cinema
Infecting the young minds faster than	media
Kids wanna act like what they see in the	unity
Yo', whatever happened to the values of	humanity
Whatever happened to the fairness and	animosity
Instead of spreading love we're spreading	equality
	equality
Lack of understanding, leading us away from	I
That's the reason why sometimes I'm feelin' under	1
That's the reason why sometimes I'm feelin' down	I
There's no wonder why sometimes I'm feelin' under	1
Gotta keep my faith alive 'til love is found	1
Now ask yourself	
riew ack yeares.	

## 2. Speaking /6; 68-69/:

Ex. 10. Explain the situation: There is a bomb in the institute

- What are the main rules of behavior in this situation?
- What ways of evacuation can you name?
- How can people protect themselves?

#### *Ex.11. Questions for discussion:*

- Why do people commit these cruel actions?
- How should people behave in extreme situations?
- What ways of evacuation do you know?
- What would you do if you were in one of these extreme situations?
- How to prevent people all over the world from becoming victims of terrorism?

#### Основная литература: 6

Дополнительная литература: 1-5, 7-10

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

#### Тема № 4. Анализ пройденного грамматического и лексического

материала, редакция рефератов, статей и терминологического словаря к экзамену - 6 часов

### План практического занятия № 1 – 1 час

- 1. Reading /6; 129-131/: From the history of Scotland Yard
- 2. Writing: write an article on the problem of your Master's thesis.

**Speaking /6; 138-139/:** Read the text "Police Technology in the USA" and be ready to discuss the following questions:

- What are the technical devices that are used in the US, UK and Kazakhstan Police?
- What is the classification of special means of protection and attack?
- Which of them are for individual protection? Which of them are borrowed from other countries, are there any original or adapted ones?

Основная литература: 6

Дополнительная литература: 4, 5, 7.

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия № 2 – 1 час

- **1. Reading /6; 139-140/:** History of FBI
- **2. Speaking /6; 138-139/:** Read the text "Police Technology in the USA" and be ready to discuss the following questions:
- What are the technical devices that are used in the US, UK and Kazakhstan Police?
- What is the classification of special means of protection and attack?
- Which of them are for individual protection? Which of them are borrowed from other countries, are there any original or adapted ones?

## Основная литература: 6

Дополнительная литература: 4, 5, 7.

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия № 3 – 1 час

- 1. Reading /6; 150/: Organization of the French police
- **2. Speaking:** Speak on the requirements of fire arm and physical force implementation by police officers.

Основная литература: 6

Дополнительная литература: 4, 5, 7.

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия № 4 – 1 час

- 1. Reading /6; 151/: Organization of the Italian Police
- **2. Speaking:** Speak on the requirements of fire arm and physical force implementation by police officers.

Основная литература: 6

Дополнительная литература: 4, 5, 7.

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

### План практического занятия № 5 – 1 час

- **1. Reading:** Find out an article on criminal situation in your city. Put down new vocabulary. Translate the text and be ready to speak on it.
- **2. Speaking:** Speak on the requirements of fire arm and physical force implementation by police officers.

Основная литература: 6

Дополнительная литература: 4, 5, 7.

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## План практического занятия № 6 – 1 час

- **1. Reading:** Find out an article on criminal situation in your city. Put down new vocabulary. Translate the text and be ready to speak on it.
- **2. Speaking:** Speak on the requirements of fire arm and physical force implementation by police officers.

Основная литература: 6

Дополнительная литература: 4, 5, 7

**Методические рекомендации:** Изучение и осмысление учебного материала должно сопровождаться уяснением содержания основных понятий и закреплением материала в виде конкретных примеров, как в устной, так и в письменной формах.

## 3.10. Методические рекомендации по изучению дисциплины

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык (профессиональный)» входит в цикл общих гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин государственного образовательного стандарта профессионального высшего образования, составляя органическую часть профессиональной и общекультурной подготовки студентов.

