

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ ІШКІ ІСТЕР МИНИСТРЛІГІ
БӘРІМБЕК БЕЙСЕНОВ атындағы
ҚАРАҒАНДЫ АКАДЕМИЯСЫ

ЗАҢ ИНСТИТУТЫ
ТІЛДІК ДАЙЫНДЫҚ КАФЕДРАСЫ

ПӘННІҢ ОҚУ-ӘДІСТЕМЕЛІК КЕШЕНІ

Пән: Шетел тілі (Ағылшын тілі)
Мамандық: 5В030300– Құқық қорғау қызметі

Оқыту нысаны - күндізгі
Курс- 1
Семестр - 1,2 семестр
Кредит – 6
Тәжірибелік - 90
ТОӨЖ - 30
ТӨЖ –150
Барлығы - 270
Емтихан – 1,2 семестр

Қарағанды 2016 ж.

Шетел тілі (Ағылшын тілі)» пәні бойынша құқық қорғау қызметі мамандыққа арналған пәннің оқу-әдістемелік кешені, 202 б.

Құрастырғандар: тілдік дайындық кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, полиция майоры Д.Б.Джагипарова, тілдік дайындық кафедрасының оқытушысы, полиция майоры Н.П.Жданович

Тілдік дайындық кафедрасының мәжілісінде қарастырылды
2016 жыл «18_» 05 № 18 хаттама

Тілдік дайындық кафедрасының бастығы,
полиция полковнигі _____ **Ш.Ш. Жалмаханов**

Академияның Оқу-әдістемелік кеңес мәжілісінде бекітілді
2016 жыл «15» 06
№ 15 хаттама

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ ІШКІ ІСТЕР МИНИСТРЛІГІ
БӘРІМБЕК БЕЙСЕНОВ атындағы
ҚАРАҒАНДЫ АКАДЕМИЯСЫ

ЗАҢ ИНСТИТУТЫ
ТІЛДІК ДАЙЫНДЫҚ КАФЕДРАСЫ

БЕКІТЕМІН

Қазақстан Республикасы Ішкі істер
министрлігі Б.Бейсенов атындағы
Қарағанды академиясы бастығының
оқу ісі жөніндегі орынбасары,
полиция полковнигі

З.С. Тоқыбаев

«_____» _____ 2016ж.

**ПӘН БОЙЫНША ЖҰМЫСТЫҚ ОҚУ БАҒДАРЛАМАСЫ
(SYLLABUS)**

Пән: Шетел тілі (Ағылшын тілі)
Мамандық: 5В030300– Құқық қорғау қызметі

Оқыту түрі: күндізгі
Курс, семестр: 1 курс, 1,2 семестр
Кредит – 6
Тәжірибелік - 90
КООЖ - 30
КӨЖ –150
Барлығы: 270
Емтихан

Қарағанды 2016 ж.

«Шетел тілі (Ағылшын тілі)» пәні бойынша құқық қорғау қызметі мамандыққа арналған жұмыстық оқу бағдарламасы (SYLLABUS), 170 б.

Құрастырғандар: тілдік дайындық кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, полиция майоры Д.Б.Джагипарова, тілдік дайындық кафедрасының оқытушысы, полиция майоры Н.П.Жданович

Тілдік дайындық кафедрасының мәжілісінде қарастырылды
2016 жыл «18_» 05 № 18 хаттама

Тілдік дайындық кафедрасының бастығы,
полиция полковнигі _____ **Ш.Ш. Жалмаханов**

Академияның Оқу-әдістемелік кеңес мәжілісінде бекітілді
2016 жыл «15» 06
№ 10 хаттама

3.1 Негізгі ақпарат:

1.Шифр және мамандық атауы	5B030300- Құқық қорғау қызметі
2. Курс, семестр	1 курс, 1,2 семестр
3. Пән циклы	Жалпы білім циклі, таңдау компоненті
4. Кредит саны	6
5. Сабақ өткізу орны	дәріс залы
6.Сабақ түрлерін жүргізетін оқытушылар	1. Тілдік дайындық кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, полиция майоры Жағыпарова Д.Б. (Тел: 3-05, 30-34-13, кеңсе №323) 2. Тілдік дайындық кафедрасының оқытушысы, полиция майоры Жданович Н.П. (Тел: 3-05, 30-34-13, кеңсе №323) 3. Тілдік дайындық кафедрасының оқытушысы Бобеш Р.С.(Тел: 3-05, 30-34-13, кеңсе №323)

3.2. Пререквизиттер

Шетел тілі курсанттардың лингвистикалық ой өрісін дамытады, қарым-қатынастың мәдениеттерін қалыптастыруға мүмкіндік туғызады, курсанттардың жалпы сөйлеуін дамытуға септігін тигізеді. Бұдан филологиялық білім берудің негізін қалыптастыруға көмек беретін барлық тілдік пәндердің өзара әрекеттесуі көрінеді.

3.3. Постреквизиттер

Оқытудың интегративті мақсаты ретінде басқа тілдегі коммуникативті құзырын дамыту қарастырылады яғни, курсанттардың басқа тілде қарым-қатынас жасау дайындығы мен нақты қабілеттері және сол тілде сөйлеушілермен түсінісу,сонымен бірге пәннің оқу құралдарымен оларды дамыту және тәрбиелеу.

3.4. Пәнді қысқаша сипаттау:

Пәндер мінездеме

Шетел тілі пәні «филология» орта білім беру саласына жатады. Тіл қарым-қатынастың ең маңызды құралы, онсыз адамзаттың тіршілік етуі мен дамуы мүмкін емес. Қазіргі кезде қоғамдық қатынастарда, тілдік қарым қатынас саласында болып жатқан өзгерістер (жаңа ақпараттық технологияларды қолдану) тыңдаушылардың коммуникативті құзырын жоғарылатуын және олардың филологиялық әзірлігін жетілдіруін талап етеді. Осының барлығы «шетел тілі» орнын жалпы білім беру пәні ретінде мәртебесін жоғарылатады. Шет тілінің негізгі тағайындауы коммуникативті құзыр қалыптастыруында яғни, сол тілде сөйлейтіндермен тұлғааралық және мәдениетаралық қарым-қатынас жасау.

Шет тілін оқыту мақсаты мен міндеттері

Жалпы шет тілін, жеке алғанда, ағылшын тілін оқып үйрену келесі мақсаттарға жетуге бағытталған :

Басқа тілдегі коммуникатив құзырының дамытуы, ол бірігіп құрайтын - сөйлеу, тіл, әлеуметтік мәдениет, компенсаторлық, оқу-танымдық :

Сөйлеу құзырлығы: сөйлеу қызметтің төрт негізгі түрлерінде – білу, дамыту, коммуникативті (сөйлеу, тыңдалым, оқылым және жазу)

Тілдік құзырлық: жоғары оқу орындары үшін таңдап алынған тақырып, сөйлеу дағдаяты мен саласына қатысты жаңа тілдік бірліктерін оқып үйрену (фонетикалық, орфографиялық, лексикалық және грамматикалық) ; тілді оқып үйренуде тілдік бірліктерді және ана тілі мен оқып үйрену тілде әртүрлі айту әдіс-тәсілдерді игеру.

Әлеуметтік-мәдени құзырлық: тыңдаушыларды оқып үйрену тілдің сол шеңбердегі психологиялық ерекшеліктерге, салалар және тәжірибеге, мүддеге сәйкес келетін қарым-қатынастардың ахуалдарын үйрету, шетелдік мәдениетаралық қарым-қатынаста өз мәдениеті мен елін таныстыра білу іскерлігін қалыптастыру;

Компенсаторлық құзырлық: мәліметті алу және алмасу кезіндегі тілдік құралдарының жетіспеу жағдайларын дұрыс қолдана білуді дамыту;

Оқу-танымдық құзырлық: жалпы және арнайы оқу іскерліктерін ары қарай дамыту; тілдер мен мәдениетті өз бетінше оқу тәсілдерімен танысу, оның ішінде жаңа ақпараттық технологияны қолдануды игеру;

Қазіргі кезде тыңдаушылардың шет тілін оқып үйренудің маңыздылығын түсіну қабілеттерін дамыту және тәрбиелеу, сонымен қатар, оны қарым-қатынас құралы ретінде қолдана білу; танып білу, өзін-өзі дамыту және қоғамға бейімдеушілік; ұлттық сана сезімін дамыту, әртүрлі қоғамдар арасындағы адамдардың өзара түсінушілігі, басқа мәдениетке қатысты толерантты болуы.

Түлектерді кәсіби дайындаудағы пәннің орны.

Шет тілін оқып үйрену нәтижесінде тыңдаушы профильдік деңгейде тиіс: **білу/түсіну:**

- берілген кезеңдегі тақырыпқа және сөйлеу жағдаяттарына сәйкес лексикалық бірліктердің мағынасын;
- тілдік материал; лексикалық қор, сөйлеу этикетінің бірліктері, жаңа тақырып көлемінде сөйлеу кезінде қолданылатын, оның ішінде кәсіби бағытталған бірліктерін;
- етістік түрлерінің жаңа ұғымдарын, модалдық тақырыптардың берілу тәсілдері мен құралдарын, шарттар, болжам, себептер, іс-әрекет ниеті мен салдарын.
- таңдап алынған профильге сәйкес жаңа тақырып пен тілдік сөйлеу мәселесі кезінде қолданылатын лингвоелтану және елтану ақпаратын;

білу/қабілетті болу

Сөйлеу

- дәлелдеме және эмоционалды-суреттеу құралдарын қолдана отырып, тұрмыстық, әлеуметтік-мәдени және оқу-еңбек салаларында ресми және бейресми түрде диалог құрастыру;

оқып үйренген тақырып, оқылған және тыңдалған мәтін мәселесі бойынша әңгімелесу және талқылау, оның ішінде таңдап алынған профиль тақырыбына сәйкес оқиғаларды суреттеу, дәлелді көрсету, хабарлама жасау.

- әртүрлі елтану және мәдениеттану ақпарат негізінде өзінің және оқып үйрену елі туралы ауызекі түрде әлеуметтік-мәдени сурет жасау;

Тыңдалым

- оқып үйренетін шет тілде сөйлеу жағдайларына қатысты айтылғанды түсіну;

- жеке қызығушылықтар мен таңдап алынған мамандыққа байланысты аудио және видео мәтіндердің мазмұнын түсіну, қажетті мәліметті таңдап алу;

- ақпарат жаңашылдығын және маңыздылығын бағалау, оған қатысты пікір айту.

Оқылым

- сөйлеу нысанына байланысты оқылымның негізгі түрлерін қолдана отырып (танысу, зерттеу, іздеу), әртүрлі стильдегі мәтіндерді оқу (публицистикалық, көркем, ғылыми-әйгілі, сонымен қатар, таңдап алынған мамандық бойынша берілген қарапайым арнайы мәтіндер).

Жазу

жеке және іскерлік түрде хатта оқиғаларды, құбылыстарды суреттеу, фактілерді көрсету; әртүрлі сауалнама түрлерін толтыру, оқып үйрену тілдегі талапқа сәйкес өзі жайлы мәлімет беру; жоба жұмыстарының нәтижелерін ұсынуға қажетті жазба материалдарын дайындау

3.5. Пән бойынша тапсырмаларды орындау және тапсыру кестесі

№	Жұмыс түру	Тапсырмалар мақсаты мен мазмұны	Ұсынылатын әдебиеттер	Бақылау формасы	Бағалау 4-тік немесе 100 балдық жүйемен	Орындау формасы	Орындалу мерзімі
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Бақылау жұмысы	Қабылданған дағдыларын бекіту	Тақырып бойынша әдебиет	сынақ	A – 91-100 B – 81-90 C – 69-89 D – 53-68	Жазбаша	3 апта
2.	Өзіндік жұмыс	Қабылданған дағдыларын бекіту	Тақырып бойынша әдебиет	сынақ	A – 91-100 B – 81-90 C – 69-89 D – 53-68	Жазбаша	7 апта
3.	Ауызша тапсырма	Қабылданған дағдыларын бекіту	Тақырып бойынша әдебиет	сынақ	A – 91-100 B – 81-90 C – 69-89 D – 53-68	Жазбаша	15 апта

3.6. Курс саясаты

«Ағылшын тілі» пәнінің зерттеуде келесі ережелерді сақтауды сұраймын:

1. Сабаққа кешікпеуді.
2. Сабақта себепсіз болмауға, ауырған жағдайда анықтама көрсетуге, басқа да жағдайларда – түсініктеме жазуды.
3. Сабаққа ұдайы қатысуды
4. КӨЖ және КОӨЖ барлық тапсырмаларын уақытылы иапсырып отыруды
5. Сабақ барысында өзін дұрыс ұстауды
6. Білім алу барысына белсенді қатысуды
7. Тындаушылар мен оқытушыларға қатысты төзімді, ашық, шынайы және мейірімді болуды.

Тыйым салынады:

- сабаққа кешігуге және кетіп қалуға;
- сабақ барысында ұялы телефонмен қолдануға;
- бір бірінен жіне әдебиеттерден көшіріп өзінікі деп таныстыруға;
- сабақ барысында оқытушы мен жолдастары бөтен сұрақтармен мазасын алуға;
- оқытушыларға және жолдастарына қатысты дөрекілік пен қаталдыққа;
- тапсырмаларды уақытылы тапсырмау және т.б.

Баға қоюдың саясаты:

Пәнді зерттеу тестілеу түріндегі экзаменмен аяқталады және ол барлық өткен материалды қамтиды. Экзаменге кірудің ең басты шарты болып барлық тапсырмаларды орындау болып табылады. Бұл курс бойынша келесілер жоспарланған: жазбаша жұмыстар, КОӨЖаясында құқық қорғау органдарының жиі кездесетін міселелерді талқылау.

Қорытынды бағаларды қою барысында ағымдағы бақылаудың бағалары ескеріледі.

Межелік бақылау № 1 (ағымдағы бақылауды қоса есептегенде) - 30% 7 аптада өткізіледі.

Межелік бақылау №2 (ағымдағы бақылауды қоса есептегенде) - 30% 15 аптада өткізіледі.

Емтихан- 40%

Межелік бақылау мен ағымдағы бақылаудың қорытындылары жинақылық қағидасы бойынша құжатқа толтырылады және экзаменге жолдаманың негізі болып табылады.

Егер курсант межелік бақылаудың қорытындысы бойынша орта баллдан (60%) төмен алып қалса ол экзаменге жіберілмейді.

Емтиханның бағасы пән бойынша межелік бақылаудың (60%) және ағымдағы бақылаудың (экзамен – 40%) қосындысынан тұрады және ол 100% құрайды.

3.7. Ұсынылған әдебиеттер тізімі

№ № п/п	Авторлар, атаулар	Басылым орны, жылы
1. Нормативтік құқықтық акт		
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. Концепция развития системы образования в Республике Казахстан до 2015 года.	Астана, 2004.
2. Негізгі әдебиет		
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
	Дильдяева Э.А. «Наркотики» учебно-методическое пособие.	Караганда 2002г
4	Салтыкова И.В. Колосанова Н.Д. «Учебник английского языка для юридических вузов и факультетов».	М. «Высшая школа», 1980г
5	Комаровская С.Д.. Английский язык для юристов. Justice and the Law in Britain.	М., 2000
6	Бонк Н. А., Лукьянова Н. А., Памухина Л.Г. Учебник английского языка. Часть 2-я.	М.: ДеКонт - ГИС, 1998 г
7	Мукатова А. Н. Пособие для студентов юридических специальностей I курса	КЭУК, 2005 г
8	Just English. Учебное пособие для студентов юридических специальностей под ред. Т.Н.Шишкиной.	М., 1996
9	Куценко Л. И., Тимофеева Г. И., «Английский	М., 1998

	язык» Учебное пособие для юридических учебных заведений	
10	Зеликман А. Я. «Английский язык для юристов»	Ростов-на-Дону, «Феникс» 2001.
11	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.
12	Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка	Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.
13	Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: Учебно-методическое пособие.	Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. - 162 с.
3. Қосымша әдебиеттер		
1	Аракин В.Д. Практический курс английского языка	М. 1997
2	Аратаева А.Т., Аубакирова Г.Т.. Сборник лексико-грамматических тестов по английскому языку на продвинутых этапах обучения. Test your grammar.	Караганда КЭУК, 2004
3	Джананабаева 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 А.А.. Русско-казахско-английский разговорник.	Караганда, издательство КарГУ., 2005
8	Волгина Е.А., Степанова Е.Н. Как сдать экзамен по английскому языку.	Ростов-на-Дону, 1996

3.8. Пән бойынша сабақ жүргізудің тақырыптық жоспары

2016-2017 оқу жылына 1,2 семестр бойынша Заң институтының күндізгі оқу факультеті 1-бағам курсанттарына арналған «Шет тілі» пәнінен

Тақырыптық жоспар

Кредит саны - 6 (270часов)

№ п/п	Тақырып номері	Тақырып атауы	Сағат саны	Аудитория сағаттары			КОӨЖ	КӨЖ
				Дәрістер	Семинар сабақтар	Тәжірибелі к сабақтар		
I семестр								
1.	1.	Лексикалық тақырып: Language, culture and communication. Грамматика: English alphabet. Types of reading.	6			2	1	3
2.	2.	Лексикалық тақырып: Introducing yourself. The Family of the Policeman Грамматика: the verb to be, Personal pronouns.	12			4	1	7
3.	3.	Лексикалық тақырып: I am a future detective. Грамматика: Pronoun, Imperative mood.	12			4	1	7
4.	4.	Лексикалық тақырып: My motherland – Kazakhstan. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Грамматика: Numeral. Article: Definite, Indefinite, Zero Article	15			5	1	9

5.	5.	Лексикалық тақырып: Parliament of Kazakhstan. Грамматика: The category of number.	12			4	2	6
6.	6.	Лексикалық тақырып: The Police Academy in New York. Грамматика: Prepositions.	11			4	1	6
7.	7.	Лексикалық тақырып: The United States of America. Грамматика: Types of questions. The category of case.	11			4	1	6
8.	8.	Лексикалық тақырып: US Government. Грамматика: Types of questions.	10			3	1	6
9.	9.	Лексикалық тақырып: Great Britain. Грамматика: There + to be	11			4	1	6
10.	10.	Лексикалық тақырып: The British System of Parliament. Грамматика: Adjective.	10			3	1	6
11.	11.	Лексикалық тақырып: The three branches of Government. Грамматика: Adverb.	9			3	1	5

12.	12.	Лексикалық тақырып: The most glamorous aspect of police work. Грамматика: Indefinite pronouns: some, any, no.	9			3	1	5
13.	13.	Лексикалық тақырып: The Federal Bureau of Investigation Грамматика: The Present Indefinite Tense.	7			2	2	3
		Барлығы:	135			45	15	75
II семестр								
14.	14.	Лексикалық тақырып: Interpol. Грамматика: The Past Indefinite Tense.	10			3	1	6
15.	15.	Лексикалық тақырып: Prisons. Грамматика: The Future Indefinite Tense.	10			3	1	6
16.	16.	Лексикалық тақырып: Terrorism. Грамматика: Modal verbs.	8			3	1	4
17.	17.	Лексикалық тақырып: Crime Грамматика: The Present Continuous Tense.	16			5	2	9
18.	18.	Лексикалық тақырып: Kidnapping. Грамматика: The Past Continuous Tense.	11			4	1	6

19.	19.	Лексикалық тақырып: Problems of Juvenile Delinquency Грамматика: The Future Continuous Tense.	11			4	1	6
20.	20.	Лексикалық тақырып: Description of Criminal Грамматика: The Present Perfect Tense	15			5	2	8
21.	21.	Лексикалық тақырып: Human rights Грамматика: The Past, Future Perfect Tense	11			4	1	6
22.	22.	Лексикалық тақырып: Crime scene and the duties of a police officer at a crime scene. Грамматика: Active and Passive Voice	11			4	1	6
23.	23.	Лексикалық тақырып: Physical Evidence. Грамматика: Sequence of tenses. Direct, Indirect speech	12			4	2	6
24.	24.	Лексикалық тақырып: Traffic. Грамматика: Conditional sentences	10			3	1	6
25.	25.	Лексикалық тақырып: Fingerprints. Грамматика: Non-finite forms of the verb	10			3	1	6
		Барлығы:	135			45	15	75
		Барлығы:	270			90	30	150

3.9. Сабақ жоспары

№1 Тақырып. Language, culture and communication – 2 сағат.