Поскольку уровень знаний обучающихся неязыковых вузов неоднороден, преподавателям кафедры языковой подготовки необходимо составлять

тематические планы и рабочие программы, определяющие языковой материал и содержание учебной речевой деятельности.

В течение всего курса обучения рекомендуется использовать технические средства обучения и компьютерные информационно-обучающие программы на аудиторных, самостоятельных занятиях, а также различные виды наглядных текстов, упражнений, видеофильмы, средства мультимедиа, учебные, документальные и художественные фильмы и т.п.

#### Цели и задачи обучения

Цель обучения состоит в формировании у магистрантов межкультурно-коммуникативной компетенции на уровне сверх-базовой стандартности. Структура межкультурно-коммуникативной компетенции отражает характер образовательной компетенции и представляет собой сложное личностное образование, включающее знания о родной и иной культуре, умения и навыки практического применения своих знаний, а также совокупность качеств личности, способствующих реализации этих знаний, умений и навыков, и, наконец, практический опыт их использования в ходе взаимодействия с представителями иной культуры.

В новом стандарте подготовки иноязычные общекультурные компетенции магистра ориентированы на свободное владение иностранным языком как средством делового общения, что означает:

- овладение профильным тезаурусом;
- приобретение новых знаний и умений, использование их в практической деятельности;
- развитие межкультурной коммуникации в творческой, научной и производственной среде;
- овладение регистрами иноязычного общения в наиболее типичных ситуациях профильной сферы.

Профессиональные компетенции магистра в новом стандарте квалифицируются как способности и умения:

- собирать информацию на иностранном языке и обрабатывать ее (анализ и систематизация, фиксирование и обобщение полученных результатов);
- редактировать, аннотировать и реферировать иноязычные тексты, осуществлять деловую корреспонденцию, составлять резюме и подавать заявки на международные конкурсы, выставки и конференции;
- выступать с научными докладами и сообщениями на иностранном языке (защита магистерской работы и ее презентация, участие в международных конкурсах, выставках и конференциях);
- делать презентацию творческого проекта и вести дискуссию на иностранном языке.

## Организация учебной деятельности

Для эффективной реализации целей обучения широкое применение должны найти нетрадиционные формы и приемы организации учебных занятий по профессионально-ориентированному иностранному языку (дебаты, прессконференции, групповая полемика, дискуссии, интервью и т.д.), учебные

упражнения (деловые и ролевые игры, проектная работа с использованием видео-, фономатериалов, компьютерной техники и др.).

Учебный материал курса предусматривает использование аутентичных текстов, видео- и аудиоматериалов, адекватно отражающих содержание изучаемой тематики и сфер общения. Активный словарь магистрантов получает свое дальнейшее расширение, в том числе за счет потенциального словаря, на 1200 лексических единиц.

Организация самостоятельной работы магистрантов регламентируется в соответствии с Положением о самостоятельной работе магистрантов, разрабатываемым высшим учебным заведением. При разработке заданий для СРМ рекомендуется сделать акцент на формирование профессионально значимых умений и навыков через решение профессиональных задач, выполнение проектных работ.

Организация обучения иностранному языку предполагает также учёт потребностей, интересов и личностных особенностей обучаемого. При этом студент выступает как полноправный участник процесса обучения, построенного на принципах сознательного партнёрства и взаимодействия с преподавателем, что непосредственно связано с развитием самостоятельности магистранта, его творческой активности и личной ответственности за результативность обучения.

### Минимум грамматического материала

Артикль как признак существительного. Формальные признаки существительного, множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж существительного. Местоимение. Неопределенные местоимения some, апу, по и их производные. Употребление степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Числительные( количественные и порядковые). Оборот there is( are). Глаголы в Present, Past, Future Indefinite(Simple), Present, Past, Future Perfect, Present, Past, Future Continuous. Действительный и страдательный залоги. Модальные глаголы. Различные функции глаголов to be, to have. Согласование времен. Косвенная речь.

Употребление настоящего времени в значении будущего в придаточном обстоятельственном предложении. Употребление повелительного и сослагательного наклонений. Неличные формы глаголов Infinitive, Gerund, Participle 1. Функциональные разграничения омонимии, функции опе, сложных инфинитивных форм и их соотнесение с формами сказуемого, инфинитива в простой и перфектной формах после модальных глаголов. Структура простого, распространенного и сложного предложения. Сведения о бессоюзном придаточном предложении, об условных предложениях изъявительного и сослагательного наклонения.

## 3.11. Методические рекомендации и указания по выполнению практических работ, курсовых работ и т.п.

Практические и курсовые работы по дисциплине «Английский язык» не предусмотреены.

#### Критерии оценки знаний

Экзаменационная оценка по дисциплине определяется как сумма максимальных показателей успеваемости по рубежным контролям (до 60%) и итоговой аттестации (экзамену) (до 40%) и составляет значение до 100% в соответствии с таблицей.

Оценка по буквенной системе	Баллы	%-ное содержание	Оценка по традиционной системе
А цифровой эквивалент	4,0	95-100	Отлично
A-	3,67	90-94	ОнРиці
B+	3,33	85-89	
В	3,0	80-84	Хорошо
B-	2,67	75-89	_
C+	2,33	70-74	
C	2,0	65-69	
C-	1,67	60-64	Удовлетворительно
D+	1,33	55-59	_
D	1,0	50-54	
F	0	0-49	Неудовлетворительно

## Критерии оценивания сформированноети компетенций по окончанию изучения курса:

- 1. реализация коммуникативного замысла; 20 баллов
- 2. логико-структурная целостность; 20 баллов
- 3. владение предметным содержанием речи; 20 баллов
- 4. соответствие лингвокультурным нормам носителей языка; 20 баллов
- 5. лингвистическая корректность речи; владение метаязыком.- 20 баллов

Уровни оценивания: оптимальный, высокий, средний, низкий.

Содержание критериев уровней оценки:

## Оптимальный уровень: (90- 100 баллов)

- полное понимание коммуникативных намерений партнера, авторов текстов на данном уровне;
- способность адекватно выразить собственные коммуникативные намерения с правильным отбором и уместным использованием соответствующих языковых средств с учетом их соответствия социально-культурным нормам изучаемого языка;
- выбор соответствующей коммуникативному намерению формы и типа речи/ коммуникации с адекватным типу речи логическим построением;
- максимально достаточная полнота изложения коммуникативного намерения, доказательность с достаточным для данного уровня использованием реальных фактов, ссылок на авторитетное мнение и др.,
  - речевое поведение коммуникативно и когнитивно оправдано;
- корректное владение стратегией и тактикой построения коммуникативного акта;

- корректное использование в речи языковых средств, способность своевременного и самостоятельного исправления допускаемых ошибок при 75% безошибочных высказываний; правильное интонационное оформление речи, лексическая достаточность в рамках речевой тематики уровня и грамматическая корректность.

### Высокий уровень: (89-75 баллов)

- недостаточно полное понимание коммуникативных намерений партнера с использованием контрвопросов для уточнения;
- способность адекватно выразить собственные коммуникативные намерения с отбором и не всегда уместным использованием соответствующих языковых средств при достаточно корректном учете их соответствия социально-культурным нормам изучаемого языка;
- выбор соответствующей коммуникативному намерению формы и типа речи/ коммуникации с недостаточным адекватному типу речи логическим построением;
- недостаточная полнота изложения коммуникативного намерения при достаточно высокой степени доказательности с использованием отдельных фактов и ссылок;
- правильное владение стратегией и тактикой построения коммуникативного акта;
- корректное использование в речи языковых средств, способность своевременного и самостоятельного исправления допускаемых ошибок при 50% безошибочных высказываний; правильное интонационное оформление речи, лексическая достаточность в рамках речевой тематики уровня и грамматическая корректность.