№1 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. Грамматикалық курсқа кіріспе. The English alphabet. Types of reading of letters (vowels) in a stressed position: a, e, i, o, u, y.

The English alphabet

Aa	Aa	[ei]	Nn	Nn	[en]
Bb	Bb	[bi:]	Oo	Oo	[ou]
Cc	Cc	[si:]	Pp	Pp	[pi:]
Dd	Dd	[di:]	Qq	Qq	[kju:]
Ee	Ee	[i:]	Rr	Rr	[a:]
Ff	Ff	[ef]	Ss	Ss	[es]
Gg	Gg	[dʒi:]	Tt	Tt	[ti:]
Hh	Hh	[eitʃ]	Uu	Uu	[ju:]
Ii	Ii	[ai]	Vv	Vv	[vi:]
Jj	Jj	[dʒei]	Ww	Ww	['dʌblju:]
Kk	Kk	[kei]	Xx	Xx	[eks]
Ll	Ll	[el]	Yy	Yy	[wai]
Mm	Mm	[em]	Zz	Zz	[zed]

Types of reading letters (vowels) in a stressed position

Type of reading	Letter	a [ei]	o[ou]	e[i:]	i[ai]	y[wai]	u[ju:]
I		[ei] state	[ou] code	[i:] legal	[ai] fine spy		[ju:] jury
II		[æ] fact	[ɔ] loss	[e] cell	[i] injury system		[ʌ] drug
III		[a:] arson	[ɔ:] order	[ɜ:] service firm Byrd hurt			
IV		[ɛɛ] care	[ɔ:] sore	[ie] mere	[aie] hire tyre		[juɛ] pure

Ex. 1. Read the following words:

five, eve, pipe, nine, me, mine, time, pen, net, ten, bed, bid, did, tell, let, lie, lit, till, is, side, site, sit, set, test, still, bits, best, made, late, lace, lake, gaze, stage, my, why, fly, myth, system, yet, twenty, go, home, note, close, lock, luck, suck, sock, stone, smoke, lesson, office.

Ex. 2. Read the following words:

Mile, five, take, fate, we, go, see, weak, deep, late, tune, coat, date, be, day, type, kind, way, find, smoke, wife, spoke, bike, fight, table, child, light, size, home, style.

2. Language, culture and communication. Ағылшын тілін оқудың мақсаты мен міндеттері.

Read and translate the text:**Why do we learn the English language?**

It is necessary to learn foreign languages. That's why we have got such a subject as a foreign language at our academy. Everybody knows his own language but it is useful to know foreign languages too.

I learn English because I understand that I can use it. For example, if I go to England I'll be able to speak English there. If I go to the USA, I'll speak English too. English is used not only in England but also in other parts of the world.

I learn English because I want to read foreign literature in the original. I know and like such English and American writers as Charles Dickens, Agatha Christie, Mark Twain, Lewis Carroll, William Shakespeare and others. If I know English well, I'll be able to go to the library and take books by English and American writers in the original.

I like to travel but it is difficult to visit countries, when you don't know languages spoken there. If I know the language of the country I am going to, it will be easy to travel there. If I want to ask something, I can do it in English.

I like to read books and I like to read newspapers too. If I know, for example, English, I'll be able to read English newspapers and magazines. Knowledge of foreign language helps young people of different countries to understand each other, to develop friendship among them. For example, if we have a foreign exhibition in Astana and I know a foreign language, it is easy for me to visit this exhibition.

There are a lot of films in foreign languages. If you know them, you can understand films without any help.

In short, you should understand that you have to learn English properly and try to do so.

Answer the following questions:

- 1) Is it necessary to learn English?
- 2) What kind of foreign languages do you know?
- 3) Is it difficult for you to learn foreign languages?
- 4) Where do you learn foreign languages?
- 5) Whom do you learn English with?
- 6) Who teaches you English?
- 7) Do you use your knowledge of foreign languages in your life?
- 8) Where do you use your knowledge of foreign languages?
- 9) Do you like to learn it?
- 10) Did you learn English at school?
- 11) How many foreign languages do you know?

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: learn the words by heart

4. Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: Language, culture and communication.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.)

№ 2 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. *Грамматикалық курсқа кіріспе. The English alphabet. Types of reading of letters (vowels) in a stressed position: a, e, i, o, u, y.*

Ex. 3. Read the following words:

Up, not, better, summer, winter, but, spring, bottom, judge, job, his, sit, butter, letter, system, pen, battle, carry, lost, absent, well, it, us, little, board, sport, lord, large, first, circle, force, sir, turn, murder, bird, first, her, card, star, term, car, star, burn, tire, fare, more, fire, here, cure, care, course, tired, near, pure, hair, fair, dare, forest, court, ear, mere.

Ex. 4. Point out the type of reading vowels:

_____ fixtures
_____ execution
_____ legislation
_____ tenement
_____ umpire
_____ alienation
_____ attorney

2. *Language, culture and communication. Ағылшын тілін оқудың мақсаты мен міндеттері.*
Read and translate the text:

WE LEARN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

My surname's Mukhamedin. I live in the centre of Karaganda. I study at the Karaganda Law Institute. We have our English in the morning.

We are at a lesson now. Zhanna is standing at the blackboard. She is writing an English sentence. We are not writing. We are looking at the blackboard.

We don't often write in class. Sometimes we have dictations. During the lessons we read our textbook and do a lot of exercises. We don't often speak Russian in class. We speak English to our teacher. We usually speak Russian after classes.

"What is your surname?" "My surname is Mukhamedin."

"Where do you work?" "I work at an office."

"What do you do?" "I am a student."

"Do you learn French?" "No, I don't."

"What language do you learn?" "I learn English."

"What's the English for "Чтение?" "Reading"

Ex.6. Answer the questions:

1. What's your name?
2. Do you live in Karaganda or in Chimkent?
3. Do you live in the centre of Karaganda?
4. Are you a student?
5. What do you do?
6. Where do you go in the evening?
7. When do you have your English?
8. What language do you usually read?
9. Do you sometimes speak English before and after classes?
10. Are you speaking English, Russian or Kazakh now?

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: learn the words by heart*

4. *Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: Language, culture and communication.*

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.)

№2 Такырып. Introducing yourself. The Family of the Policeman — 4 сағат.

№1 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. Фонетика: Rules of reading letters (vowels) in a stressed position.

ai ay	[ei]	bail day	oo	[u:]	proofs
ea ee	[i:]	appeal meeting	ou ow	[au]	council crown
ew	[ju:]	new	ai + r	[εε]	chair
oi oy	[ɔi]	point boy	ee + r ou + r	[iε] [auε]	engineer our
oo + k	[u]	book	oo + r	[ɔ:]	door

Ex. 1. Read the following words, paying attention to reading vowels:

Jail, bail, clause, fault, law, to pawn, meaning, appeal, trial, liable, oath, poacher, proofs, hooligan, court, to adjourn, counsel, council, to own, to overthrow, crown, vow, suit, suitor.

Ex. 2. Read the following words:

Town, how, proud, boys, look, last, plant, grow, now, blood, oil, brown, soil, low, took, point, tooth, down, look, new, knew, sound, ward

Ex. 3. Divide the following words into four columns:

I position II position III position IV position

Sort, type, finger, care, tire, murder, letter, sand, lie, far, bird, mere, fair, got, her, during, middle, blue, agent, free

Ex. 4. Point out the type of reading vowels:

- _____ assassin
- _____ exempt
- _____ duty
- _____ restatement
- _____ to implead
- _____ usury
- _____ privy

2. Грамматика: to be етістігі, жеке есімдіктер.

Personal pronouns have two cases

NOMINATIVE	OBJECTIVE
-------------------	------------------

<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>him</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>
<i>it</i>	<i>it</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
<i>we</i>	<i>us</i>
<i>they</i>	<i>them</i>

The verb “to be” in the Present Indefinite Tense

POSITIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM	QUESTIONS
I am (I'm)	I am not (I'm not)	Am I?
You are (you're)	You are not (you're not or you aren't)	Are you?
He is (he's)	He is not (he's not or he isn't)	Is he?
She is (she's)	She is not (she's not or she isn't)	Is she?
It is (it's)	It is not (it's not or it isn't)	Is it?
We are (we're)	We are not (we're not or we aren't)	Are we?
You are (you're)	You are not (you're not or you aren't)	Are you?
They are (they're)	They are not (they're not or they aren't)	Are they?

- I'm small but I'm not helpless.
- Where are you from?
- How much are these stamps?

3. *Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Ex. 10. Write full sentences. Use *am, is* or *are* each time.

1. (my shoes very dirty) My shoes are very dirty.
2. (my bed very comfortable) _____.
3. (your pencils in your bag). _____.
4. (I not very happy today) _____.
5. (this restaurant very expensive) _____.
6. (the shops not open today). _____.
7. (Mr. Kelly's daughter six years old.) _____
8. (the houses in this street very old) _____.
9. (the examination not difficult) _____.
10. (those flowers very beautiful). _____.

Ex. 11. Put in *am, is* or *are*.

1. I ... a pupil. 2. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist. 3. ... your aunt a doctor? - Yes, she ...
 . 4. ... they at home? - - No, they ... not at borne, they ... at work. 5. My brother ... a worker. He ... at
 work. 6. ... you an engineer? - - Yes, I... 7. ... your sister a typist? No, she ... not a typist, she ... a
 student. 8. ... your brother at school? - - Yes, he 9. ... your sister at school? - No, she ... not at
 school. 10. My ... sister ... at home. 11. ... this your watch? Yes, it 12. She ... an actress. 13.
 This ... my bag. 14. My uncle ... an office-worker. 15. He ... at work. 16. Helen ... a painter. She has
 some fine pictures. They ... on the walls. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown.
 It ... on the wall. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St.
 Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

4. *Лексикалық тақырып: Greeting. Мәтінмен жұмыс: «The Family of the Policeman »*

The Family of a Policeman

Look at this man. He is my friend. My friend's name is Olzhas. Olzhas is not old, he is young.

He is only 25 (years old). Olzhas is married. He has a wife. His wife's name is Diana. She is 25, too. Olzhas and his wife are of the same age. My friend is a judge at a people's court. Diana is a teacher of English at the University. My friend's family is not large. They are three in the family. Olzhas and Diana have a son, Aidos by name. He is only 3.

I am not a judge. I am 20. And I'm a student. I study at the Karaganda Academy. I am not from Karaganda, I was born in Chimkent.

My friends and I are in Olzhas's new flat now. It is not far from the centre of Karaganda. It is a two-room flat. My friends are always glad to see me at their place.

Ex. 15. Answer the questions:

1. Is your friend Aidos? 2. What is your friend's name? 3. Is your friend 19 (23)? 4. How old is your friend? 5. Is he married? 6. Who is his wife? 7. Are Olzhas and Diana of the same age? 8. What is your friend? (your friend's mother?) 9. Is your friend's family large? 10. Do Olzhas and Diana have any children? 11. How many children have Olzhas and Diana?

5. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: Introducing yourself.*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The Family of the Policeman

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.)

№ 2 Сабақ – 1 сағ.

1. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау

Ex. 3. Ask questions. (Read the answers to the question first)

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. (his name?) <i>What's his name?</i> | Robert. |
| 2. (single or married?) _____ | I'm single. |
| 3. (British?) _____ | No, I'm not. |
| 4. (where / from?) _____ | From Kazakhstan. |
| 5. (how old?) _____ | I'm 18. |
| 6. (a student?) _____ | No, I'm a lawyer. |
| 7. (your mother a teacher?) _____ | No, she's an investigator. |
| 8. (where / from?) _____ | She's Italian. |
| 9. (her name?) _____ | Rachel. |
| 10. (how old?) _____ | She's 20. |

Ex. 4. Give positive and negative short answers (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't., etc.)

1. Are you married?
2. Is she tall?
3. Is it cold today?
4. Are you a lawyer?
5. Are you hungry?
6. Is it light now?
7. Are your hands warm?
8. Are you thirsty?
9. Is your father tall?
10. Is it sunny?

2. Лексикалық тақырып: Introducing yourself

Ex. 17. Answer the questions:

Model: What are you? - I am a student.

1. What is your friend? (a judge)
2. What is your friend's wife? (a doctor)
3. What is your sister? (a teacher)
4. Where are your books? (on the table)
5. Where is your English lab? (on the ground floor)

Model: What is your name? - My name is Olshabaev.

1. What is your name?
2. What is your friend's name?
3. What is your father's name?
4. What is your sister's name?
5. What are these students' names?
6. What is that man's name?

Model: How old are you? - I am 22 (years old).

1. How old are you?
2. How old is your friend?
3. How old is your friend's son?
4. How old is this judge?
5. How old are you and your sister?

Ex. 18. Give the short answers to the questions.

1. Are you a judge? 2. Have you a sister? 3. Are you 30? 4. Is your family large? 5. Are you and your friend of the same age? 6. Are you always glad to meet your friends? 7. Is your friend's wife a student? 8. Have you English books at home? 9. Has your brother a family? 10. Have you labs at the Institute? 11. Have you a new flat in Almaty?

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: «Introducing yourself» тақырыбына ауызекі сөз құрастыру.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: Introducing yourself. The Family of the Policeman

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 3 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. Сөзжасам жұрнақтар: зат есімнің жұрнақтары **er**.

Formation of nouns

to work – a worker

to write – a writer

Ex. 6. Form nouns from the given words with the help of suffixes -er (-or) and use them in your own sentences:

to work, to write, to teach, to play, to read, to report, to speak, to translate, to visit, to investigate

Ex. 7. Translate the following:

sleeper, adviser, dreamer, lawyer, teacher, climber, drinker, singer, thinker, hatter, sailor, reader.

Ex. 8. Complete the following sentences:

1. A person who lives on an island is called...
2. A man or a woman who delivers a lecture is called...

3. A person who eats a great deal is called a heavy...
4. A man who climbs a mountain or a tree is called...
5. A person who likes to joke is called...
6. A man who teaches you English is called...
7. If you lose a game you are called...
8. A person who lives in a village is called...
9. A person who calls on you early in the morning is an early...
10. That who listens is called...
11. That who drives a car is called...

Ex. 9. Answer the questions:

1. Are you a good dancer?
2. Are you a smoker?
3. Are you a heavy sleeper?
4. Who's an early riser in your family?
5. What famous thinkers do you know?
6. Who's the founder of Moscow University?
7. Is your friend a great talker?

2. Грамматика: *to be* етістігі, жеке есімдіктер.

The Verb "to be" in the Past Indefinite Tense

POSITIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM	QUESTIONS
I was	I was not	Was I?
You were	You were not	Were you?
He was	He was not	Was he?
She was	She was not	Was she?
It was	It was not	Was it?
We were	We were not	Were we?
You were	You were not	Were you?
They were	They were not	Were they?

was not = wasn't
were not = weren't

- I was tired last night.
- The weather was good when we were on holiday.
- The hotel wasn't very expensive.
- Where were you at 5 o'clock yesterday?

3. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Ex. 6. Put in am /is / are / was /were. Some sentences are present and some are past.

1. Last year their son was 26, so he is 27 now.
2. Today the weather nice, but yesterday it cold.
3. I cold. Can I have something hot to drink?
4. I hungry last night, so I had something to eat.
5. Where you at 10 o'clock last Sunday morning?
6. Don't buy those shoes. They too expensive.
7. Why you so tired yesterday?
8. We must go now. It very late.
9. This time last year I in England.
10. We tired when we arrived home, so we went to bed.
11. Anton Chekhov died in 1904. He a famous Russian writer.

12. "Where ____ the dogs?" "I don't know. They ____ in the garden ten minutes ago."

Ex. 7. Put in was / wasn't/ were / weren't.

1. We didn't like that house. It was very old and it wasn't large enough.
2. Helen got married when she ____ 21 years old.
3. I called you yesterday evening but you ____ at home. Where ____ you?
4. My son ____ at work last week because he ____ ill. He's better now.
5. The shops ____ open yesterday because it ____ a public holiday.
6. " ____ you at home at 9.30?" "No, I ____ . I ____ at work."

4. *Лексикалық тақырып: Greeting. Мәтінмен жұмыс: «Baxter Slate»*

Ex. 21. Read and translate the text:

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.

Ex. 24. Answer the questions:

1. Where does Baxter work? 2. What is he? 3. What is his duty? 4. When does he work? 5. What does he do to become a captain? 6. How often does he go to night school? 7. Is he married? 8. What is his wife? 9. How old is his wife? 10. Does Clara work? 11. Why doesn't she work? 12. Will she work in future? 13. How many children do they have? 14. Where does Baxter's father live? 15. What does Baxter usually do in the evening? 16. What does Baxter do on his day off? 17. Did his father graduate from a police academy? 18. When did his father retire?

5. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: Retell the text "Baxter Slate"*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The Family of the Policeman

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№ 4 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. *Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Ex. 14. Write questions from these words. Use am/is/are:

- 1 (your mother at home?) Is your mother at home?
2. (your parents at home?) _____
3. (this hotel expensive?) _____

4. (you interested in art?) _____
5. (the court open today?) _____
6. (the zoo open today?) _____
7. (the judges at work now?) _____

Ex. 15. Give positive or negative short answers:

1. Are you married?
2. Are you tall?
3. Is it cold today?
4. Are you an investigator?
5. Are you tired?
6. Is it dark now?
7. Are your hands cold?
8. Are you hungry?
9. Is he thirsty?
10. Is your father tall?
11. Is it sunny?
12. Are they busy now?

2. *Лексикалық тақырып: «Baxter Slate»*

Ex. 22. Find Russian (Kazakh) equivalents in the text «Baxter Slate»:

Police Department, patrol officer, to make uniform patrol in the district, follow-up investigations, to work on the day watch, to work on the night watch, to become a captain, at night school, twice a week, a college graduate, in future, at present, after twenty years of service, to work as an economist, to finish tour of duty, to return home, to be busy with studies, to watch TV, on days off.

Ex. 23. Make up sentences:

	as a militiaman
	as a judge
	as an economist
	as a detective
	as a patrolman
My friend works	as an engineer
	as a teacher
	as a doctor
	as a driver
	as an investigator

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: Introduce yourself*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: Introducing yourself. The Family of the Policeman

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№3 Тақырып. I am a future detective – 4 сағат.

№1 Сабақ – 1 сағ.

1. *Фонетика. Reading vowels in an unstressed position: a, e, i, o, u, y.*

Reading vowels in an unstressed position: a, e, i, o, u, y

a		e	
o	[ə]	i	[i]
u		y	
calamity		detective	
to annul		to reverse	
to offend		conflict	
condition		evidence	
lawful		quantity	
prudential		testimony	

2. Грамматика: Сілтеу, жіктеу, белгісіз есімдіктері.
Указательные местоимения.

Demonstrative pronouns
this (these)/ that (those)/ such/ the same

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those

Both *this* and *that* can be applied to persons or things.

- "I like **that** fellow", - he said to his brother.
 - Other people were anxious to get **this** soap at **this** price,
- The pronoun *same* is always used with the definite article.
- Martin's Sunday was **the same** as before.
 - We were in **the same** class.

3. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Ex. 15. (A, B) Insert *this, that, these, those* or *it*:

1. All _____ is very interesting. 2. _____ will do. 3. None of _____ present expressed any surprise on hearing _____. 4. Try one of _____. 5. What is this? - _____ is a computer. 6. _____ are the TV sets of the latest type. 7. Suddenly I felt something soft and warm on my knees. _____ was a cat. 8. Who were you talking with? - _____ was a friend of mine.

Ex. 16. (B) Use one of the demonstrative pronouns in the following sentences:

1. _____ is cooking oil, I always buy _____ one. 2. She gave me the _____ present as a before. 3. What do you want me to do with _____? 4. He was one of _____ men whom women all like. 5. Do you see _____ bushes on the other side of the river? 6. Let us leave _____ subject. 7. He continued to frequent the _____ cafe as when he had stayed at the hotel. 8. I believe but there are _____ who wouldn't. 9. _____ is what I thought last year. 10. _____ is life. 11. _____ is what I want you to do. 12. I have divided the books into two piles. _____ are to be kept. _____ are to be sold. 13. Our house was next to _____ of June's.

4. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: «I am a future detective».

Read and translate the text:

I'm a future detective

I am a second-student of the Karaganda Academy. We are future inspectors of Criminal Investigation Departments or detectives - "Civil and public Law: main categories for the agencies.

My schoolmates are envoys of our Republic. In for years they are to be inspectors of the CID, divisional inspectors, investigators, criminalists.

The tuition at our school is free of charge. A fine building of a new hostel, medical services, and a state grant are at the disposal of our students. According to the regulations the students are to

wear a special police uniform. We are not future civil lawyers, we are future officers of Kazakh police.

At present about eight hundred students are in the day department, and over two thousand — in the correspondence department.

Our future work is not an easy one, so we are to study many different subjects which are important for our future work. The main of them are Detective Activity, Criminal Law and Procedure, Crime Psychology, etc.

Besides we are to get professional skill and abilities — to drive a car, to use the weapon, to interview witnesses, interrogate criminals, to search a scene of crime.

But fighting crime is not only task of our future work. Crime prevention is also essential for a future detective; that is why knowledge of special means, methods and forms of crime prevention is quite necessary for us.

Special subjects are not the only subjects of our curriculum. As it is in every institute of our country, History of the RK and foreign languages are in the program of our studies too. They are to form our world outlook and help us to get general education.

One of the main principles of the Kazakhstan's educational system is to unite theory and practice. So we have lectures, seminars and practical instructions.

Everything is necessary and useful for us: lectures and seminars at school and practice at the laboratories and in police organs.

It's of interest to note that many inspectors of the CID, investigators and field-criminalists of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan are graduates of our institute. They are lawyers in the broad sense of the word.

5. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: «I am a future detective» тақырыбына ауызекі сөз құрастыру.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: I am a future detective

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№ 2 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. Сөзжасам жұрнақтар: зат есімнің жұрнақтары ist.

Formation of nouns –ist

technologist

biologist

ideologist

Darwinist

Ex. 1. Translate the following:

Finalist, royalist, opportunities, materialist, idealist, militarist, scientist, theorist, pianist, artist, animalist, terrorist, biologist, tourist, socialist, dentist, novelist, egoist.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions:

1. What is a tourist?
2. What party does a socialist belong to?
3. What does a doctor treat teeth with ?
4. What Russian novelist do you like?
5. Do you know a good typist?
6. Why do we dislike egoists?

2. Грамматика: Сілтеу, жіктеу, белгісіз есімдіктері.

Possessive pronouns

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	ABSOLUTE FORMS
<i>my</i>	<i>mine</i>
<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>
<i>her</i>	<i>hers</i>
<i>its</i>	-
<i>your</i>	<i>yours</i>
<i>our</i>	<i>ours</i>
<i>their</i>	<i>theirs</i>

NOTES:

1. Possessive pronouns are dependent. They must go in front of nouns:

- He is **my** son.
- Is it **your** name?
- The cat drank **its** milk.

2. Absolute forms stand on their own or they can be used in such constructions as: "a friend of mine", "that car of yours":

- This book is **mine**.
- That brother of **yours** is always in trouble.
- That music of **hers** drives me crazy.

3. Possessive pronouns are often used before the names of the parts of the body, clothing, things belonging to a person, etc. In this case they are not translated into Russian.

- He rose and held out **his** hand to help **his** father up.
- The girl dropped **her** handkerchief and he picked it up.
- He always puts **his** hands into **his** pockets.

3. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Ex. 4. Put in possessive pronouns

1. We are students. This is ... classroom. The door in ... classroom is white. 2. I'm at home now. ... room is small, but it's light and clean. These are ... sisters. ... names are Dina and Saltanat. 3. Open ... books, please. 4. Sit down, Askar, ... mark is "good". 5. Is she a teacher? Are these boys and girls ... pupils? 6. This man is a judge, ... name is Ernek. 7. I'm a lawyer. ... name is Omarov. 8. Please give me ... exercise book.

Ex. 5. Read and translate the following words:

their children, our city, my book, her friends, our lab, your child, my elder brother, his little sister, a difficult text, these long days, my best friend, a black cat, those green streets, this long text, that thick book, that long bridge, those women.

4. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: «I am a future detective».

Ex. 10. Read and translate the following:

second-student, Criminal Investigation Departments, Civil and public Law, envoy, divisional inspector, investigator, tuition, hostel, special police uniform, day department, correspondence department, Detective Activity, Criminal Law, to interview witnesses, interrogate criminals, to search a scene of crime, Crime prevention, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, curriculum, lawyer.

5. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: «I am a future detective » тақырыбына

ауызекі сөз құрастыру.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: *I am a future detective*

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 3 Сабақ – 1 сағ.

1. Грамматика: Бұйрық рай.

Infinitive. Imperative mood

to go —Go!

to read – Read!

Stand up!

Read it!

Let him do it.

Let us (let's) go there.

Will you help me, please

Don't come in!

Don't let her do it today.

2. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Ex. 7. Read and translate the following sentences:

A) 1. Go to the classroom! 2. Take this book! 3. Write this word on the blackboard. 4. Meet your friend on the bus stop! 5. Close the door! 6. Learn these words! 7. Read this sentence in English! 8. Give me your copybook! 9. Tell me this story! 10. Do this exercise in your copybooks! 11. Be attentive at lessons! 12. Work hard at your English!

B) 1. Let him do it. 2. Let's go home. 3. Let's translate this sentence. 4. Let her read this sentence in English. 5. Let's close the window. 6. Let's learn these phrases by heart. 7. Let him write this word on the blackboard. 8. Let him meet us at the metro station. 9. Let's take these books in the library.

C) 1. Could you help me, please. 2. Will you spell this word, please. 3. Will you tell me about it. 4. Will you translate this sentence, please. 5. Will you write this phrase in English, please.

D) 1. Don't go to the lab now. 2. Don't translate the words into Russian. 3. Don't meet me at the bus stop. 4. Don't close the window. 5. Don't talk at the lesson. 6. Don't speak Russian in the lab.

3. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: «*I am a future detective*»

Ex. 11. Answer the following, using the following expressions:

Quite so...

Right you are...

I quite agree with you here ...

I am afraid not...

I don't agree with you...

I am afraid you are not...

Excuse me but...

On the contrary...

Not only...

Not quite so...

1. We are future inspectors of Criminal Investigation Departments or detectives- “Civil and public Law: main categories for the agencies.

2. The tuition at our school is free of charge.

3. The only task of our future work is fighting crime.
4. The main of subjects are Mathematics, Detective Activity, History, etc.
5. We have lectures and practical instructions.
6. At present about two hundred students are in the day department, and over three thousand — in the correspondence department.

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: «*I am a future detective*»

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: *I am a future detective*

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№ 4 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Ex. 3. (A) Use the absolute form of the possessive pronoun in brackets. Translate the sentences.

Model: The pleasure was all (my). *The pleasure was all mine.*

1. Our house is in that street. (He) is round the corner. 2. It was through no fault of (her). 3. You can very well do without my help but not without (their). 4. Her handbag is on the chair. (My) is on the sofa. 5. (Our) was the last turn.

Ex. 4. (A) Fill in the blanks with missing possessive pronouns:

1. This doesn't look like ___ book, it must be _____. 2. Tell him not to forget ___ ticket, she mustn't forget ___ either. 3. Tell me, isn't that ___ girl-friend over there? 4. I see that he has lost ___ pencil, perhaps you can lend him _____. 5. He has come to see me, ___ father and ___ are school friends. 6. This is ___ work, I did it without any help at all.

Ex. 5. (B) Re-word the following sentences. Pay attention to the indefinite article before nouns in the singular.

Examples: a) He is my cousin. - *He is a cousin of mine*

b) They are our friends. - *They are friends of ours.*

1. she is their relative.
2. He's her friend.
3. We are your former students.
4. She is his niece.
5. I am your colleague.
6. They are her pupils.
7. She is our neighbour.
8. He is her former school-friend.
9. I am his student.

Ex. 8. Read and translate the sentences:

Turn over the page. 2. Let our friend take the bag. 3. Don't speak Russian. 4. Let him come in. 5. Let's begin our lesson. 6. Don't let the students go to the lab. 7. Don't do it today. 8. Let her come back in time. 9. Let's close the window. 10. Spell the word "door", please. 11. Work hard! 12. Let's read this text in home. 13. Don't let them turn off the light. 14. Let me take my sister's book. 15. Learn these words. 16. Don't look into your friends book.

2. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: «*I am a future detective*».

Ex. 12. Speak about:

1. Your future profession;
2. Your study;
3. Your institute.

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: Write a composition about your future profession.*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: I am a future detective

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.)

№4 Тақырып. My Motherland is Kazakhstan. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan - 5 сағат.

№1 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. *Фонетика: Reading vowels combinations in a stressed position.*

Ex 1. Read the following words, paying attention to vowels

tool, pool, moon, food,
 book, look, took, hook,
 go-tone, no-note, so-smoke,
 or, form, sport, North,
 go-got, note-not, hope-hop, coke-cock,
 sport-spot-spoke, torn-top-tone, lord-lot-lone

Ex. 2. Read the following words.

note, lot, nod, code, cot, tone, cope, lead, steel, meat, bet, lest, tip, tiny, myth, mice, stay, plain, star, farm, cart, cell, sing, cling, bank, rank, spin, sane, rat.

2. *Сөзжасам жұрнақтар: зат есімнің жұрнақтары **тан; ан**, сын есімнің жұрнақтары – **able**.*

Formation of noun and adjective

Ex. 3. Give the Kazakh (Russian) equivalents to the following words:

Pressman, taximan, Scotsman, congressman, juryman, milkman, barman, policeman, railwayman, watchman, chairman, sportsman.

Ex. 4. Answer the questions:

1. In what country do Dutchman live?
2. Wham do we call a yes-man?
3. Is your father a party-man?
4. What does a chairman do?
5. Where does a sailsman work?
6. What breakable things are there on your table?
7. Is your handwriting readable?
8. When is the weather most changeable?
9. Is it desirable for you to have two days off a week?
10. In what cases is it justifiable to miss classes?

Ex. 5. Complete the sentences:

1. A technician is a specialist in...
2. A vegetarian is one who lives on ...

3. A veterinarian is one who treats...
4. a parliamentarian is a member of...
5. An academician is a member of ...

Ex. 6. Answer the questions:

1. What do we call people who live in Bulgaria (Albania, Nigeria, Panama, California, Asia, Siberia)?
2. In what part of Europe do the Hungarians (Italians, Norwegians) live?

Ex. 7. Paraphrase the word combination using suffix - able

Model: that can be prevented – preventable
that can be drunk – drinkable.

that can be checked; that can be pronounced; that can be understood; that can be broken; that can be controlled; that can be washed; that can be questioned.

3. *Грамматика: Numeral.*

Cardinal Numerals	Ordinal 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 one	the one hundred and first
14. fourteen	the fourteenth	110. one hundred and ten	the one hundred and tenth
15. fifteen	the fifteenth	1000. one thousand	the thousandth
16. sixteen	the sixteenth	1000000. one million	the millionth
17. seventeen	the seventeenth		

4. *Бекіту жаттыгуларын орындау:*

Ex. 12. Read and translate:

nineteen desks; the first lesson; twenty-six English letters; the eleventh word; the fifth lesson; sixteen chairs; the second floor; twenty-six exercises; the fourth year; twelve notebooks; the sixth question; the first duty; twenty years; the third week; the fourth house; thirteen relatives.

Ex. 13. Name the following numerals:

- a) 3 – 13 - 30; 5 – 15 – 50; 6 – 16 – 60; 8 – 18 – 80; 9 – 19 – 90; 143; 51 – 294; 63 – 481; 2 – 12 – 20
- b) 2-й – 12-й – 20-й – 22-й; 4-й – 14-й – 44-й – 40-й; 7-й – 17-й – 77-й; 24-й – 222-й; 47-й – 568-й; 63-й – 104-й

с) 1990 г., 1147 г., 1812 г., 1799 г., 1961 г., 15 февраля 1915 г., 17 декабря 1978 г., 31 декабря 2009 г., 10 ноября 2008 г.

5. *Лексикалық тақырып: «The Republic of Kazakhstan»*

Ex.20. Read and translate the text:

The Republic of Kazakhstan

The Republic of Kazakhstan is located in the middle of Central Asia with a population about 15 million people composed of Kazakhs, Russians and others. The territory covers 2717,000 square km. From 1997 Astana is the new (after Almaty) capital city.

The state language is Kazakh. In state institutions and local self-administrative bodies the Russian language shall be officially used on equal grounds along with the Kazakh language. The predominant religion is Islam, with Sunnites in the majority.

The Kazakh khanate was formed in the 15th century and had 3 tribal divisions (juz). From the 1860s all of them became part of the Russian Empire. November 1917 - March 1918 is the period of the establishment of Soviet power in Kazakhstan.

16 December 1991 became a turning point in Kazakhstan's development when the Constitutional Law "On State Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was adopted.

6. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: Make up the dialogues*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: My Motherland is Kazakhstan. The Constitution of the Republic

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 2 Сабақ – 1 саз.

1. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Ex. 14. Read the following and answer the questions:

4.15, 11.45, 3.48, 2.54, 8.16, 11.00

1. What is the time now?
2. What is the time by this clock?
3. What is the time by your watch?
4. Is your watch correct?

Запомните

My watch is (five minutes) fast. – Мои часы спешат (на пять минут).

My watch is (five minutes) slow. – Мои часы отстают (на пять минут).

Ex. 15. Translate into Kazakh (Russian):

1. My watch is fast and yours? – Mine is correct. 2. His watch is slow. – how many minutes is it slow? – His is ten minutes slow, hers is three minutes slow, yours is five minutes fast. 3. He is always busy at this time. 4. At what time is he free? – At a quarter past five.

Ex. 16. Answer the questions:

1. How many days are there in a week?
2. What is the first day of the week?
3. What is the seventh and the last day of the week?
4. What are the other days of the week between Sunday and Saturday?
5. How many months are there in a year?

6. What is the first month of the year?
7. Is March the second or the third month of the year?
8. What is the twelfth and the last month of the year?
9. Which month of the year is April?

2. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс жасау: «Astana is a capital of Kazakhstan»*

Ex. 20. Read and translate the text:

Astana is a capital of Kazakhstan

In December 10, 1997 the city was renamed to Akmola and pronounced as the capital of Kazakhstan. Later, on May 6, 1998 it was renamed to Astana. Astana is an important industry and cultural center of the republic, also railway auto-transport junction. In 1824 it was founded as the military locality, in 1868 it had got the status of the town, and in 50s of XX century it was an important center of development of virgin and disused lands in the north of the country. The industry of the town is represented by agri-mechanical engineering, food industry, refining of the agricultural raw material, and transport. Earlier it was the fortification founded by the Russian Kazak troops in 1830 on the bank of the Ishim river in Karaotkel natural boundary.

6. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: Retell the text «Astana is a capital of Kazakhstan»*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: My motherland – Kazakhstan. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 3 Сабақ – 1 сағ.

1. *Грамматикалық тақырып: Article. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Ex. 8. Insert article, where necessary:

1. Last month ... President of ... USA visited ... Thailand and signed ... very important agreement.
2. ... Chamber of Horrors is ... part of Madame Tussaud's exhibition.
3. It is one of ... most important questions we discussed.

Ex. 9. Underline article and explain their meaning:

1. The convention of the Council of Europe was drawn up in 1950.
2. He is a United Kingdom citizen.
3. The United Kingdom Parliament has full power to pass such laws.
4. They signed the contract only yesterday.
5. The plaintiff is a person who brings an action in civil law.

Ex. 10. Explain Zero article:

1. He mentioned Article 4.
2. Judicial corporal punishment was abolished in England in 1948.
3. It did not have serious consequences.
4. They took the group by force.
5. New Zealand and France were involved in this case.
6. You shouldn't jump to conclusions.

Ex. 11. Insert article, where necessary:

1. It is ...serious statement. I cannot support it. ...statement contradicts ...facts.
2. He is ...criminal. He was sentenced to 5 years of ...imprisonment. Did you see ...criminal when ... sentence was pronounced?
3. Last week they at last approved ... bill. I hope it will become ... law in May.
4. I'm afraid ... Clause 3 of ... Contract is not quite clear to me.
5. ... hijacker was arrested soon after ... attack started.
6. One of ... problems they discussed concerned ... arrest of ... soldier.

2. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс жасау: «Legal System of Kazakhstan».*

Ex. 20. Read and translate the text:

Legal System of Kazakhstan

The legal system Kazakhstan is influenced by the traditions of:

- Islamic law (which functioned until the beginning of 1920 and incorporated many norms of Adat, local customary law with traditional prescriptions of the peoples of this region)
- Roman law (particularly by the theory and practice of the Soviet law and socialist principles). Kazakh legislation is being codified: legislative and other normative legal acts can be divided according to the constitutional, administrative, civil, criminal, labor and other material or procedural laws. A strict hierarchy of the sources of law includes the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the top, constitutional norms and laws, codes and ordinary laws and other state obligations, normative decrees and so on.

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: Make up the dialogues - My motherland – Kazakhstan.*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: My motherland – Kazakhstan. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 4 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. *Грамматика: Артикуль. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау*

Ex. 5. (A, B) Supply "the" or “-“

1. She served _____ cold meat and cheese.
2. _____ meat we had for lunch last Sunday was very tough.
3. Where did _____ life come from?
4. I don't know much about _____ life of Salvador Dali.
5. I can't call it _____ running. It's _____ jogging.
6. I ought to be fit with all _____ running I do, but I don't feel fit.
7. I think _____ red dress will suit you best. _____ Red is more your colour.
8. _____ watches have become very cheap and very attractive.
9. Most of _____ watches you see today work on _____ quartz.
10. What has been the longest period of _____ peace in _____ history?
11. If you study _____ history, you've got to read a lot.
12. _____ journeys to unknown places requires a lot of preparation.
13. _____ lives of _____ poets and _____ musicians have often been unbearably difficult.
14. I'm not interested in buying _____ silver or _____ gold.

15. _____ time is _____ money.
 16. I can never forget _____ time I've spent in Paris.

Ex. 6. (A, B) Supply "a/an", "the" or "-"

1. We have ___ nice apartment in ___ centre of St. Petersburg. It is on ___ third floor of ___ new building. It is ___ three room flat with ___ kitchen.
2. ___ individual has every right to expect personal freedom. ___ freedom of ___ individual is something worth fighting for.
3. I've got ___ appointment this afternoon. I've got to go to ___ doctor's.
4. We have seen what ___ Earth looks like from ___ Moon.
5. This is the front room. ___ ceiling and ___ walls need decorating, but ___ floor is in good order. We'll probably cover it with ___ carpet.
6. Look at this wonderful small computer. ___ top lifts up to form ___ screen; ___ front lifts off to form ___ keyboard and ___ whole thing weighs only 5 kilos.
7. ___ history of ___ world is ___ history of ___ war.
8. Is there ___ moon round ___ planet Venus?
9. ___ exercise is good for ___ body.
10. Could you pass me ___ salt, please?