## Средний уровень: (75-50 баллов)

- только общее понимание коммуникативных намерений партнера с постоянным использованием контр-вопросов для уточнения;
- достаточно адекватное выражение собственных коммуникативных намерений с использованием однако простейших структур и достаточно ограниченного объема лексических единиц;

выбор формы и типа речи не всегда соответствует коммуникативному замыслу;

- недостаточная полнота изложения коммуникативного намерения при достаточно не высокой степени доказательности с использованием отдельных фактов;
- недостаточно корректное владение стратегией и тактикой построения коммуникативного акта;
- недостаточно корректное использование в речи языковых средств при 25% безошибочных высказываний; не достаточно правильное интонационное, лексико-грамматическая оформление речи.

## Низкий уровень: (49 баллов и ниже)

- Неспособность вступать в обсуждение на требуемом уровне. Речевое поведение коммуникативно и когнитивно неприемлемо.

- **3.13.** По дисциплине « Английский язык» экзамен принимается в тестовой форме
- **3.14. Составитель:** Старший преподаватель кафедры языковой подготовки, майор полиции Джагипарова Д.Б., преподаватель кафедры языковой подготовки Бобеш Р.С.

## 4. Тематика письменных работ по дисциплине и методические рекомендации по их выполнению

## 4. Материалы по контролю и оценке учебных достижений обучающихся

Итоговый экзамен по дисциплине «иностранный язык (профессиональный)» состоит из двух частей:

- І. Письменная часть экзамена
- 1). Ряд заданий, контролирующих сформированность умений чтения (см. нормативы С1).
- 2). Задания, контролирующие сформированность умений письменной речи (см.нормативы С1).
- 3). Ряд заданий, контролирующих сформированность умений аудирования (см. нормативы С1).
- 4). Лексико-грамматический тест, контролирующий сформированность лексических и грамматических навыков.
- II. Устная часть экзамена

Говорение:

- Диалог (режим преподаватель-магистрант, магистрант магистрант)
- Монолог

## 6. Иллюстративный и раздаточный материал

## **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 polite (psychology and the police, human relations, crime and delinquency causation, police ethics, etc.). The following is a list of some of the program topics:

New laws (repeated each year)

Law of arrest

Lawful use of force (the use of deadly force)

Basic ethics

Narcotics and the law

Psychology and human relations

Organized crime

Youth and the police

Evidence and testimony

Auto theft

Basic patrol tactics

Crime scene tactics

The citizen's role in crime prevention

and many others.

#### An Arrest

Without question, the police play an important role in protecting citizens from crime. They have special powers to do it. Police have the power to investigate, which often means to stop and question persons, to arrest criminals and many others. Society gives to police the right to use force if necessary. We shall discuss now the problem of arrest.

What is an arrest? When is person "under arrest?" Are you under arrest only if the police officer says that you are? If the police stop you in the street and ask you to explain why you are there and what you are doing, are you under arrest? If a police officer asks you to follow him to the police station, are you under arrest?

These are difficult questions to answer. The answers are not clear and discussed among police officers and judges. Basically there are two views. Some say that a person is arrested the moment the police officer comes up to him and restrains his

freedom to walk away. Others say that an arrest is an intent of the police officer to take a person to the police station to charge him with crime. What do you think?

### **Human rights**

- What document guarantees international human rights?
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees international human rights. The United Nations General Assembly passed this document in 1948.
  - What international organizations are responsible for protecting human rights?
- International concern for human rights has been evident outside of the United Nations. The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which met in Helsinki in 1973-75, produced the Helsinki Final Act. The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, which first met in 1950, produced the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the European Social Charter; the Ninth Pan-American Conference of 1948 adopted the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man; and the Organization of African Unity in 1981 adopted the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. There are also a number of private groups involved in human-rights advocacy. One of the best-known international human rights agencies is Amnesty International (founded in 1961). This organization is responsible for broad casting violations of human rights, especially freedoms of speech and religion and the right of political dissent.
  - What are the basic human rights?
- The right to life and liberty are the basic human rights. They are proclaimed in the Covenant on Civil and Political rights and its optional protocol. One of the most vital rights granted in this Covenant is the right of people to self-determination. This document guarantees such rights as personal security, equality before the law, fair trial, freedom of religion, freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly, right to marry, participation in public affairs and elections, and minority rights. Propaganda of war is prohibited. The right to security and privacy of person is very important too. The document insures fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.
  - Do people have any social guarantees?
- Yes. Certainly we have such guarantees. Social guarantees of people are set forth in the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural life. This document deals with the right to work, the conditions of work, trade unions, social security, protection of the family, standards of living and health, education and cultural life. The European Commission of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights provided the most effective means for the implementation of the protection of human rights. The efforts of government in this area should be guided by these two Covenants.

#### **Great Britain**

The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is situated on the British Isles off the northwest coast of Europe. The British Isles consist of two large islands: Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244.000 square kilometers. They are separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Straits of Dover.

The west coast of the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea; the east coast is washed by the North Sea.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. The population of the country is over 57 million people; about 80 per cent of them live in cities and towns.

Many centuries ago the islands were inhabited by Celts. Their tribes were developing into kingdoms when Julius Caesar invaded Britain in 55 B.C. The Roman invasion began in AD 43. The Romans withdrew in 407. The tribes of Angles and Saxons crossed the Channel and overran all England except Cornwall and Wales. Christianity was introduced in the 6th century by missionaries from Rome.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The North of Scotland is mountainous and is called the Highlands, while the south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called the Lowlands. The North and the west of England are mountainous, but all the rest - east, centre and south-east - is a vast plain. The mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343 m).

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Themes is the deepest and the most important one.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round. But the climate is not the same in all parts of England. The western part of England is warmer than the east and it also has more rain. There is much humidity in the air of England. It is well known as a foggy country.

The United Kingdom is a monarchy. The Queen is the official head of state. In practice the country is ruled by an elected parliament. The British Parliament has two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are three main political parties: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal. In 1997 a general election was held. The Labour party achieved a majority in the House of Commons, and the leader of the party Tony Blair was appointed Prime Minister by the Queen.

The United Kingdom is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the main industries of the country is shipbuilding.

## Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice

#### a) General Investigation Division

The FBI, formally called the Bureau of Investigation, was created primarily to handle criminal investigations for the Department of Justice.

The FBI responsibilities continue to grow each year.

The FBI handles over 180 different investigations including Federal criminal violations, internal security matters and civil inquiries in which the Government has an interest.

Since 1945, over 95 percent of the cases investigated by its agents which came

before the courts have resulted in convictions.

### **Special Investigation Division**

Organized crime is a lawless empire involved in gambling, narcotics, prostitution, extortion, etc. where easy money can be made. For years organized crime operated behind a nearly impenetrable wall built on fear, intimidation, bribery, and force.

Squads of highly trained FBI Agents are devoting their full efforts to bringing the crime lords to justice. The objective is to collect sufficient evidence to build a strong prosecutive case so gang leaders can be brought to justice swiftly. Cooperation is vital in the fight against organized crime. The FBI works closely with state and local enforcement agencies.

This Division also supervises investigations under the Security of Government Employees programme.

Fugitive investigations often involve a great deal of manpower.

In addition to FBI fugitives, this Division directs the efforts of FBI Agents to locate and apprehend escaped Federal prisoners, deserters from the Armed Forces.

#### b) Identification Division

The largest collection of fingerprints in the world is maintained in the identification Division of the FBI. A dangerous fugitive; wanted in one state, may be located through fingerprint identification after his arrest on a minor charge under a different name by a police agency in another state. Fingerprints often are the only means of identifying victims of various crimes.