Ex. 7. (A, B) Supply "the" or "-"

1. Because of "the greenhouse effect" ___ climate of the world is changing.
2. We can't be sure about the history of ___ human race, but ___ man developed earlier than we think, though we certainly weren't around at the time of ___ dinosaurs.
3. The Ancient Greeks believed in ___ gods. The idea of ___ God was not known to them.
4. ___ Mr. Stocks has shown that ___ Egyptians used ___ saws and drills. ___ saws and drills were made of ___ copper.
5. My eldest son joined ___ Navy and now my youngest wants to join ___ Army.
6. In many countries the head of state is called ___ President.
7. Do you know who killed ___ President Lincoln?

2. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс жасау: «Astana is a capital of Kazakhstan»*

Ex. 21. Read and complete the sentences:

1. The Republic of Kazakhstan... .
2. The state language... .
3. ... "On State Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was adopted.
4. Astana is
5. Kazakh legislation is

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: My motherland – Kazakhstan*

Құрсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: My motherland – Kazakhstan. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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№ 5 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. *Грамматикалық тақырып: Article. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Ex. 1. (B, C) Supply "the" or "-"

1. I haven't the least idea how many rooms there are in ___ Ritz (hotel).
2. What's your address - I live in ___ Montague Road, number 27.
3. I could never afford to stay at hotels like ___ Brown's or ___ Hilton.
4. You can't visit ___ London without seeing ___ Buckingham Palace.
5. We had an early dinner at ___ Leoni's and then went to play at ___ Globe theatre
6. Go down ___ Oxford Street till you come to ___ Oxford Circus, then turn right.
7. Do you know the song about ___ London Bridge?
8. Two famous works of art are recently acquired by ___ Tate Gallery, ___ London.
9. He spoke about the role of ___ Labour Party during the election period.
10. And eventually ___ Queen Elizabeth was put to sea.
11. Kings and Queens of England were crowned and buried in ___ Westminster Abbey.
12. There is an interesting article in ___ Times.
13. He never read ___ Pravda.
14. He attended ___ Congress only nine times.
15. Governmental offices line ___ Whitehall, and on the right is ___ Downing street.

Ex. 2. (B, C) Insert articles where necessary.

1. When you are in ___ sky, you see only snow in Arctic or Greenland. You have glimpses of ___ Andes or ___ Pacific.
2. ___ Riviera in ___ Caucasus is the most popular place in summer.
3. ___ Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.
4. ___ Elbrus is the highest peak in ___ Europe.
5. ___ Hague, a city in ___ Western Netherlands near ___ North Sea, is the seat of the Dutch Government.
6. The home ownership rate in ___ South East of ___ England is higher than in ___ North.
7. ___ Suez Canal was blocked.
8. ___ Sahara is the greatest desert in ___ North Africa, extending from ___ Atlantic Ocean to ___ Nile.
9. ___ Philippines is an archipelago which consists of thousands of islands.
10. ___ West Indies is a chain of islands between ___ North and ___ South America.
11. The surface of ___ Mediterranean is never so blue as that of ___ Adriatic.

Ex. 3. (C) Insert articles where necessary.

1. ___ Queen Mary was launched by Queen Mary in 1938.
2. There was a little sentimentality about ___ Forsytes.
3. He is the nearest we have to ___ English Leonardo da Vinci.
4. He has the humour of ___ Chekhov.
5. To feel more comfortable you should have taken ___ Pullman.
6. He predicted the victory of ___ Mrs. Thatcher in the 1979 election.
7. I know very little about him as you do - he is ___ Mr. Tarantino.
8. One of the correspondents handed McCartney the paper and asked, "Are you ___ McCartney who wrote this?"
9. "I'll run to ___ Mother", he said in ___ loud whisper.
10. ___ Willows left town as soon as they were married.
11. This wasn't ___ Beatrice she knew.
12. ___ father and ___ daughter appeared at last.
13. ___ professor Keitel is ___ man to whom you'll be responsible for your undergraduate teaching.

14. This Pat wasn't like ____ Pat of his memories.
 15. If you are ____ Napoleon, you'll play ____ game of ____ power, if you're ____ Leonardo you'll play for ____ knowledge.
 16. Elsie said she would ring up ____ Doctor Hitchcock.
 17. ____ poor Edward muttered something, but what it was nobody knew.
 18. ____gentle, tender-hearted Amelia sadly was ____ only person to whom Becky could attach herself.
 19. I am ____ Mr. Keaton to whom you were to come.

2. *Лексикалық тақырыпнен жұмыс жасау: «Legal System of Kazakhstan».*

Ex. 22. Complete the text using the words from the table:

<i>Supreme Council</i>	<i>adopted</i>	<i>contemporary</i>	<i>Parliament</i>
<i>Constitution</i>	<i>president's term</i>	<i>Majilis</i>	<i>Senate presidential form</i>
<i>Constitutional Council</i>		<i>Chairmen</i>	<i>legislation</i>

Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan

On 28 January 1993 the _____ of the Republic of Kazakhstan _____ the first Constitution of the independent Kazakhstan. After that, on 30 August 1995, it was changed to the _____ Constitution, which was adopted at an all-nation referendum.

On October 7, 1998 the _____ enacted a «Law on amendments and complements to the _____ of the Republic of Kazakhstan». This revision dealt with matters pertaining to the _____ of office, age restrictions, succession of authority in case of his death or resignation, and terms of _____ and _____ members.

The Main Law of Kazakhstan constitutionally requires a _____ of government. According to it, law reform in present-day Kazakhstan is based on ideological and political pluralism, ensuring _____ the human rights and social-legal guarantees.

The _____ consists of seven members, the Chairman and two members are appointed by the President of the Republic, the _____ of the Senate and Majilis of Parliament each appoint two members for the term of six years.

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: «The Republic of Kazakhstan» тақырыбына ауызекі сөз құрастыру.*

Құрсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: My motherland – Kazakhstan. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№5 Тақырып. Parliament of Kazakhstan - 4 сағат.

№ 1 Сабақ. – 1 сағ.

1. *Фонетика: Екі түрде дыбысталып оқылатын дауыссыз дыбыстар.*

с [si:]	1.Перед е, i, y 2.Перед а, о, u , всеми согласными и в конце слов	[s] [k]	cent, pencil, icy cap, come, cup, black
----------------	--	--------------------------	--

g [dʒi]	1.Перед е, i, y 2.Перед а, о, u , всеми согласными и в конце слова	[dʒ] [g]	page, gin, gypsy good, green, big
s [es]	1.В начале слова, перед глухими согласными и в конце слова после глухих согласных 2.Между гласными, в конце слова после гласных и звонких согласных	[s] [z]	sit, student, lists please, ties, pens
x [eks]	1.Перед согласными и в конце слов 2.Перед ударной гласной	[ks] [gz]	text, six exam

Ex. 1. Read the words, paying attention to reading: c, g, s, x:

- a) face, case, cell, cite, club, city, cut, ice, cat, nice, cod, picnic, pencil, place, cold, close, lace, cone;
b) page, game, gun, gin, gym, dog, bag, gyps, stag, struggle, gentle, go, give, great, get;
c) sky, since, rose, loss, solve, fuse, cast, so please, beds, wise, see, cups, nose, sit, apples;
d) exam, text, fix, exact, except, six, example.

Ex. 2. Read the words:

can, find, life, take, stay, fill, if, type, wife, time, same, well, his, but, net, speak, take, egg, tune, nine, me, tell, man, has, free, note, close, vote, green, gun, table, kill, street, us, he, size, place, get, cold, since, wise, please, joke, age, map, bus, struggle.

Ex. 3. Spell the words:

gentle, city, case, sky, page, gym, solve, wet, kill, absent, job, sorry, fight.

2. Сөз жасайтын жұрнақтар: зат есімнің жұрнақтары **ment; on;**Сын есімнің жұрнақтары – **ic**

Ex. 4. Translate the following:

judgment, payment, punishment, development, government, imprisonment, argument, fulfillment, astonishment, enforcement.

Ex. 5. Answer the questions:

1. Do you take any refreshment after the first class?
2. Do you have an appointment with the doctor this week?
3. Do you notice any improvement in your English since last year?
4. what arraignments do you usually make for a journey?
5. Do you usually read the announcements on the notice board?

Ex. 6. Form the noun using suffix –ion:

construct, decide, limit, legislate, contradict, prepare, declare, produce, express, prohibit.

Ex. 7. Answer the questions:

1. In what direction do you have to go to get to the centre of the city?
2. Do you have any objections to having English classes on Sunday?
3. What kind of exhibitions do you like to see?

4. What book has caught your imagination recently?
5. Do you have pleasant associations with your school day?

Ex. 8. Translate the following word combinations:

antagonistic classes; automatic machine; basic principles; parasitic way of life; realistic policy; nationalistic tendencies; specific conditions; philosophic ideas; barbaric culture.

3. *Грамматика: Зат есімнің жекеше және көпше түрлері.*

English countable nouns have two numbers: *the singular* and *the plural*.

THE RULES FOR FORMING THE PLURAL OF THE ENGLISH NOUNS

Rules	Examples	Notes
1. The general rule for forming the plural of English nouns is by adding the ending -s to the <u>singular</u>	<i>tables, books, ties, plans</i> And also: <i>baths, paths, smooths, doths, healths, months</i>	-s is pronounced: [z] after <u>voiced consonants and vowels</u> : <i>flowers, beds, boys</i> [s] after <u>voiceless consonants</u> : <i>caps, books, hats</i> [iz] after <u>sibilants</u> : <i>noses, horses, bridges, houses</i>
2. If the noun ends in -s, -ss, -x, -z, -sh, -ch, -tch, -o the plural is formed by adding -es [iz]	<i>buses, glasses, boxes, brushes, benches, matches, cargoes, potatoes</i>	But: <i>pianos, photos, cuckoos, videos, zoos</i>
3. There are seven nouns which form the plural by changing the root vowel	<i>man - men</i> <i>woman - women</i> ['wɒmən] - ['wɪmɪn] <i>foot - feet</i> <i>tooth - teeth</i> <i>goose - geese</i> <i>mouse - mice</i> <i>louse - lice</i>	
4. There are two nouns which form the plural in -en	<i>ox - oxen</i> <i>child - children</i>	
5. In some nouns <u>the plural form does not differ from the singular</u>	<i>deer, sheep, swine, fish, trout, dozen, score, aircraft, salmon</i>	But: <i>Pack the books, in dozens; scores of people.</i>
6. Some words borrowed from Latin or Greek keep their Latin or Greek plural forms	In the technical languages of science: <i>phenomenon - phenomena</i> <i>datum - data</i> <i>crisis - crises</i> <i>stimulus - stimuli</i> <i>formula - formulae</i> <i>index - indices</i> <i>antenna - antennae</i>	In fiction and colloquial English some of these nouns have acquired English plural forms: <i>memorandums, formulas, indexes, terminuses.</i>

7. In compound nouns the plural is formed in different ways: a) adding -s to the head-word	a) <i>editor<u>s</u>-in-chief</i> <i>brother<u>s</u>-in-law</i>	
b) the final element takes the plural form	<i>looker<u>s</u>-on</i> b) <i>lady-bird<u>s</u></i> <i>hotel-keeper<u>s</u></i> <i>housewife<u>s</u></i>	
c) if the compound begins with the words <i>man/woman</i> both words are plural	<i>postmen</i> c) <i>men-servant<u>s</u></i> <i>women-doctor<u>s</u></i>	
d) if there is no noun-stem in the compound -s is added to the last element	d) <i>forget-me-not<u>s</u></i> <i>merry-go-round<u>s</u></i>	

4. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Ex. 9. Give the plural of the following nouns:

A table, a plate, a fox, a room, a lady, a knife, a chair, a bus, a Negro, a match, a way, a house, a family, a flag, a town, a wolf, a country, a lion, a park, a play.

Ex. 10. Give the plural of the following nouns:

A star, a mountain, a tree, a shilling, a king, the waiter, the queen, a man, the man, a woman, the woman, an eye, a shelf, a box, the city, a boy, a goose, the watch, a mouse, a dress, a toy, the sheep, a tooth, a child, the ox, a deer, the life, a tomato.

5. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: **Ex. 4. (B)** Use the appropriate form of the verb.

1. "There ___ money in my pocket," I said to the porter (is, are). 2. I know my hair ___ beautiful, everybody says so (is, are). 3. These white swine ___ not live (does, do). 4. This watch ___ a special favorite with Mr. Pickwick, having been carried about for a greater number of years than we feel called upon to state, at present (was, were). 5. The deer ___ ravaging the man's fields (was, were). 6. Money ___ so scarce that it could fairly be said not to exist at all (was, were). 7. I was here before the gates ___ opened, but I was afraid to come straight to you (was, were). 8. The papers ___ dull, the news ___ local and stale, and the war news ___ all old (was, were). 9. At Capracotta, he had told me, there ___ trout in the stream below the town (was, were). 10. Her hair ___ loose and half-falling, and she wore a nurse's dress (was, were). 11. The nurse's wages ___ good (was, were).

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: Parliament of Kazakhstan

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.)

№ 2 Сабақ, – 1 саз.

1. Грамматика: Зат есімнің жекеше және көпше түрлері.

1. Nouns consisting of two or more parts are used only in the plural (as in Russian). They are:
- trousers - Your **trousers are** too long.
 - spectacles - Where **are** my **spectacles**?
 - scissors - These **scissors are** sharp.

scales

tongs

2. Remember the nouns which are used in the plural in English whereas they are singular in Russian:

wages - His **wages are** high.

contents - The **contents have** not been changed.

3. There are nouns which are used in the singular in Russian, but they are **plural in English**.

clothes - His **clothes were** wet as he had been caught in the rain.

arms

stairs - The **stairs are** steep.

riches

goods

- The **goods have** arrived from France.

potatoes

- **Potatoes are** very cheap in autumn.

onions

- Spanish **onions are** sweet.

carrots

- **Carrots are** very healthy.

oats

But: a potato (one) an onion a carrot

4. The noun *vacation* is used only in the singular in English (it is plural in Russian).

• Our summer **vacation lasts** 2 months.

• **But:** We have **two vacations** a year.

5. In English the nouns *gate, sledge, watch, clock* are used both in the singular and in plural (in Russian they are only plural):

• The **gate is** open.

• All **the gates were** closed.

• My **watch (clock) is** slow.

He has **two watches (clocks)**.

2. *Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Ex. 1. (A, B) Give the plural of the following nouns.

a) Toe, city, hero, piano, calf, cliff, proof, chief, stitch, bath, belief, life, shelf, berry, valley, roof, pen, window, wall, week, clock, ship, library, watch, dress, country, glass, day, party, play, bus, leaf, life, colony, fox, half, mass, eye, language, place, key, thief, ray, bush, mouth, journey;

b) foot, boot, ox, fox, man, woman, month, mouse, child, ship, goose, deer, cheese, sheep;

c) crisis, phenomenon, datum, nucleus, basis, apparatus, criterion, series, analysis, formula;

d) room-mate, fellow-worker, court-material, man-of-war, boy-messenger, onlooker, passerby, sister-in-law, postman, son-in-law, fisherman, schoolgirl, text-book, pocket-knife, statesman, editor-in-chief.

3. *Мәтінмен жұмыс жасау:* «State order in the Republic of Kazakhstan»

Read and translate the text:

State order in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Article 3 of the Constitution states that the state power in the Republic of Kazakhstan is unified and executed on the basis of the Constitution and laws in accordance with the principle of its division into the legislative, executive and judicial branches and a system of checks and balances that governs their interaction.

· The legislative branch comprises Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the Senate and the Majilis).

· The executive branch comprises the Cabinet of Ministers, state committees, others central and local executive bodies of the Republic.

· The judicial branch comprises the Supreme Court and Constitutional Council and local courts (regional, district and others).

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: *Retell the text*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: *Parliament of Kazakhstan*.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 3 Сабақ – 1 сағ.

1. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Ex. 2. (B) Change the number of the noun in italic type where possible and make all of necessary changes.

I.

1. Put the box on the *shelf*. 2. I was presented with a *dozen* handkerchiefs. 3. The boy must have two *teeth* pulled out. 4. The hunter got a prize for killing the *wolf* that had caused much damage to the village flock. 5. The *child* was bitterly crying over the broken toy. 6. He showed me a *photo* of his country house. 7. The scout brought some valuable *information*. 8. I bought a *pair* of nylon gloves. 9. I saw a *mouse* in the kitchen. 10. The *ox* drove a cart of hay. 11. A very strange *phenomenon* was observed by astronomers yesterday. 12. Her *hair* was soft and curly.

II.

1. Boy drove the *sheep* to the village. 2. I have hurt my foot. 3. This is a *lady-bird*. 4. Where is the *knife*? 5. This *factory* has a good *laboratory*. 6. The last *leaf* fell from the *tree*. 7. This *story* is very long. 8. The *speech* was very interesting. 9. He left the *key* on the table 10. Where is the *brush*? 11. I like his new *play*. 12. The *roof* of the house was covered with snow. 13. The *wife* of the *sailor* stood on the shore. 14. My aunt has a *goose*.

III.

1. The *mice* live behind the stove. 2. The *keys* to the *boxes* were lost. 3. The *wolves* have been shot. 4. The *fish* were caught. 5. We have good *postmen* in our area. 6. The *cargoes* will be discharged to-morrow.

2. Мәтінмен жұмыс: « **Parliament** »

Ex. 14. Read the text and answer the questions:

Parliament

The highest representative body of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the bicameral Parliament. According to the President's Decree having force of Constitutional Law «On elections in the Republic of Kazakhstan» (1995) the parliament will consist of two chambers (the Senate and the Majilis) and work on professional base. The first two-chamber Parliament was elected in December 1995.

The Senate is composed of deputies elected in twos from each region, major city and the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan, at a joint session of the deputies of all representative bodies of the respective oblast, major city and the capital of the Republic. The President also appoints seven senators. Terms of the powers of Senate deputies shall be six years.

The Majilis consists of 77 deputies, 67 of whom are elected from the geographical electoral districts directly by voters. 10 deputies are elected on the basis of the Party Lists according to the system of proportional representation and in the territory of a unified national constituency. Term of the powers of the Majilis deputies shall be five years.

1. What is the highest representative body of the RK?
2. When was elected the first two-chamber Parliament?
3. What are the deputies of the Senate?
4. How many deputies does the Majilis consist of?

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: *To learn the words by heart*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: Parliament of Kazakhstan

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 4 Сабақ – 1 сағ.

1. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Ex. 11. Put the following sentences into plural.

1. This is a star. 2. This is a boy. 3. This is a baby. 4. That is a plate. 5. That is a flower, j 6. That is a bookshelf. 7. Is this a sofa? 8. Is this a bookcase? 9. Is this a man? 10. Is that a ball? 11. Is that a train? 12. Is that a plane? 13. Is the window open? 14. Is the door closed? 15. Is the boy near the window? 16. That is not a king, 17. That is not a queen. 18. That is not a bus. 19. This isn't a mountain. 20. That isn't a goose. 21. This isn't a mouse. 22. It is a sheep. 23. It is a cigarette. 24. It is a cat. 25. It is not a girl. 26. It isn't a bag. 27. It isn't a tree. 28. It is not a bad egg. 29. It is a good egg. 30. Is that a flower?

Ex. 12. Change the following sentences into plural where possible and make all of necessary changes.

1. What is that child's name? 2. The cat has caught a mouse. 3. There was a lady, a gentleman, a boy and a girl in the room. 4. In the farm-yard we could see an ox, a sheep, a cow and a goose. 5. Is this worker an Englishman or a German? -He is a Frenchman. 6. Why don't you eat this potato? 7. This strawberry is still green. 8. The withered leaf has fallen to the ground. 9. Can you see a bird in that tree? 10. Does your tooth still ache? 11. I held up my foot to the fire to warm it. 12. His child studies very well. 13. This man works at our office. 14. There is a new house in our street. 15. This story is very interesting. 16. I have hurt my foot. 17. The wolf has been shot. 18. He keeps his toy in a box. 19. Put this knife on that table.

2. Мәтінмен жұмыс жасау:

Ex. 15 Translate the following sentences:

The Government

1. The Government is appointed by the President and accountable to the Parliament.
2. It implements the executive power in Kazakhstan, heads the system of executive bodies and exercise supervision of their activity.
3. A new structure of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan was re-established in 1999.

Ex. 16. Complete the text with the help of the following words and word combinations:

court *Supreme Court* *highest judicial body* *judicial*
practice *juridical procedure*

Judicial Authority

Justice in the Republic of Kazakhstan is exercised only by the _____. The judicial system in the Republic consists of the _____ Republic of Kazakhstan, the highest judicial body, and regional, district, town, and city courts. (Art.75)

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be the _____ for civil, criminal and other cases which are under the courts of general jurisdiction; exercises the supervision over their activities in the forms of _____ stipulated by law, and provide interpretation on the issues of _____ .

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма:

In each example the words on the left are connected with an activity (for example, a sport or an academic subject). Write the name of the activity. The beginning of the word is given .

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 calculate | algebra | equation | <u>mathematics</u> . |
| 2 government | election | minister | <u>p</u> _____ . |
| 3 finance | trade | employment | <u>e</u> _____. |
| 4 running | jumping | throwing | <u>a</u> _____ . |
| 5 light | heat | gravity | <u>ph</u> _____. |
| 6 exercises | somersault | parallel bars | <u>gy</u> _____. |
| 7 processor | silicon chip | gigabyte | <u>el</u> _____. |

Choose the correct form of the verb, singular or plural. In two sentences either the singular or plural verb is possible.

- Gymnastics is / -are my favourite sport. (is is correct)
- The trousers you bought for me doesn't / don't fit me.
- The police want / wants to interview two men about the robbery last week.
- Physics was / were my best subject at school.
- Can I borrow your scissors? Mine isn't / aren't sharp enough.
- it's a nice place to visit. The people is / are very friendly.
- Fortunately the news wasn't / weren't as bad as we expected.
- Where does / do your family live?
- I can't find my binoculars. Do you know where it is / they are?
- Does / Do the police know how the accident happened?
- Germany is / are playing Spain tomorrow night, but it's not on TV.
- Most people enjoy / enjoys music.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: *Parliament of Kazakhstan*.

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№6 Тақырып. The Police Academy in New York - 4 сағат.

№1 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. Фонетика: Reading letters (consonants): **c, g, s**.

Letter	Position	Reading	Examples
c [si:]	1.Перед e, i, y 2.Перед a, o, u , всеми согласными и в конце слов	[s] [k]	cent, pencil, icy cap, come, cup, black
g [dʒi]	1.Перед e, i, y 2.Перед a, o, u , всеми согласными и в конце слова	[dʒ] [g]	page, gin, gypsy good, green, big

s [es]	1. В начале слова, перед глухими согласными и в конце слова после глухих согласных	[s]	sit, student, lists
	2. Между гласными, в конце слова после гласных и звонких согласных	[z]	please, ties, pens
x [eks]	1. Перед согласными и в конце слов	[ks]	text, six
	2. Перед ударной гласной	[gz]	exam

Ex. 1. Read the following words:

civil, incident, violence, decree, calumny, legislative, hostage, danger, gangster, smuggler, litigant, reason, prison, abuse, escape, to suspect, accomplice, advocate, complaint, to condemn, magistrate, regime.

2. Сөз туындайтын жұрнақтар: зат есімнің жұрнақтары **ing, izm**. Сын есімнің жұрнағы **an**.

Ex. 2. Form the noun, using suffix -ing.

act, begin, beat, draw, freeze, grow, hunt, cross, shoot, train.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions:

1. How often do you do your shopping?
2. What painting do you enjoy?
3. When does harvesting begin?
4. Where do you keep your savings?
5. What kind of exercises do you have to do in writing?

Ex. 4. Find antonyms:

collectivism idealism
materialism leftism
rightism individualism
atheism realism
abstractivism religionism
conservatism barbarism
humanism progressivism

Ex. 5. Translate adjectives:

Palestinian, Hungarian, Canadian, Austrian, Bulgarian, Mexican, Libyan.

3. Грамматикалық тақырып: мекен және мезгіл жалғаулықтар. **1. Preposition of place:**

on – on the desk, on the wall
in – in the room, in the street
at – at the window, at the meeting, at the table
near – near the door, near the wall
by – by the river
over – over the table, over the sea
above – above the sofa
beyond - beyond the lake, beyond the forest
across – across the street
under – under the table, under the bed
between – between two chairs, between the doors
among – among the students, among them
behind – behind the house, behind the tree

across – across the street, across the river
in front of – in front of the house, in front of the column
through – through the window, through the glass

2. Preposition of direction:

to – to the library, to the south, to the park
towards – towards the forest, towards the house
from – from the table, from the north
along – along the street
into – into the room, into the box
out of – out of the house, out of the drawer
off – off the table, off the wall

4. *Бекіту жаттыгуларын орындау:*

Ex. 7. Translate the following:

to my table, from my table, at his table, on her table, off the table, to the bus stop, from the bus stop, in his wife's room, into my room, from my sister's room, at our club, in their flat, from this big house, in Moscow.

Ex. 8. Fill in the necessary prepositions:

Take this thick book ... the table, please. Put it ... your bag. Go ... that table, please. Don't give me your notebook. Please, put it ... the table. Take the pen ... your friend. Come ... the lab, please. Don't write these words, do it ... home. Don't go ... school. Take your sister's notebook ... your bag.

Ex. 9. Fill in the necessary preposition of place:

___ the South; ___ the stadium; ___ the corner; ___ the post-office; ___ the factory; ___ the meeting; ___ the sky; ___ the hostel; ___ the station; ___ the fifth floor; ___ the concert; ___ the picture; ___ the apple-tree; ___ the forest; ___ the newspaper; ___ Ottawa; ___ the chemist's; ___ the USA; ___ the air.

5. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма:*

Complete the sentences with:

above across against among around behind towards
below beneath beside into over out of

- a. The cowboy leant _____ the bar in the saloon, drinking a beer.
- b. She took her purse _____ her bag and paid the taxi driver.
- c. Our cat just loves to curl up _____ the fire and go to sleep.
- d. The view from the top of the mountain was breathtaking. We could see the town and the river _____ us, and people who looked like ants.
- e. Last night the temperature fell to three degrees _____ zero.
- f. The burglar heard a noise coming from upstairs, so he hid _____ the curtains.
- g. The dog jumped _____ my lap, and settled down for a good sleep.
- h. The hunter froze as the tiger started running _____ him. He had nowhere to hide.
- i. She has beautiful works of art all _____ her house, even in the kitchen and the bedroom.
- j. These days, politicians like to walk _____ the crowds, shaking hands and saying one or two words.
- k. He climbed _____ the wall and ran _____ the field.
- l. The plane took off and was soon flying _____ the clouds.

Answer the questions:

1. Where is the Caspian Sea?
2. What are the Crimean resorts famous for?
3. What South American countries produce coffee?
4. What Scandinavian countries are monarchies?

5. What Asian rivers are the longest?

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The Police Academy in New York.

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№ 2 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: Септеулік жалғаулар.

- of** - the streets of the city
one of my friends
to - Give this book to your friend
with, by - to write with a pen
to go home by bus
about - Tell me about your work, please.

2. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Ex. 11. Read and translate the sentences:

1. Will you give this English book to me, please.
2. Tell me about the history of our militia.
3. Let us speak with your friend about your studies at the Moscow Law University.
4. Don't write with a pen in the book, please.
5. Go to your friend's place by bus.
6. The court is in the centre of the city.
7. I have a very interesting detective story with me.
8. We have a library and a reading hall in our Institute.
9. My friend has a lot of free time this week.
10. Will you read and translate this newspaper article for me, please.
11. One of our students has a two-room flat not far from the University.

Read and translate the text:

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.

(from "Police Training and Performance Study", Washington)

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: Retell the text

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The Police Academy in New York.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.)

№ 3 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: мекен және мезгіл жалғаулықтар.

Prepositions of time:

on - on the tenth of February

- on Sunday

on Monday

on Tuesday

on Wednesday

on Thursday

on Friday

on Saturday

in – in two days

in the morning

in the evening

but: at night

- in spring

in summer

in autumn

in winter

- in January

in February

in March

in April
in May
in June
in July

in August

in September
in October
in November
in December

at – at 7 o'clock, at noon
by – by 3 o'clock, by noon
from ... till – from early morning till late at night
since – since 5 o'clock, since midnight
for – for an hour, for ages
during – during the lecture, during the break
before – before the bell, before winter
after – after the break, after classes
till (until) – till May, till the end of the year
between - between one and two o'clock

2. Бекіту жаттыгуларын орындау:

What time is it now ?
What's the time now ?] — it is o'clock

3.

Clock: table clock, Wall clock, Alarm clock
Does your watch tell the correct time ?

My watch is right
My watch is minutes fast
My watch is minutes slow

Tell me the exact time, please!
[igzek]

It is 11 o'clock sharp now

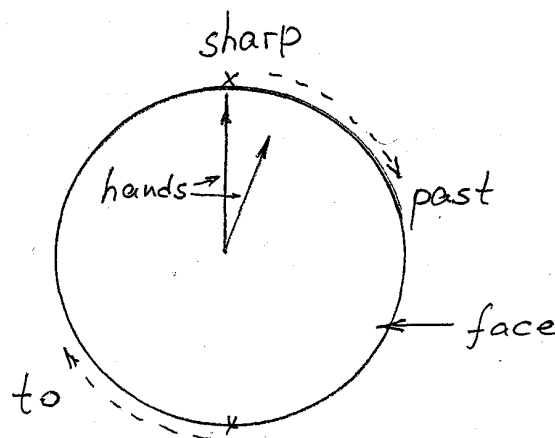
8¹⁰ it's 10 minutes past eight
it's eight and 10

9³⁰ it's 30 minutes past nine
it's nine and half

10⁴⁵ it's quarter to 11

It's about now
Is it really so late ?

It can't be so late



Ex. 9. Read and translate the following:

____ February; ____ Monday; ____ 11 o'clock; ____ night; ____ the daytime; ____ March; ____ an autumn day; ____ what time? late ____ the evening; ____ Friday; ____ the XVIII century; ____ June; ____ the afternoon; ____ 2 o'clock p.m.; ____ the 1st Sunday; ____ a fine September day; ____ Friday evening; ____ noon; (через) ____ a fortnight ; ____ the 2nd ____ December; ____ midnight; ____ sunny summer morning.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The Police Academy in New York.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.)

№ 4 Сабақ – 1 сағ.

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: Септеулік жалғаулар. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Fill in the necessary prepositions:

at on in for since during by until

- Jack has gone away. He'll be back *in* a week.
- We're having a party ____ Saturday. Can you come?
- I've got an interview next week. It's ____ 9.30 ____ Tuesday morning.
- Sue isn't usually here ____ weekends. She goes away.
- The train service is very good. The trains are nearly always ____ time.
- It was a confusing situation. Many things were happening ____ the same time.
- I couldn't decide whether or not to buy the sweater. ____ the end I decided not to.
- The road is busy all the time, even ____ night.
- I was woken up by a loud noise ____ the night.
- I saw Helen ____ Friday but I haven't seen her ____ then.
- Brian has been doing the same job ____ five years.
- Ann's birthday is ____ the end of March. I'm not sure exactly which day it is.
- We've got some friends staying with us ____ the moment. They're staying ____ Friday.
- If you are interested in applying the job, your application must be received ____ Friday.

Complete the sentences with the necessary prepositions:

- I'd love to be able to visit every country ____ the world.
- "Have you read any books ____ Margaret White?" "No, I've never heard of her."
- "Is there a bank near here?" "Yes, there's one ____ the end of this road."
- Tim is away at the moment. He's ____ holiday.
- You've got a dirty mark ____ your cheek. Have a look ____ the mirror.
- We went ____ a party ____ Linda's house on Saturday.
- Bombay is ____ the west coast of India.
- Look at the leaves ____ the tree. They're a beautiful colour.
- "Have you ever been ____ Tokyo?" "No, I've never been ____ Japan."
- Mozart died ____ Vienna in 1791 ____ the age of 35.
- "Are you ____ this photograph?" "Yes, that's me, ____ the left."
- We went ____ the theatre last night. We had seats ____ the front row.
- "Where's the light switch?" "It's ____ the wall ____ the door."
- What time did you arrive ____ the party?
- I couldn't decide what to eat. There was nothing ____ the menu that I liked.
- We live ____ a tower block. Our flat is ____ the fifteenth floor.
- "What did you think of the film?" "Some parts were a bit stupid but ____ the whole I enjoyed it."
- When you paid the hotel bill, did you pay ____ cash or ____ credit card?
- "How did you get here? ____ the bus?" "No, ____ car."

- t. A “I wonder what’s _____ television this evening. Have you got a newspaper?”
 B “Yes, the TV programmes are _____ the back page.”

2. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс*

Match each word on the left below with the correct explanation on the right.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. politician | a) top diplomat representing his/her country abroad |
| 2. cabinet | b) government of, by and for people |
| 3. president | c) a political area whose inhabitants are represented by one MP |
| 4. mayor | d) to choose in a formal way, e.g. by making a ballot paper |
| 5. ambassador | e) the head of state in many modern states |
| 6. embassy | f) freedom from outside control; self-governing |
| 7. ministry | g) a state ruled by a king or queen |
| 8. constituency | h) head of town or city council |
| 9. candidate | i) a direct vote by the population on some important public issue |
| 10. monarchy | j) the building where an ambassador and his/her staff are based |
| 11. democracy | k) someone for whom politics is a career |
| 12. referendum | l) to choose someone or something by vote |
| 13. vote | m) someone who stands on an election |
| 14. elect | n) a committee of the most important ministers in the government |
| 15. independence | o) a department of state headed by a minister |

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма:*

Fill in the necessary prepositions:

- a. I lived in Paris _____ five years, _____ 1970 _____ 1975.
 b. Beethoven began his musical education _____ the age of five.
 c. We never see our cat. _____ the day it sleeps, and it goes out _____ night.
 d. I don’t usually go out _____ the evening, except _____ Monday evening, when I go to play snooker.
 e. Generations of my family have lived in the same house _____ 1800.
 f. A How long are you staying here? B _____ the end of the month. Then I have to go home.
 g. I mustn’t forget my library books. I must take them back _____ the 24th.
 h. I’m just going out to get a newspaper. If anyone rings, tell them I’ll be back _____ a few minutes.
 i. Are you going away _____ Easter, or are you staying at home?
 j. I met my husband in Wales. _____ the time, I was working in a travel agent’s.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The Police Academy in New York.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№7 Тақырып. The United States of America – 4 сағат.

№1 Сабақ. – 1 сағ.

1. Фонетика: Reading word combinations.

Letters	Reading	Examples
sh	[ʃ]	she
ch	[tʃ]	chess
tch	[tʃ]	match

ck	[k]	black
th	[θ]	thick, myth
	[ð]	this, bathe
wh	[w]	what
	[h]	who
qu	[kw]	question
ng	[ŋ]	long
nk	[ŋk]	thank
wr	[r]	write

Ex. 1. Read the words:

chess, much, such, chest, machine, technique, technology, match, catch, photo, phone, phrase, thin, thick, faith, this, that, those, father, white, when, while, who, whose, whole, sing, song, long, tank, thank, think, cheek, black, stick, write, wrong, wrap, know, knife, knee,

Ex. 2. Read the words, paying attention to letter combinations:

a) she, dish, shut, shelter, shelf, sheep, shave, shine, shell, fish, sheet, shape, catch, chest, match, such, chin, chain, child, much, black, lack, luck, thick, lock, check, thick, thin, faith, thing, think, they, these, that, those, father, mother, with, phone, photo, phase, phrase, sphere, when, where, what, why, which, who, whole, whose, whom, singer, long, thing, song, bring, finger, bank, tank, sink, link, drink, written, write, wrist, wrote, wrap, know, knew, knight, known

b) three, when, catch, faith, whose, why, with, those, luck, think, such, lack, link, wrote, whole, wrap, they, much, shut, phase, shape, thing, when, know, where, knew, shy, knife, shame, long, whose, photo, sphere.

2. Сөз туындайтын жұрнақтар: зат есімнің жұрнақтары **ance** – су, Сын есімнің жұрнақтары – **ful**.

Ex. 3. Translate the following:

preference, resemblance, resistance, patience, innocence, difference, independence, influence.

Ex. 4. Form the nouns with suffix -cy.

sufficient, frequent, efficient, extravagant, agent, aristocrat, advocate.

Ex. 6. Answer the questions:

1. Do you find physical exercises useful?
2. Does your father (mother) look youthful?
3. What thoughtful persons do you know?
4. Is the room you live in cheerful?
5. What sort of activities are wasteful?

3. Грамматика: Сөздердің сөйлемдегі орналасу тәртібі. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Is the word order right or wrong? Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 Everybody enjoyed the party very much. _____
- 2 Ben walks every morning to work. _____
- 3 Joe doesn't like very much football. _____
- 4 I drink three or four cups of coffee every morning. _____
- 5 I ate quickly my breakfast and went out. _____
- 6 Are you going to invite to the party a lot of people? _____
- 7 I phoned Tom immediately after hearing the news. _____
- 8 Did you go late to bed last night? _____

9 Did you learn a lot of things at school today? _____

10 I met on my way home a friend of mine. _____

Put the parts of the sentence in the correct order.

1 (the party / very much / everybody enjoyed) Everybody enjoyed the party very much .

2 (we won / easily / the game) _____.

3 (quietly / the door / I closed) _____ .

4 (Tanya / quite well / speaks / German) _____.

5 (Sam / all the time / TV / watches) _____.

6 (again / please don't ask / that question) _____.

7 (football / every weekend / does Kevin play?) _____.

8 (some money / I borrowed / from a friend of mine) _____.

4. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: «United States of America»

and translate the text:

United States of America (part I)

The United States of America is situated in the southern half of North America. It occupies a favorable geographical position being washed by two oceans and having various climate zones.

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

The area of the USA is much larger than that of Western Europe. Today the USA covers an area of 9,4 million sq. km.

The USA is a federation of 50 states. The population grew from 4 million (1799) to 235 million inhabitants now (1990).

Stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean the USA borders upon Canada in the North and upon Mexico in the South.

The biggest river in the United States is the Mississippi. The largest lakes are the Great Lakes, five in number. The highest mountain chains are the Appalachian Mountains in the East and Cordillera Mountains in the West.

On the whole the USA has a continental climate. It is at the same time one of the hottest and one of the coldest countries; one of the wettest and one of the driest.

The US is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country.

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

5. Дербес орындауға берілетін тапсырма: Make up a dialogue. Америка құрама штаттарының қалалары, тарихы мен оның көрнекті жерлері.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The United States of America.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.)

№ 2 Сабақ. – 1 саз.

1. Грамматика: Жіктеу есімдігі.

We use **'s** (*apostrophe* + s) mostly for people or animals:

- **Tom's** computer isn't working. (*not* the computer of Tom)

- How old are **Chris's** children? (*not* the children of Chris)

- What's (=What is) your **sister's** name?

- What's **Tom's** sister's name?
- Be careful. Don't step on the **cat's** tail.