## **Laboratory Division**

The FBI Laboratory is the greatest criminological laboratory in the world. During the first 35 years of its existence, this laboratory made approximately 4.000.000 scientific examinations. Today, this laboratory is a large complex of scientific equipment, staffed with over 300 employees most of whom have technical training. Included in this group are over 100 Special Agents with specialized training in a wide range of scientific fields. Many crimes are solved and many defendants convicted on the basis of material evidence submitted to the laboratory for examination. Laboratory examinations on many occasions have proved the innocence of persons suspected of having committed crimes.

### **Domestic Intelligence Division**

The FBI fights against all elements which pose a threat to the security of the people in the United States, to the Nation's security.

#### c) Files and Communications Division

Often some of the most valuable leads in all investigation result from information already contained in the files of law enforcement agencies.

A teletype network provides constant twenty-four-hour contact between FBI headquarters and all Field Divisions. In addition, the FBI has a network, completely independent of commercial facilities.

#### **Crime Records Division**

The personnel of the Crime Records Department has the task of carefully studying the information on crime poured into the Head-quarters from the FBI's field officer, local police agencies and other sources.

### **Training Division**

All FBI Agents are trained at facilities in Washington, D.C., and at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. Today, the new Agents receive fourteen weeks of instruction. Two week retraining courses are held periodically for all Agents. Although the theory of the various Law enforcement arts and sciences is taught, the greater emphasis is placed on those practical skills and techniques demanded by day-to-day investigations.

The courses range from the Constitution and Federal Criminal Procedure to Investigative Techniques and the Collection, Identification and Preservation of Physical Evidence. Thorough training is given in firearms and defensive tactics in order that an agent may defend himself in those extreme situations where life may be in danger. The Training Division also provides instructors for thousands police schools conducted by local enforcement agencies in communities across the Nation.

#### d) Administrative Division

The administrative Division's major responsibilities are to see that the operations of the Bureau run smoothly and expenditures are kept within the limits of the annual appropriation granted by Congress. Another duty of this Division is to recruit and assign the personnel necessary to fulfil the various functions of the FBI.

## **Inspection Division**

The staff is composed of experienced, competent men who periodically review, inspect the total work performance of each field office and the headquarters staff. The inspections have as their goal the improvement of management and investigative practices.

#### **Jurisdiction**

Following are the matters within the FBI jurisdiction:

Anti - Racketeering

Atomic Energy Act

Bank Robbery and Embezzlement Bankruptcy

**Bribery** 

Espionage

Extortion

Fraud Against the Government Internal Security

Theft of Government Property, etc.

#### **Baxter Slate**

Baxter slate is a policeman. He is 23 years old. He was born in California. Now Baxter works at the Los Angeles Police Department. He is a patrol officer. What is his duty? His duty is to make uniform patrol in the district and to help detectives with their follow-up investigations. Sometimes Baxter works on the day watch and other times on the night watch. Baxter likes to do police work. He wants to become a captain, so he takes police sciences classes at night school twice a week.

Baxter is married. His wife Clara is 2 years younger than her husband. She is a college graduate but she doesn't work at present. Clara looks after her children, a boy of 3 and a girl of 1,5. Clara thinks that in future she will get a job and work as an economist.

Baxter's father was also a policeman. He graduated from a police academy, then worked as a police inspector. After twenty years of service he retired. Now he lives with his wife in his little cottage 60 miles from the city.

When Baxter finishes his tour of duty, he returns home where he helps his wife, plays with his children and has a rest. If he is not busy with his studies, he usually watches TV, reads newspapers and magazines. On his days off Baxter and his wife often go to the cinema or visit their parents.

## **Kidnapping**

Janet was kidnapped by Lucky and Frank because they want to get a ransom of 1 mln. dollars from her father, MΓ. Snow. He is a banker from New York. And now, one of the kidnappers is phoning Mr. Snow.