You can use **-s** without a noun after it:

- This isn't my book. It's my **sister's**. (=my sister's book)

We use **-s** with a noun (**Tom/friend/teacher** etc.). We do not use **-s** with a long group of words.

So we say:

your **friend's** name

but **the name of the woman sitting by the door**

Note that we say a **woman's** hat(= a hat for a woman), a **boy's** name (=a name for a boy), a bird's egg (= an egg laid by a bird) etc.

With a *singular* noun we use **-s**:

my **sister's** room (=her room- one sister) Mr. **Carter's** house(= **his** house)

With a *plural* noun (sisters, friends etc.) we put an apostrophe (') at the end of the word:

my **sisters'** room (= their room - *two or more* sisters)

the **Carters'** house(= their house- Mr and Mrs Carter)

If a plural noun does not end in **-s** (for example **men/women/children/people**) we use **-s**:

the **men's** changing room a children's book(= a book for children)

You can use **-s** after more than one noun:

Jack and Karen's wedding

Mr and Mrs Carter's house

2. Бекіту жаттыгуларын орындау:

Ex 8. Read and translate the following:

a) my friend's family; this student's text-book; those judges' cases; our friend's flat; my son's room;

b) your friends' city; my parents' street; our teachers' room; these boys' words; bis sisters' books; those women's money;

c) this student's family; our teacher's words; my friends' text books; our students' books; that boy's table; those men's knives; this man's wife; my elder brother's children; this girl's teeth; these students' teacher; these people's life; our parents' work.

In some of these sentences, it would be more natural to use **-s or **'**. Change the underlined**

parts where necessary.

1 Who is the owner of this restaurant? Ok

2 How old are the children of Chris? Chris's children

3 Is this the umbrella of your friend?

4 Write your name at the top of the page.

5 I've never met the daughter of Charles.

6 Have you met the son of Helen and Dan?

7 We don't know the cause of the problem.

8 Do we still have the newspaper of last Monday?

9 I don't know the words of this song.

10 What is the cost of a new computer?

11 The friends of your children are here.

12 The garden of our neighbours is very nice.

13 I work on the ground floor of the building.

14 The hair of David is very long.

15 I couldn't go to the party of Katherine.

16 Do you know the number of the man I need to speak to?

17 Have you seen the car of the parents of Mike?

18 What's the meaning of this expression?

19 Do you agree with the economic policy of the government?

3. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс:*

Read and translate the text

United States of America (part II)

The capital of the USA is the city of Washington situated in the District of Columbia. The population of Washington, D.C., is about 750 000 (1990) and together with the suburbs (metropolitan area) its population is about 3 million. Washington is like no other city of the USA. You know that the flag of the USA, the "stars and stripes" has 50 stars on a blue background. Each of these stars represents one of the fifty states. But the city of Washington is not in any of those states. It belongs to all of them. Washington is the seat of government of the nation. The White House, where the US President live and works, the Capitol, the home of the US Congress, and the Supreme Court are all in Washington, D.C. New York is a center of finance, of shipping, of fun; New Orleans deals in cotton; Chicago will sell you wheat and cattle.

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

Baseball is the most popular sport in the United States. Football is the most popular sport in the fall. It is still played by almost every college and university in the country. There are professional football teams in all major cities of the United States. Basketball is the winter sport in American schools and colleges. Other spectator sports include wrestling, boxing, and horse racing. Americans like both to engage in sports and to watch games being played. They are also fond of reading and talking about sports. Usually, several pages of the daily paper are devoted to discussing sports events, and games are carried on television and radio.

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

There is no official list of national holidays because the establishment of holidays is within the province of the individual states.

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: To write a composition.*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The United States of America.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 3 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. *Грамматика: Сөздердің сөйлемдегі орналасу тәртібі. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Are the underlined words in the right position or not? Correct the sentences where necessary.

1 Helen drives always to work. Helen always drives to work.

2 I cleaned the house and also cooked the dinner. OK

3 I have usually a shower in the morning. _____

4 We soon found the solution to the problem. _____

5 Steve gets hardly ever angry. _____

6 I did some shopping and I went also to the bank. _____

7 Jane has always to hurry in the morning. _____

8 I never have worked in a factory. _____

9 I never have enough time. I always am busy. _____

Rewrite the sentences, include the word in brackets.

- 1 Clare doesn't eat meat. (often) _____
- 2 Katherine is very generous. (always) _____
- 3 I don't have to work on Saturdays. (usually) _____
- 4 Do you watch TV in the evenings? (always) _____
- 5 Martin is learning Spanish and he is learning Japanese. (also)
Martin is learning Spanish and he _____
- 6 a We were on holiday in Spain. (all) _____
b We were staying at the same hotel. (all) _____
c We enjoyed ourselves. (all) _____
- 7 a The new hotel is very expensive. (probably) _____
b It costs a lot to stay there. (probably) _____
- 8 a I can help you. (probably) _____
b I can't help you. (probably) _____

2. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: «United States of America»*

Read and translate the text:

General Information and Geography of the United States of America

The USA is the most powerful and the most advanced capitalist country. It leads the world in industrial and agricultural production. The total area of the USA is over 9 million square km. The population of the country is about 270 million people. The capital is Washington, D.C. The country's motto is "In God we Trust".

Type of the state: federal republic;

Administrative divisions: 50 states and 1 district;

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 July (1776)

Head of the state: President

Political Parties: 2 major national parties – Republican (its symbol is an elephant) and Democratic (its symbol is a donkey)

Flag: Stars and Stripes; Stars are for the 50 states of the United States; Stripes are for 13 colonies (the first 13 states) which declared independence from Great Britain on July 4, 1776

Largest city: New York (over 18 million people)

Smallest state: Rhode Island (3.100 sq km)

Longest river: the Mississippi (3.959 km)

Highest point: Mount McKinley, Alaska (6.198 m)

Climate: mostly temperate, but varies from tropical (Hawaii) to arctic (Alaska);

Constitution: 17 September 1787, effective 4 June 1789 in Philadelphia

Location of the USA

The USA (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) is situated in the central part of the North American continent. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west, from Canada in the north to Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico in the south, and the Gulf of California in the south-west. The USA is extremely large country. In size, the United States ranks fourth among the nations after Russia, Canada, and China.

The continental part of the USA consists of four physical geographical parts: 2 highland and 2 lowland regions. The highland regions are the Appalachian Mountains in the east, and the Cordillera and the Rocky Mountains in the west. Within the Rockies there are many national parks where trees, plants, animals and birds are protected. The Appalachian Mountains are very old. The valleys between them are rich in coal, natural gas, oil and other natural resources.

Between the Rocky and the Appalachian Mountains there are the central lowlands, called the prairie, and the eastern lowlands, called the Mississippi Valley.

Part of the boundary between the United States of America and Canada is formed by four of the five Great Lakes. The largest of them is Lake Superior. The other ones are Lake Michigan, Lake

Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. Only Lake Michigan is entirely situated on the territory of the USA. They are all joined together by short rivers and canals. From Lake Erie the Niagara River rushes over the famous Niagara Falls into Lake Ontario out of which flows the St. Lawrence River joining them with the Atlantic Ocean. In the west of the USA in the state of Utah there is another lake called the Great Salt Lake.

The main rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, flowing south to the Gulf of Mexico (it is the second largest river in the world after the Nile); the Missouri, flowing into the Mississippi; the Rio Grande, flowing along the boundary between Texas and Mexico into the Gulf of Mexico; the Yukon, flowing north-west and then south-west from Canada through Alaska to the Bering Sea; the Colorado, flowing into the Gulf of California; the Columbia, flowing into the Pacific Ocean, and the St. Lawrence River and the Hudson River, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

Alaska is America's largest state, but very few people live there. The capital of Alaska is Juneau. Central Alaska lies between the Brooks Range and the Alaska Range, where Mt. McKinley rises - the highest peak in North America.

Activity: Working in pairs answer the questions:

1. Where is the USA situated?
2. What washes the USA in the east, in the west and in the south?
3. What place does the USA rank among the nations?
4. What are the highland regions of the USA?
5. Which is the highest peak in the USA?
6. How many of 5 Great Lakes are there on the US territory entirely?
7. How are all the lakes joined together?
8. Where do the rivers flow into?

3. Дербес орындауға берілетін тапсырма:

TEST 1

True / false statements

1. The USA is the fourth largest country in the world.
2. The USA's population is 28.9 mln. people.
3. The USA's area is over 9 mln. square km.
4. The largest state of the USA is Texas.
5. The longest river in the USA is the Missouri.
6. The river Yukon flows into the Bering Strait.
7. The only of the Great Lakes which lies entirely on the territory of the USA is Lake Michigan.
8. The Great Salt Lake is situated in the state of Utah.
9. Two of the states of the USA separated from the others are Alaska and Ohio.
10. The smallest state in the USA is Rhode Island.

TEST 2

Working in pairs match the words from column 'A' with the definitions from column 'B'. Check each other.

A		B	
1.	Mt. McKinley	a.	the 49 th state of the USA
2.	the Colorado	b.	the mountains in the west of the American continent
3.	the Missouri	c.	within them there are many national parks
4.	the Superior	d.	the oldest mountain range
5.	Juneau	e.	the largest lake in North America
6.	St. Lawrence	f.	one of the Great Lakes which is entirely on the territory of the

River	US.
7. the Cordillera	g. the river which joins the Great Lakes with the Atlantic
8. the Appalachian	h. one of the great tributaries of the Mississippi
9. the Niagara	i. the river flowing from Canada through Alaska
10. the Yukon	j. the river flowing to the Gulf of California
11. the Rockies	k. the river flowing to the Pacific Ocean
12. the Columbia	l. the river between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie
13. Alaska	m. the capital of the state Alaska
14. the Michigan	n. the highest peak of North America

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The United States of America.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 4 Сабақ. – 1 сағ.

1. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets in the correct order.

1. I can never remember (remember / I / never / can) her name.
- 2 _____ (take / I / usually) sugar in coffee.
- 3 _____ (am / usually / I) hungry when I get home from work.
- 4 Mark and Amy _____ (both / were / born) in Manchester.
- 5 Lisa is a good pianist. _____ (sing / she / also / can) very well.
- 6 Our cat _____ (usually / sleeps) under the bed.
- 7 They live in the same building as me, but _____ (never / I / have / spoken) to them.
- 8 This shop is always very busy. _____ (have / you / always / to wait) a long time to be served.
- 9 My eyesight isn't very good. _____ (I / read / can / only) with glasses.
- 10 (all / were / we) tired, so _____ (all / we / fell) asleep.
- 11 A: Are you tired?
B: Yes, _____ (am / I / always) at this time of day.
- 12 _____ (I / probably / leaving / will / be) early tomorrow.
- 13 I'm afraid _____ (probably / I / be / won't) able to come to the party.
- 14 Helen is away a lot _____ (is / hardly ever / she) at home.
- 15 _____ (we / still / are / living) in the same place. We haven't moved.
- 16 If we hadn't taken the same train, _____ (never / met / we / would / have) each other.
- 17 Tanya _____ (says / always) that she'll phone me, but _____ (does / she / never).

2. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс

What words are missed? Complete the text with these words. Some of them can be used twice.

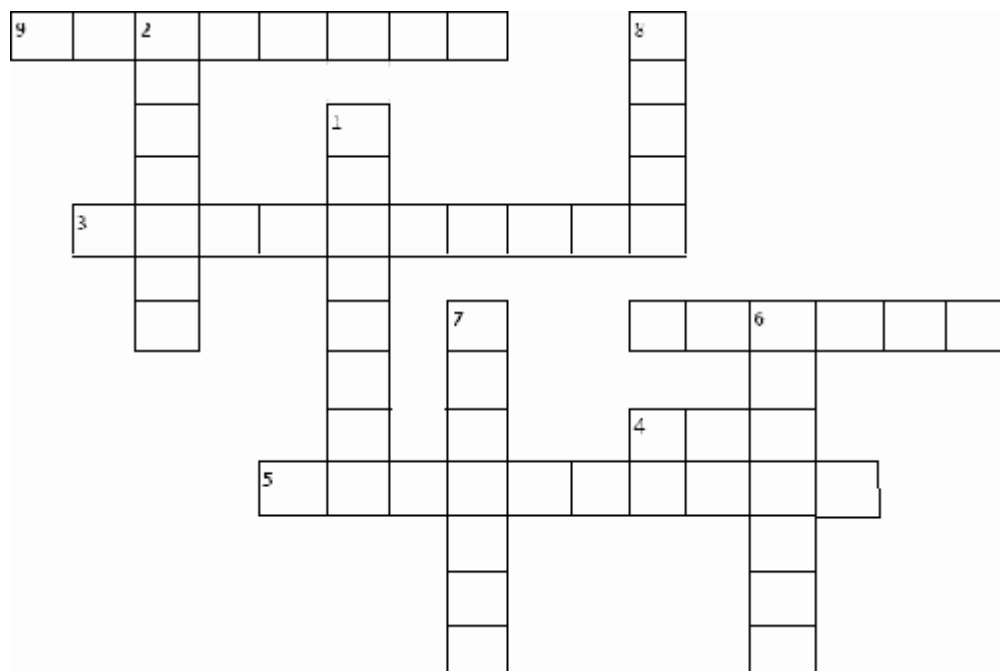
USA; state; one; Northern; Mexico; North; regions; Cordillera; short rivers; canals; west; Salt; Pacific; Washington; fifty; Rocky Mountains; Michigan; Canada; Hudson; Appalachian Mountains; Mississippi;

The (1) ___ is the most powerful and the most advanced capitalist country. The capital is (2) _____. The USA is a federal (3) _____. It consists of (4) ___ states and (5) ___ district. The USA is situated in the (6) _____ part of the (7) _____ American continent. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the (8) _____ Ocean in the west, from (9) _____ in the north to (10) _____ in the south. The USA is the largest country in (11) _____ America. The continental part of the USA consists of two highland and two lowland (12) _____. The highland regions are the (13) _____ in the east, and the (14) _____ and the (15) _____ in the west. The 5 Great Lakes, between the USA and (16) _____, include Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. Only Lake (17) _____ is entirely situated on the territory of the USA. They are all joined together by (18) _____ and (19) _____. In the (20) _____ of the USA there is another lake called the Great (21) _____ Lake. The main rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, flowing south to the Gulf of (22)_____, the Missouri, flowing into the (23)_____; the Colorado, flowing into the Gulf of California; the Columbia, flowing into the (24)_____ Ocean, the St. Lawrence River and the (25) _____River, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма:

Crossword.

1. Washington D. C. is situated in....
2. The first Native Americans were called...
3. Pilgrims' ship was called ...
4. The Declaration of Independence was written on...
5. In what state is Hollywood situated?
6. The ocean which the USA is washed by on the east is...
7. The ocean which the USA is washed by on the west is...
8. The biggest state of the USA is...
9. Grand Canyon is situated in...
10. What do the stars symbolize on the US flag?



Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The United States of America.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике

№ 1 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. *Емістік жұрнақтары: – Sy, ate, en*

Ex. 1. Paraphrase the following word combinations with the help of suffixes: us-, ing -ify:

make or become more intense; arrange in classes; make simple; make pure; unite (form into one).

Ex. 2. Give antonyms:

complicate	purify
pollute	horrify
separate	simplify
please	nullify
establish	unify

Ex. 3. Translate the following:

darken, broaden, tighten, sweeten, deepen, strengthen, threaten, sharpen, blacken, redden.

Ex. 4. Answer the questions:

1. When do the days begin to lengthen?
2. What did the fascists threaten to do?
3. What heightens your interest in your studies?
4. What can you do to brighten the classroom?
5. What strengthens the world peace?

2. *Грамматикалық тақырыппен жұмыс жасау*

Have and have got (= for possession, relationships, illnesses etc.)

You can use **have** or **have got**. There is no difference in meaning:

They **have** a new car. *or* They've **got** a new car.

Lisa **has** two brothers. *or* Lisa's **got** two brothers.

I **have** a headache. *or* I've **got** a headache.

Our house **has** a small garden. *or* Our house **has got** a small garden.

He **has** a few problems. *or* He's **got** a few problems.

With these meanings (possession etc.), you cannot use continuous forms (am having etc.):

We're enjoying our holiday. We **have** / We've **got** a nice room in the hotel. (*not* We're having a nice room)

For the past we use had (without got):

Lisa **had** long hair when she was a child. (*not* Lisa had got)

Write negative sentences with have. Some are present and some are past.

1 I can't get into the house. (a key) I haven't got a key

2 I couldn't read the letter. (my glasses) I didn't have my glasses

3 I can't get onto the roof. (a ladder) I _____

4 We couldn't visit the museum. (enough time) We _____

5 He couldn't find his way to our house. (a map) _____

6 She can't pay her bills. (any money) _____

7 I can't go swimming today. (enough energy) _____

8 They couldn't take any pictures. (a camera) _____

Complete the sentences. Use an expression from the List with have in the correct form.

have a baby have a look have a break have lunch
have a chat have a party have trouble have a nice time

1 I don't eat much during the day. I never have lunch

2 David starts work at 8 o'clock and _____ at 10.30.

3 We _____ last week. It was great - we invited lots of people.

4 Excuse me, can I _____ at your newspaper, please?

5 Jim is away on holiday at the moment. I hope he _____ .

6 I met Ann in the supermarket yesterday. We stopped and _____.

7 A: _____ finding the book you wanted?

B: No, I found it OK.

8 Suzanne _____ a few weeks ago. It's her second child.

9 A: Why didn't you answer the phone?

B: I _____

10 *You meet your friend Sally at the airport. She has just arrived. You say:*

Hi, Sally. How are you? _____?

3. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: « The US Government ».*

Read and translate the text:

US GOVERNMENT

By the Constitution of 1787 (and the amendments to it) the government of the USA is composed of three branches: the executive one, the legislative one, and the judicial one.

The highest executive power in the United States is vested in the President of the United States, who is elected for a term of 4 years by electors of each state. The Presidential election is held every four year in November. The President of the USA must be a native-born citizen, resident in the country for 14 years and at least 35 years old.

The President is to carry out the programs of the Government, to recommend much of the legislation to the Congress. he is to appoint Federal Judges, ambassadors to other countries and heads of various government departments, called secretaries.

The legislative power belongs to the Congress of the United States consisting of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of two members from each state elected for a term of 6 years, one third being elected every two years. The number of representatives from each state to the House of Representatives depends on the number of people in each particular state.

In order to become a law all bills and resolutions must pass both the Houses and must be signed by the President.

An important role in the American legislation is played by so-called "lobbyists", They are often more influential than Congressmen themselves.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the United States and the head of the judicial branch of power. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the USA and a number of Associate Justices.

The United States is divided into 11 judicial circuits, each one being served with a Federal Court of Appeals. there are about 90 district courts in different parts of the United States. The district courts are the lowest ones in the Federal court system. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by these courts.

Each state has a constitution similar to the Constitution of the entire nation and all the power in each state is divided into executive, legislative and judicial. The head of each state is the governor of the state.

Each state has each own system of courts similar to that of the Federal courts.

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма:*

Are the underlined verbs OK? Change them where necessary.

- 1 Is there anything you want to ask? Do you have any questions? Ok.
- 2 Lisa had got long hair when she was a child. Lisa had long hair.
- 3 Tom couldn't contact us because he hadn't our number. _____
- 4 'Are you feeling OK?' 'No, I'm having a toothache.' _____
- 5 Are you enjoying yourself? Are you having a good time? _____
- 6 It started to rain. I got wet because I hadn't an umbrella. _____
- 7 Will can't drive. He doesn't have a driving license. _____
- 8 Did your trip go OK? Had you any problems? _____
- 9 My friend called me when I was having breakfast. _____

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The US Government

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 2 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. Грамматикалық тақырыппен жұмыс жасау

Put in a/an or the.

- 1 This morning I bought a newspaper and _____ magazine . _____ newspaper is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put _____ magazine.
- 2 I saw _____ accident this morning. _____ car crashed into _____ tree. _____ driver of _____ car wasn't hurt, but _____ car was badly damaged.
- 3 There are two cars parked outside: _____ blue one and _____ grey one. _____ blue one belongs to my neighbors; I don't know who _____ owner of _____ grey one is.
- 4 My friends live in _____ old house in _____ small village. There is _____ beautiful garden behind _____ house. I would like to have _____ garden like that.

Put in a/an or the.

1. a This house is very nice. Has it got _____ garden?
b It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in _____ garden.
c I like living in this house, but it's a shame that _____ garden is so small.
- 2 a Can you recommend _____ good restaurant?
b We had dinner in _____ very nice restaurant.
c We had dinner in _____ best restaurant in town.
- 3 a She has _____ French name, but in fact she's English, not French.
b What's _____ name of that man we met yesterday?
c We stayed at a very nice hotel- I can't remember _____ name now.
- 4 a There isn't _____ airport near where I live. _____ nearest airport is 70 miles away.
b Our flight was delayed. We had to wait at _____ airport for three hours.
c Excuse me, please. Can you tell me how to get to _____ airport?
- 5 a 'Are you going away next week?' 'No, _____ week after next.'
b I'm going away for _____ week in September.
c Gary has a part-time job. He works three mornings _____ week.

Put in a/an or the where necessary.

- 1 Would you like apple? Would you like an apple?
- 2 How often do you go to dentist? _____
- 3 Could you dose door, please? _____
- 4 I'm sorry. I didn't mean to do that. It was mistake. _____
- 5 Excuse me, where is bus station, please? _____

- 6 I have problem. Can you help me? _____
 7 I'm just going to post office. I won't be long. _____
 8 There were no chairs, so we sat on floor. _____
 9 Have you finished with book I lent you? _____
 10 My sister has just got job in bank in Zurich. _____
 11 We live in small apartment in city centre. _____
 12 There's supermarket at end of street I live in. _____

2. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: « *The US Government* ».

Ex. 6. Read and translate the following word combinations:

an amendment; a government; a branch; executive; legislative; judicial; presidential; to be held; a resident; to carry out; to appoint; an ambassador; to be composed of; representatives; particular; to sign; to pass; to try; similar; entire; a governor

Ex. 7. Read and learn by heart:

by the Constitution of 1787 and the amendments to it; the executive, legislative and judicial branches of power; the Congress of the United States; the Senate and the House of representatives; for a term of 4 years; the number of representatives from each state; to depend on the number of people in each particular state; in order to become a law; to pass both the Houses; the executive power in the United State is vested in the President; the presidential election; to carry out the programmes of the Government; to appoint Federal Judges; ambassadors to other countries' to be influential; chief Justice of the USA; Associate Justices; to try criminal and civil cases; the governor of the state

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма:

Answer these questions about yourself. Where possible, use once a week / three times a day etc..

- 1 How often do you go to the cinema? Three or four times a year.
 2 How often do you go to the cinema? _____
 3 How often do you go away on holiday? _____
 4 What's the usual speed limit in towns in your country? _____
 5 How much sleep do you need? _____
 6 How often do you go out in the evening? _____
 7 How much television do you watch (on average)? _____
 8 How much does it cost to rent a small car in your country? _____

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The US Government

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 3 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. Грамматикалық тақырыппен жұмыс жасау

The reflexive pronouns are:

singular: myself yourself (*one person*) himself/herself/itself
plural: ourselves yourselves (*more than one person*) themselves

I don't want you to pay for me. I'll pay for **myself**. (*not I'll pay for me*)

Amy had a great holiday. **She** really enjoyed **herself**.

Do **you** talk to **yourself** sometimes? (*said to one person*)

If **you** want more to eat, help **yourselves**. (*said to more than one person*)

Compare:

It's not our fault. **You** can't blame **us**.

It's our own fault. **We** should blame **ourselves**.

We do not use **myself** etc. after **feel/relax/concentrate/meet**:

I **feel** nervous. I can't **relax**.

You must try and **concentrate**. (*not* concentrate yourself)

What time shall we **meet**? (*not* meet ourselves, *not* meet us)

We normally use **wash/ shave/ dress without myself** etc. :

He got up, **washed, shaved** and **dressed**. (*not* washed himself etc.)

You can also say **get dressed** (He **got dressed**).

Compare **-selves** and **each other**:

Kate and Joe stood in front of the mirror and looked at **themselves**. (= *Kate and Joe* looked at *Kate and Joe*)

Kate looked at Joe; Joe looked at Kate. They looked at **each other**.

You can use **one another** instead of **each other**:

How long have you and Ben known **each other**? *or* ... known **one another**?

Sue and Alice don't like **each other**. *or* ... don't like **one another**.

Do you and Sarah live near **each other**? *or* ... near **one another**?

We also use **myself/yourself** etc. in another way. For example:

Who repaired your bike for you? 'I repaired it **myself**.'

I **repaired it myself** =! repaired it, not anybody else. Here, **myself** is used to emphasize 'I' (= it makes it stronger). Some more examples:

I'm not going to do your work for you. **You** can do it **yourself**. (=you, not me)

Let's paint the house **ourselves**. It will be much cheaper.

The film itself wasn't very good, but I loved the music.

I don't think Lisa will get the job. **Lisa herself** doesn't think so. (*or* **lisa** doesn't think so **herself**).

Complete the sentences using myself/yourself etc.+ these verbs (in the correct form):

blame burn enjoy express hurt introduce put

1 Steve introduced himself to the other guests at the party.

2 Ben fell down some steps, but fortunately he didn't _____

3 It isn't Sue's fault. She really shouldn't _____

4 Please try and understand how I feel _____ in my position.

5 The children had a great time at the beach. They really _____ .

6 Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't _____ .

7 Sometimes I can't say exactly what I mean. I wish I could _____ better.

Put in myself/yourself/ourselves etc. or me/you/us etc.

1 Amy had a great holiday. She enjoyed herself .

2 It's not my fault. You can't blame _____ .

3 What I did was really bad. I'm ashamed of _____ .

4 We've got a problem. I hope you can help _____ .

5 'Can I take another biscuit?' 'Of course. Help _____ !'

6 You must meet Sarah. I'll introduce _____ to her.

7 Don't worry about us. We can take care of _____ .

8 Don't worry about the children. I'll take care of _____ .

9 I gave them a key to our house so that they could let _____ in.

Complete these sentences. Use myself/yourself etc. only where necessary. Use these verbs (in the correct form):

concentrate defend dry feel meet relax shave

- 1 Martin decided to grow a beard because he was fed up with shaving
- 2 I wasn't very well yesterday, but I _____ much better today.
- 3 I climbed out of the swimming pool and _____ with a towel.
- 4 I tried to study, but I couldn't _____.
- 5 If somebody attacks you, you need to be able to _____.
- 6 I'm going out with Chris this evening. We're _____ at 7.30.
- 7 You're always rushing around. Why don't you sit down and _____ ?

2. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: « The US Government ».*

Ex. 9. Answer the questions:

1. What branches is the government of the USA composed of?
 2. Who does the highest executive power in the United States belong to?
 3. What kind of person must the President of the USA be?
 4. What are some of the functions of the President?
 5. Who is the legislative power vested in?
 6. How many chambers does the Congress consist of?
 7. How many members are there in the senate? in the House of Representatives?
- What must all bills and resolutions pass in order to become a law?

Ex. 10. Tell about:

1. the executive branch of power in the USA;
2. the Congress of the USA;
3. the judiciary in the USA

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма:*

Complete the sentences with ourselves/themselves or each other.

- 1 How long have you and Ben known each other ?
- 2 If people work too hard, they can make _____ ill.
- 3 I need you and you need me. We need _____.
- 4 In Britain friends often give _____ presents at Christmas.
- 5 Some people are very selfish. They only think of _____.
- 6 Tracy and I don't see _____ very often these days.
- 7 We couldn't get back into the house. We had locked _____ out.
- 8 They've had an argument. They're not speaking to _____ at the moment.
- 9 We'd never met before, so we introduced _____ to _____.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The US Government

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№9 Тақырып. Great Britain — 4 сағат.

№ 1 Сабақ. – 1 сағ.

1. *Грамматикалық тақырып: There + to be құрылымының қолданылуы*

We use **there ...** when we talk about something for the first time, to say that it exists:

There's a new restaurant in Hill Street. (*not* A new restaurant is in Hill Street)

I'm sorry I'm late. **There was** a lot of traffic. (*not* It was a lot of traffic)

Things are more expensive now. **There has been** a big rise in the cost of living.

It = a specific thing, place, fact, situation etc. (but see also section C):

We went to the new restaurant. It's very good. (It =the restaurant)
I wasn't expecting them to come. It was a complete surprise. (It =that they came)
Compare **there** and **it**: = I don't like this town. There's nothing to do here. **It's** a boring place.
'There also means to/at/in that place':
When we got to the party, **there were** already a lot of people there (= at the party).

2. *Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Ex. 1. Translate the following:

There is no doubt about it.
There is no smoke without fire.
Where there is a will there is a way.
There are limits to human endurance.

Ex. 4. Make a question:

Model: There are 25 students in our group.

Are there 25 students in your group?

1. There are 14 doctors of law at our College.
3. There are nice pictures in this book.
4. There are no mistakes in my work.
2. There is a telephone in my flat.
5. There are two unknown words in this sentence.
6. There was an interesting article in this newspaper yesterday.
7. There were two Institutes in this city 10 years ago.
8. There will be 16 faculties at this new University.
9. There are many new words in this exercise.

Ex. 5. Complete the sentence:

Model: There is a lot of evidence that ... *proves this fact*

2. There was no threat that ...
3. There are a few witnesses who ...
4. There were a lot of people who ...
5. There are no people ...
6. There is no trace ...
7. There was a gun ...
8. There are a lot of counterfeit banknotes in circulation ...
9. There are no guards ...

3. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: « Great Britain»*

Read and translate the text:

Great Britain

I. The British Isles are formed of Great Britain, Ireland and a number of small islands situated to the west of the European continent. The total area is about 120.000 square miles. The United Kingdom is composed of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The east coast is washed by the North Sea and the west coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean. There are no high mountains in Great Britain. The highest mountains are the Snowdon (3000 ft.) and the Highlands. The biggest rivers are the Severn and the Thames joined by canals, so that it is possible to travel by water from one end of the country to the other.

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

The population of Great Britain is over 57 million people. About 20 per cent of the British

people live in rural areas, the others live in urban districts, i.e. towns and cities.

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

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

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

London, e.g., is an important centre of engineering and chemicals. It also comes first in Britain in clothing and food industry, and in film production. Scotland is Britain's largest shipbuilding centre.

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

Great Britain is famous for its writers and poets. Among them One can find Shakespeare, Defo, Dickens, Byron, Burns, Bernard Shaw, Aldridge, Pristly, Galsworthy and many others.

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

4. *Лексикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығулар:*

Ex. 11. Complete the sentences:

1. Great Britain is famous for...
2. London is rich in...
3. The main industrial centres are...
4. The most developed industries are...
5. Among the well-known English writers are...

Ex. 12. Translate the following:

Population, ancient, palace, unattractive, stretch, narrow, rich, the finest theatres, fascinating city, important, chiefly, remember, plenty of money, visitors.

5. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: Text «B»*

Stonehenge

The great stone monument of Stonehenge is the best known. It has stood on *Salisbury Plain* for about 4,000 years. No written records exist of its origin, and it has always been surrounded by mystery. There have been many different theories, but still nobody knows why it was built.

One theory is that it was a place from where stars and planets could be observed.

At one time people thought that Stonehenge was a *Druid temple*. *The Druids* were a Celtic religious group before the Norman Conquest. Some people believe that the Druids were a group of priests who practiced human sacrifice and cannibalism.

Besides the theories of scientists, there are local legends. One of them tells that Stonehenge was built by the devil in a single night.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: Great Britain

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№2 Сабақ. – 1 сағ.

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: **There + to be** құрылымының қолданылуы. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Ex. 6. Open the brackets:

1. There (is, are) a large table in my room.
2. There (is, are) three windows in my classroom.
3. There (is, are) a table and four chairs in my sister's room.
4. There (is, are) a blackboard, four tables and five chairs in our classroom.
5. There (is, are) two exercise-books and a text-book in my bag.
6. There (is, are) a school here.
7. There (is, are) very many children in the park.

Ex. 7. Answer the questions:

1. What is there on the table?
2. How many books are there on the table?
3. What kind of books are there on the table?
4. Is there a blackboard in your classroom?
5. Are there many chairs in this room?
6. Is there an institute in your town?
7. Are there many tables in your classroom?

2.. Лексикалық тақырып бойынша мәтінді оқу: *Buckingham Palace*

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The Palace

There are two addresses in London that the whole world knows. One is 10 Downing Street, where the Prime Minister lives. The other is Buckingham Palace. This famous palace, first built in 1703, is in the very centre of London.

It is two places, not one. It is a family house, where children play and grow up. It is also the place where presidents, kings, and politicians go to meet the Queen.

Buckingham Palace is like a small town, with a police station, two post offices, a hospital, a bar, two sports clubs, a disco, a cinema, and a swimming pool. There are 600 rooms and three miles of red carpet. Two men work full-time to look after the 300 clocks. About 700 people work in the Palace.

The Queen's Day

When the Queen gets up in the morning, seven people look after her. One starts her bath, one prepares her clothes, and one feeds the Royal dogs. She has eight or nine dogs, and they sleep in their own bedroom near the Queen's bedroom. Two people bring her breakfast. She has coffee, toast and eggs. Everyday for fifteen minutes the piper plays Scottish music outside her room and the Queen read the Times.

Every Tuesday evening, she meets the Prime minister. They talk about world news and have a drink., perhaps a gin and tonic or a whisky.

An Invitation to the Palace

When the Queen invites a lot of people for dinner, it takes three days to prepare the table and three days to do the washing-up. Everybody has five glasses: one for red wine, one for white wine, one for water, one for port and one for liqueur. During the first and second courses the Queen speaks to the person on her left and then she speaks to the person on her right for the rest of the meal. When the queen finishes her food, everybody finishes, and it is the time for the next course!

Задание 14. Ответьте на вопросы:

- Buckingham Palace is two places, not one. How?
- Why is it like a small town?
- Are there a lot of clocks?
- How many dogs does the queen have?
- What newspaper does she read?
- What sort of music does the piper play?
- Why do people have five glasses on the table?
- What happens when the queen finishes her food?

Задание 15. Выразите свое согласие или несогласие?

- The Palace is more than two hundred years old.
- It is famous because it is in the centre of London.
- The dogs sleep in the queen's bedroom.
- The Queen and the Prime Minister go out for a drink on Tuesday nights.

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма:

Text «C»

St. Paul's Cathedral

A twenty minutes walk from the Tower will take you to historic building - St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English churches. It was built by a famous English architect, Sir Christopher Wren (1632 - 1723). St. Paul's Cathedral with its huge dome and rows of columns is considered to be a fine specimen of Renaissance architecture. In one of its towers hangs one of the largest bells in the world, Great Paul, weighing about 17.5 tons. Nelson and other great men of England are buried in the Cathedral.

Text «D»

Houses of Parliament

The Houses of Parliament dates only from the 19th century. It contains the largest clock in the country and the famous bell Big Ben that strikes every quarter of an hour. The hour bell in the Clock Tower is named "Big Ben" after Sir Benjamin Hall, first commissioner of Works in 1859.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: Great Britain

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№ 3 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: **There + to be** құрылымының қолданылуы Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Put in there is/was or it is/was. Some sentences are questions (is there ... ? I is it ... ? etc.) and some are negative (isn't/wasn't).

- 1 The journey took a long time. There was a lot of traffic.
- 2 What's this restaurant look like? Is it good?
- 3 _____ something wrong with the computer. Can you check it for me?
- 4 I wanted to visit the museum, but _____ enough time.
- 5 'What's that building? _____ a hotel?' 'No, _____ a theatre.'
- 6 How do we get across the river? _____ a bridge?
- 7 A few days ago _____ a big storm, which caused a lot of damage.
- 8 I can't find my phone. _____ in my bag- I just looked.

- 9 it's often cold here, but _____ much snow.
 10 'How was your trip?' _____ a disaster. Everything went wrong.'
 11 _____ anything on television, so I turned it off.
 12 '_____ a bookshop near here?' 'Yes, _____ one in Hudson Street.'
 13 When we got to the cinema, _____ a queue outside. _____ a very long queue, so we decided not to wait.
 14 I couldn't see anything. _____ completely dark.
 15 _____ difficult to get a job right now. _____ a lot of unemployment.

2. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: « Great Britain»*

Ex. 16 Read the dialogue:

- I live in London. And where do you live?
 — I live in London too, but I came here two years ago from Edinburg.
 — And is Edinburg as large as London?
 — Oh, no, it's much smaller but it's the capital of Scotland.
 — So Edinburg is the largest city in Scotland, isn't it?
 — I'm afraid not. Edinburg is no longer the largest city. The largest now is Glasgow with the population of over one million people.
 — And is Scotland a beautiful country?
 — Sure it is. If you go there, you'll enjoy it.
 — I'd love to. Scotland has a mild climate, doesn't it?
 — Not quite so. The climate isn't so mild as in England because the country is situated in the north of the island.
 — And, by the way, are there any mountains and rivers?
 — Yes, the rivers are not very long but they are beautiful. And we have mountains, the Highlands. They are often visited by tourists.
 — Oh, I am fond of mountains. Last year I went to Wales for my holidays. Perhaps, I'll go to Scotland next time.
 — Well, I'm sure you'll like it. Come in August. It's the best month in our country.
 — If I have my holidays in August, I'll go to Scotland by all means. And is Edinburg a modern city?
 — On the contrary. It's a very old city with many historical and architectural monuments. It's full of sights and is famous for its University.

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: Make up a dialogue:*

- Great Britain;
- Buckingham Palace;
- Sightseeing in Great Britain

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: Great Britain

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№4 Сабақ. – 1 сағ.

1. *Грамматикалық тақырып: There + to be құрылымының қолданылуы Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Read the first sentence and then write a sentence beginning There

- 1 The roads were busy yesterday. There was a lot of traffic.
 2 This soup is very salty. There _____ in the soup.

- 3 The box was empty. _____ in the box.
- 4 The film is very violent. _____.
- 5 The shopping mall was crowded. _____.
- 6 I like this town- it's lively. _____ .

Are these sentences right or wrong? Change it to there where necessary.

- 1 They live on a busy road. It must be a lot of noise. There must be a lot of noise
 - 2 It's a long way from my house to the nearest shop. _____
 - 3 After the lecture it will be an opportunity to ask questions. _____
 - 4 I like where I live, but it would be nicer to live by the sea. _____
 - 5 Why was she so unfriendly? It must have been a reason. _____
 - 6 It's three years since I last went to the theatre. _____
 - 7 A: Where can we park the car?
B: Don't worry. It's sure to be a car park somewhere. _____
 - 8 It was Ken's birthday yesterday. We had a party. _____
 - 9 The situation is still the same. It has been no change. _____
 - 10 It used to be a church here, but it was knocked down. _____
 - 11 I was told that it would be somebody to meet me at the station, but it wasn't anybody.
-
- 12 I don't know who'll win, but it's sure to be a good game. _____

2. *Лексикалық тақырып бойынша мәтінді оқу:*

London

London is a very ancient city. It stretches for nearly thirty miles from north to south and for nearly thirty miles from east to west. This is the area known as "Greater London", with a population of about ten million. There are four parts in London: the City, the West End, the East End and the Port. The oldest part is the City with its narrow streets. It is the business and the financial centre of the whole country. A lot of banks and offices are situated here.

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

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

London is one of the most fascinating cities of the world.