**Kidnapper:** We want a million dollars from you. Tomorrow.

**Mr. Snow:** But I haven't got a million dollars right now! Where am I going to find it?

**Kidnapper:** That's your problem! But if you want your daughter, find it.

**Mr. Snow:** All right. I'm going to give you the money tomorrow. And how can I do it?

**Kidnapper:** Put the money in a black briefcase and leave your hotel at seven o' clock tomorrow evening. Walk to Victoria Station.

**Mr. Snow:** Why do I have to walk?

**Kidnapper:** No questions. Go to the waiting room at Victoria Station. Be there at exactly seven twenty-five.

**Mr. Snow:** And what shall I do there?

**Kidnapper:** Stand at the first telephone box and wait. But don't do anything wrong.

The next day Mr. Snow asked a clerk in his hotel how to get to Victoria Station

**Mr. Snow:** Could you tell me how to get to Victoria Station?

**Clerk:** Well, you can take a taxi or a bus, sir.

**Mr. Snow:** Oh, no, I want to walk there, Is it a long way from here?

Clerk: Well, no, go out of the hotel and turn left, Walk down Park Lane to Hide Park Corner. Turn left into Piccadilly. Then walk through Green Park which will be on your right. Mr. Snow: And I'll see Victoria Station?

**Clerk:** Not yet. First walk past Buckingham Palace, Turn right and walk straight ahead to Victoria Station, You can't miss it.

**Mr. Snow:** Oh, thanks.

Mr. Snow left the hotel at exactly seven o'clock. A policeman was behind him. He followed Mr. Snow to Victoria Station. At seven twenty five the kidnappers phoned again.

Mr. Snow: What shall I do now? Walk to Vauxhall bridge.

**Mr. Snow:** Where's that?

**Kidnapper:** It's near the Station. Walk down Vauxhall Bridge Road, then turn right. Stay on the right near the kerb.

After Mr. Snow left the station, he walked to Vauxhall Bridge Road. He turned

right and walked down the road. There was a lot of traffic. He didn't cross the road. He stayed near the kerb. At that moment a man came up the road on a motobike and grabbed the briefcase from Mr. Snow. But the police followed him to an old house in Camden Town. The police broke into the house right after the kidnapper and freed the girl and arrested the kidnappers.

#### **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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 hour 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.). The following is a list of some of the program topics:

New laws (repeated each year)

Law of arrest

Lawful use of force (the use of deadly force)

Basic ethics

Narcotics and the law

Psychology and human relations

Organized crime

Youth and the police

Evidence and testimony

Auto theft

## 7. Программное и мультимедийное сопровождение учебных занятий

Тема	Вид занятия	Вид программного продукта	Места предоставления доступа*
№ 21 Human rights	Практическое занятие	Учебный фильм	Учебная аудитория
№ 16 Terrorism	Практическое занятие	Учебный фильм	Учебная аудитория
№ 13 FBI	Практическое занятие	Учебный фильм	Учебная аудитория

# 8. Карта учебно-методической обеспеченности дисциплины (КУМОД) «IYA 5102 Иностранный язык (профессиональный)»

Ф.И.О автора	Наименование	Издательство,	Количество экземпляров				
	учебно- методической	год издания	в библиотеке	на кафедре			
литературы Учебники							
К.Н Качалова,	Практическая	ЮНВЕС	2 экз.	3 экз.			
Е.Е. Израилевич	грамматика	M. 1998.	2 JK3.	<i>J J</i> K5.			
Е.Е. Израилсьич	английского языка	WI. 1770.					
А. Я. Зеликман	«Английский язык	Ростов-на-Дону,	20 экз.	4 экз.			
А. Л. ЭСЛИКМАН	для юристов»	«Феникс» 2001.	20 3K3.	<b>7</b> 3N3.			
Л. И. Куценко,	«Английский язык»	М., 1998.	2 экз.	20 экз.			
Г. И. Тимофеева	Учебное пособие	IVI., 1990.	2 JK3.	20 JK3.			
1. И. Тимофесьа	для юридических						
	учебных заведений						
С.Д.Комар-	«Английский язык	M., 2000.	5 экз.	5 экз.			
овская	для юристов» Justice	141., 2000.	<i>3</i> 3K3.	<i>3</i> 3K3.			
ОВСКИЯ	and the Law in						
	Britain.						
Под ред.	Just English.	M., 1996.	5 экз.	3 экз.			
Т.Н.Шишкиной.	Учебное пособие	141., 1770.	<i>5</i> 5k5.	<i>5</i> 5k5.			
1.11.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	для студентов						
	юридических						
	специальностей						
Дильдяева Э.А.	«Наркотики»	Караганда 2002.	2 экз.	10 экз.			
Салтыкова И.В.	«Учебник	М., «Высшая	30 экз.	2 экз.			
Колосанова	английского языка	школа», 1980.					
Н.Д.	для юридических	ĺ					
	вузов и						
	факультетов»						

Голицинский	Английская	Санкт-	20 экз.	_				
Ю.Б.	грамматика.	Петербург, 2005.	20 JR3.	_				
10.В.	Сборник	Петероург, 2003.						
	упражнений.							
Учебные пособия								
Туркенова С.С.,	Английский язык	Караганда:	30 экз.	15 экз.				
Рамазанова А.С.,	для юристов	Болашак-Баспа,						
Джагипарова	, , 1	2010						
Д.Б., Игликова								
С.Д., Жданович								
Н.П.								
Рамазанова А.С.,	Английский язык	Караганда:	30 экз.	15 экз.				
Игликова С.Д.	для юристов	Болашак-баспа,						
	_	2007 139 c.						
	Учебно-пр	актические издани	Я					
Жданович Н.П.	Сборник таблиц по	КЮИ МВД РК,		20 экз.				
	грамматике	2007. –						
	английского языка	71 c.						
Жданович Н.П.,	Сборник тестовых	КА МВД РК,		50 экз.				
Туркенова С.С.,	материалов по	2011. – 40 c.						
Рамазанова А.С.,	английскому языку							
Науанова А.А.,								
Игликова С.Д.,								
Джагипарова								
Д.Б.		ICD III (		20				
Туркенова С.С.,	Ағылшын тілі	ĶP IIM		20 экз.				
Рамазанова А.С.	пәнінен	Б.Бейсенов						
	грамматикалық	атындағы ҚЗИ-						
Поморуунанара	жаттығулар	2009ж80 б.		20 axea				
Джагипарова	Лексический	КЮИ МВД РК, 2008 —		30 экз.				
Д.Б., Игликова	минимум для слушателей ФОО и	67.						
С.Д.	Ф30	07.						
Жданович Н.П.,	Сборник текстов по	КЮИ МВД РК,		20 экз.				
Игликова С.Д.	английскому языку	2009 –		20 3k3.				
	<i>dintinional nobing</i>	83.						
Мюллер В.К.	Англо-русский	M., 1991.	30 экз.					
1	словарь. English-	,						
	Russian Dictionary.							
Андриасов С.Н.,	Англо-русский	M., 1993	30 экз.					
Берсон А.С.,	юридический							
Никифорова	словарь. English-							
A.C.	Russian Law							
	Dictionary.							
Уильям Э.Батлер	Русско-английский	М.: Зерцало,	30 экз.					
	юридический	Simmons and Hill						
	словарь	Publishing Ltd.,						
		1995 – 296c.						
Учебно-методические издания								

Туркенова С.С.	Методические	КЮИ МВД РК,	20 экз.
	рекомендации по	2008 –	
	использованию	25 c.	
	видеоматериалов на		
	занятиях		
	английского языка		
Джагипарова	Практические	КА МВД РК,	30 экз.
Д.Б.	рекомендации по	2011- 28 c.	
	организации и		
	проведению		
	ролевых игр на		
	занятиях		
	иностранного языка		