Some visitors will best remember its beautiful buildings, palaces, historic monuments and parks. Visitors with plenty of money to spend and who come chiefly for enjoyment are likely to pass most of their time in the west End with its fine shops, restaurants, dances and social life.

Complete the sentences:

- London is ...
- The City is the oldest part and many...
- The West End is...
- The east End and the Port...
- Visitors with plenty of money...

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: Divide the following into two columns: A) UK, B) Kazakhstan.*

1. Astana; 2. The Golden man; 3. Queen; 4. Manchester; 5. Stonehenge; 6. democratic republic; 7. island; 8. Highlands; 9. thick fog; 10. constitutional monarchy; 11. Continental hotel; 12. The Union jack; 13. Conservative Party; 14. House of Lords; 15. Upper and Lower Chamber.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: Great Britain

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№10 Тақырып. The British Parliament. — 3 сағат.

№ 1 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. Грамматика: Сын есім. Сын есімнің салыстырмалы шырайлары.

Common comparative and superlative forms:

We use the **comparative** when comparing one person or thing with another.

We use the **superlative** when comparing one person or thing with more than one.

ADJECTIVES		COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
One syllable and some two syllable words ending in -y, -er, -ow, -le	hot	hotter	hottest
	large	larger	largest
	narrow	narrower	narrowest
	simple	simpler	simplest
Two- or more syllable words	beautiful	more + ...	most +...
	interesting	more beautiful more interesting	the most beautiful the most interest!":
Irregular forms	good	better	the best
	bad	worse	the worst
	old	older	the oldest
		elder	the eldest
	far	farther further	the farthest the furthest

Comparative and superlative forms often confused: 'older/elder'

1. *Further* and *farther* refer to distance:

□ London is five miles **further/farther**.

Further (Not "farther") can mean "in addition":

□ There is no **further** information.

2. We use *elder/eldest* before a noun only with reference to people in a family:

□ **my elder brother/son, the eldest child, he's the eldest**

(but not "He is elder than me.")

We use *older/eldest* for people and things:

□ He is **older** than I am. This book is **older**.

3. Lesser is formed from less but is not a true comparative. We cannot use than after it. Lesser means "not so great" and we use it in fixed phrases like: *the lesser of two evils*.

4. *Latest/last*:

□ I bought **the latest** (i.e. most recent) edition of today's paper.

□ I bought **the last** (i.e. final) edition of today's paper.

5. The comparative and superlative of little is *smaller/smallest*:

□ a **small/little** boy, a **smaller/the smallest** boy.

2. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Ex.1. (A) Give the comparative and superlative of the following adjectives:

Polite, happy, glad, complete, grey, honorable, shy, dry, just, free, recent, merry, uncomfortable, joyful, hot, thin, accurate, narrow, real, sweet, right, wicked, yellow, cosy, merciful, bad, fat, big, clumsy, stupid, far, miserable, narrow, virtuous, simple, regular, expensive, low, sad, significant, bitter, intimate, lazy, old, serious, tiny, clever, little, considerate, good, much, dark, beautiful, dear, fit.

Ex. 2. (A) Give the comparative and superlative of the following compound adjectives: well-known, fine-looking, short-sighted, good-natured, wide-spread, kind-hearted, old-fashioned, light-minded, well-read, high-pitched, strong-willed, much-travelled, narrow-minded.

Ex. 4. Open the brackets using the necessary form of adjective:

1. This man is (tall) than that one. 2. Asia is (large) than Australia. 3. The Volga is (short) than the Mississippi. 4. Which building is the (high) in Moscow? 5. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy. 6. The Alps are (high) than the Urals. 7. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town. 8. She speaks Italian (good) than English. 9. Is the word "newspaper" (long) than the word "book"? 10. The Thames is (short) than the Volga. 11. The Arctic Ocean is (cold) than the Indian Ocean. 12. Chinese is (difficult) than English. 13. Spanish is (easy) than German. 14. She is not so (busy) as I am. 15. It is as (cold) today as it was yesterday. 16. She is not so (fond) of sports as my brother is. 17. Today the weather is (cold) than it was yesterday. 18. This book is (interesting) of all I have read this year. 19. January is the (cold) month of the year. 20. My sister speaks English (bad) than I do. 21. Which is the (hot) month of the year? 22. Which is the (beautiful) place in this part of the country?

3. *Арнайы мәтінмен жұмыс жасау : «The British Parliament»*

Read and translate the text:

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

The United Kingdom is a monarchy. The Queen is the head of the State, but she doesn't have much power. The monarchy is hereditary; Prince Charles, the Queen's son, will be the next King.

Parliament consists of three elements - the Monarch, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. These meet together only on occasions of ceremonial significance.

The members of the House of Lords are called peers. There are no elections for the House of Lords. Some peers are hereditary. They hold titles of nobility which can be passed on to their sons. Others are life peers; they are people who have served the nation in a special way. The Queen chooses life peers in consultation with the Prime Minister. The House of Lords is less important than the House of Commons.

There are 650 members of the House of Commons, they are chosen by election. They are elected for a maximum of five years.

British citizens can vote when they are 18 years old. After an election, the political party with the largest number of members of the House of Commons forms the government. The leader of this party becomes the Prime Minister and he or she chooses the ministers who will together form the Government.

The party which won the second most votes forms the official opposition. Both sit on the two sides of the Hall. One side is for the governing party, the other is for opposition.

The session is opened by the Queen. But she reads her speech in the House of Lords and not in Commons. Each session lasts for 160-175 days. All the members are paid for their work and have to attend the sittings. When Parliament is not sitting they visit their constituencies.

Law, which is proposed to the Parliament, is called "a Bill". When the members vote they leave the House through two doors. On one door is written "Yes", on the other - "No". When they are leaving the Hall they are counted by four tellers.

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма:*

Ex. 5. (A, B) Choose the right forms in these sentences. In some cases both forms are right.

1. Is the station much (further/farther)?
2. You'll find the explanation (further/farther) on.
3. Your record is (worse/worst) than mine.
4. It's the (less/lesser) of two evils.
5. She always wears the (last/latest) fashion.
6. We have no (further/farther) information.
7. Nick skates (good/well).
8. His (latest/last) words were: "The end".
9. She is the (oldest/eldest) member of our family.
10. My flat is (littler/smaller) than yours.
11. I've got (less/lesser) patience than you.
12. He is much (older/elder) than his wife.
13. This is the (more/most) beautiful picture I've ever seen.
14. His English is (best/better) than mine.
15. She is (better/best) now.
16. It's the (furthest/farthest) point west.
17. It's the (oldest/eldest) building in the city.
18. He's my (older/elder) brother.
19. I'm not hurt in the (least/less)!
20. It is the (more/most) I can do for you.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The British Parliament

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№2 Сабақ – 1 саз.

1. Грамматикалық тақырыппен жұмыс жасау. Салыстырмалы конструкция.

TO COMPARE THINGS WE USE:

as... as - in positive sentences and in questions

так (ой) же... ,как • I'm sorry I'm late. I got here **as fast as** I could.

- There is plenty of food, so eat **as much as** you like.

twice as ... as

three times as ... as

в два/три раза больше

- Petrol is **twice as** expensive **as** it was a few years ag
- Their house is **three times as** big **as** ours.
- This grade **is twice as** expensive.
- He **is twice as** old.

half as much/many в два раза меньше

half the size в два раза меньше

half my age в два раза моложе

half the weight в два раза легче

- The room is **half the size** ...
- He is **half my age**.
- My trunk is **half the weight** of yours.

Not so/as ...as

Не такой... как

- He is **not so (as) tall as** his father.

Намного → much

Гораздо → far

Значительно a great deal

a lot

Немного → bit

a little

The Dniپر is **much longer** than the Thames.

This book is far **more interesting** than that one

Your room is a **great deal better** than mine.

Could you speak a **bit (little) more slowly**?

the most (*самый*)

- This is **the most interesting** book.

a/most (*крайне, весьма*)

- MOST →
- This is **a most interesting** book.

These are **most interesting** books.

(*большинство, большая часть*)

- **Most young people** are fond of sports.

- **Most of my friends** live in Moscow.

the more ... the better

чем ... тем

We use the ... the (with two comparatives) to say that one thing depends on the other.

- What time shall we leave? **The sooner the better**.
- What size box do you want? **The bigger the better**.
- **The warmer** the weather **the better** I feel.

the same... as

той же... как

- Ann gets **the same** salary **as** mine.
- Tom is **the same** age **as** George.

than **me/him/her/them/us**

as

- You are taller **than me** (**I am**).
 - They have more money **than us** (**we have**).
- I can run **as fast as him** (**as he can**).

2. *Грамматикалық жаттығулар орындау:*

Ex. 6. Answer the questions:

1. Is Moscow larger than Karaganda or smaller?
2. Which is the largest city in Kazakhstan?
3. Which is the most beautiful place that you know in our country?
4. Which is the longest river do you know?
5. Is Volga longer or shorter than the Don?
6. Which is the most beautiful street in Karaganda?
7. Which is the highest building in our city?
8. Are the streets in Karaganda cleaner now than they were a few years ago?

9. Which is the most difficult subject you have at school?
10. Is English grammar more difficult than Russian grammar?
11. Is your friend taller than you, or shorter?
12. Which of you is the tallest (shortest)?
13. Are you older than your friend?
14. Is this winter colder than last winter?
15. Which of the boys is the smallest in your class?

Ex. 7. Complete the sentences using as ... as, (not) so ... as.

1. Mike is ... tall ... Pete. 2. Kate is not ... nice ... Ann. 3. My room is ... light ... this one. 4. This book is not ... thin ... that one. 5. Sergei is... old ... Michael. 6. She is ... young ... Tom's brother. 7. This woman is ... good ... that one. 8. Nick's English is not ... good ... his friend's. 9. I am not ... tall ... Pete. 10. This woman is ... young ... that one. 12. I am ... thin ... you. 13. Kate is ... lazy ... her brother. 14. This child is not ... small ... that one.

Ex. 8. Correct the teacher, use the following “I’m sorry you are wrong”, “I can’t agree with you”:

1. The harder you work the less you know
2. The more you eat the thinner you grow
3. The less you walk the healthier you are
4. The more you speak English the worse you know it
5. The better the weather the worse your mood is
6. The longer you stay after classes the luckier you feel.

3. Мәтінмен жұмыс: « The British Parliament»

Ex. 10. Answer the questions:

1. Who is the head of the state?
2. Can you name three elements of Parliament?
3. What is a peer? Who can be a peer?
4. When can British citizens vote?
5. How is the government formed? Who becomes the Prime Minister?
6. How long do sessions last? Who opens the session?
7. What is 'a Bill'? In what way are Bills voted?

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма:

Ex. 14. (B) Complete these sentences. Use the comparative of the words in brackets (+ *than*)

Example: My toothache is more painful than it was yesterday, (painful)

1. You look ____ you were last year. Have you lost weight, (thin)
2. You won't believe it but he is ____ his sister, (talkative)
3. I usually buy vegetables at the market. It's much ____ (cheap).
4. The problem is not so complicated. It's ____ you think, (simple)
5. She looks like her mother but I think she is even ____ (beautiful).
6. Health and happiness are ____ money, (important)
7. I prefer this armchair. It is ____ (comfortable).
8. I like the countryside. It's ____ and ____ living in a town, (healthy/peaceful)

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The British Parliament

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.)

№3 Сабақ. – 1 саз.

1. Грамматикалық тақырыппен жұмыс жасау. Салыстырмалы конструкция. Грамматикалық жаттығулар орындау:

Ex. 8. (A, B) Complete the sentences using "as ... as".

Examples: The weather is still unpleasant today but yesterday it was worse. The weather isn't as bad as it was yesterday.

I still smoke but I used to smoke a lot more. I don't smoke as much as I used to.

1. I still feel quite tired but I felt a lot more tired yesterday. I don't _____

2. I was a bit nervous before the interview but usually I'm a lot more nervous. I wasn't _____

3. Volley-ball is popular but basketball is more popular in the US. Volley-ball isn't _____

4. My father works much but he used to work much more when he was younger. He doesn't _____

5. Basil is busy on Sundays. He is busier on week-days. He isn't _____

Ex. 9. (A) Make up negative sentences according to the model.

Model: My mother, my father, tall. - My mother is not so tall as my father.

1. The bus, the train, fast. 2. My flat, her flat, big. 3. His voice, Caruso's, brilliant. 4. The pond, the river, deep. 5. Your typing, hers, fast. 6. This lecture, that lecture, interesting. 7. This hat, that hat, beautiful. 8. His article, her article, long.

2. Мәтінмен жұмыс:

Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases from the box

A strange sentence

Judge defendant burglary discharged committed tent sentenced
imprisonment lawyer brought in a verdict

Man was brought up before _____ a and charged with _____. He had cut a hole in the side of the _____, had put his head, his right arm and his right shoulder through the hole and had stolen several things belonging to the people sleeping in the tent.

The _____ of the _____ said that as the man had not entered the tent he couldn't be convicted of burglary and ought to be set free. The judge however said that while the man as a whole had not _____ burglary, his head, his right arm and his right shoulder had.

The jury _____ of guilty against these parts, which were _____ to two years _____ with hard labour in the state prison. All the rest of the man was found not guilty and _____.

Complete the following sentences with the words from the box

Witnesses free accused defended evidence court lawyer examination
acquittal

A man was _____ of stealing a pair of trousers. After a long _____ he was acquitted, because the _____ against him was not sufficiently strong. He stayed, however, in the dock after his _____ had been pronounced. The lawyer who had _____ him, observing that he didn't go away, informed him that he was _____ to go wherever he wanted. The man shook his head slightly, but remained. By this time the _____ was nearly empty. Again his lawyer told him that he could go. "I can't go till all the _____ against me have left the court", said the man. "And why may that be?" asked the _____. "Because of the stolen trousers, sir. I've got them on".

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма:

Ex. 5. Open the brackets using suitable form of adjective.

1. Oil is (light) than water. 2. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go on the excursion. 3. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 4. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the

sweets in that box. 5. He clearly did not like the explanation, and as he listened to it, he became (angry) and (angry). 6. He worked (hard) and (hard) as the end of the term came nearer. 7. The (tall) trees in the world grow in California. 8. Please be (careful) next time and don't spill the milk again. 9. Bobby was a (quiet) child. He was (quiet) than his sister. 10. Her eyes are (grey) than mine. 11. He was the (fat) man in the village. 12. As he went on, the box became (heavy) and (heavy). 13. My sister is the (tall) girl in her class. 14. Who is the (attentive) student in your group? 15. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow). 16. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life. 17. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year; but still it is not so (good) as Nick's handwriting. Nick has a (good) handwriting than you. And of course Nellie has the (good) handwriting of all.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: The British Parliament

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.)

№ 11 Тақырып The three branches of Government. – 3 саға

№1 Сабақ – 1 сағ.

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *Adverb*

Adverb adds to the meaning of a verb. It is used to say how, where or when something happens. Adverbs usually come after the verb or the object if there is one. The usual order of adverbials is **manner, place and time**.

- She spoke very **well** **here** **last time**.
manner place time

As for their structure adverbs are divided into:

Simple	Derivative	Compound	Composite
long enough then	slowly likewise forward	anyhow sometimes nowhere	at once at last so far

Adverbs of manner are often formed by adding **-ly** to an adjective. Adverbs formed in this way usually have a similar meaning to an adjective.

Adjectives	Adverbs
<i>bad</i>	<i>badly</i>
<i>beautiful</i>	<i>beautifully</i>
<i>careful</i>	<i>carefully</i>
<i>quick</i>	<i>quickly</i>
<i>quiet</i>	<i>quietly</i>
<i>soft</i>	<i>softly</i>

Some adverbs have degrees of comparison:

ADVERBS	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
One syllable words:	... + -er	... + -est
<i>fast</i> <i>hard</i>	<i>faster</i> <i>harder</i>	<i>fastest</i> <i>hardest</i>
Ending in "-ly" :	more + ...	most + ...

	<i>wisely</i> <i>beautifully</i>	<i>more wisely</i> <i>more beautifully</i>	<i>most wisely</i> <i>most beautifully</i>
Irregular forms:	<i>well</i> <i>badly</i> <i>much</i> <i>little</i> <i>far</i>	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i> <i>more</i> <i>less</i> <i>farther / further</i>	<i>best</i> <i>worst</i> <i>most</i> <i>least</i> <i>farthest / furthest</i>
Special cases:	<i>often</i> <i>quickly</i> <i>slowly</i> <i>easy</i>	<i>oftener</i> <i>more often</i> <i>quicker</i> <i>more quickly</i> <i>slower</i> <i>more slowly</i> <i>easier</i>	<i>oftenest</i> <i>most often</i> <i>quickest</i> <i>most quick</i> <i>slowest</i> <i>most slowly</i> <i>easiest</i>

2. Грамматикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығу орындау:

Ex. 1. (A, B) Say whether the word in *italic* type is an adjective or an adverb.

1. The task was so *easy* that we didn't need time to get prepared. 2. I could do it *easily* if I had the time. 3. He spoke *loudly*. 4. We heard a *loud* noise in the street. 5. We went *straight* to St.Peterburg without stopping anywhere. 6. He looked at us with a perfectly *straight* face 7. You would play *better* if you had a *better* instrument. 8. They have very *little* space for the garden. 9. When I first came to Moscow, I *little* thought that I should stay here so long. 10. We stayed there a *long* time. 11. He works *more* and *better* than he used to. 12. He knows *more* poems than I .13. Early risers see *more* of the world. 14. They came *early* that evening. 15. We haven't had *much* rain this month. 16. She is singing *worse* than usual. 17. The weather is *worse* this morning.

Ex. 2. (A) Form adverbs from the given adjectives and nouns and make up your own sentences with them:

Sweet, careful, real, slow, usual, day, calm, stupid, heroic, firm, loud, happy, safe, dry, gradual, soft, brave, hour.

Ex. 3. (A) Change the *italicized* noun into a verb and the italicized adjective into an adverb:

Model: His answer was very quick. - *He answered very quickly.*

1. They gave a *beautiful performance*. 2. She gave me a *formal answer*. 3. His was a *heroic action*. 4. He gave an *accurate description* of the incident. 5. We heard their *happy laugh* in the room. 6. The actors got a *warm greeting* from the audience.

3. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс«The three branches of Government».

Read and translate the text:

Three Branches of Government

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

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

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

The House of Lords consists of more than 1000 peers, including the “lords spiritual”: The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and 24 bishops of the Church of England. The peers (with the exception of the “lords spiritual”) have the right to sit in Parliament during their

lifetime and transmit their rights to their eldest sons.

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

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

Parliament’s main function is to make laws. The procedure of making new laws is as follows: a member of the House of Commons proposes a bill, which is discussed by the House. If the bill is approved, it is sent to the House of Lords, which, in case it does not like it, has the right to veto it for one year. If the House of Commons passes the bill again the following year, the House of Lords cannot reject it. Finally the bill is sent to the Queen for the “royal assent” after which it becomes a law.

The executive branch is headed by the Prime Minister, who is appointed by the king (queen). According to tradition, The Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won the elections and has the majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister appoints the ministers to compose the government. After that the newly appointed ministers of the government (about twenty) form the Cabinet. Members of the Cabinet make joint decisions or advise the Prime Minister.

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

The judicial branch interprets the laws.

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

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :

Questions

1. Which are the three branches of state power in the United Kingdom?
2. What body is the legislative power represented by?
3. The British Parliament is the oldest parliament in the world, isn't it? Since what time has it existed? How old is it?
4. Which are the two chambers of the British Parliament?
5. How many peers are there in the House of Lords? Who is the “Lords Spiritual”?
6. How are the members of the House of Commons elected? How often do general elections of the House of Commons take place?
7. What is the main function of Parliament?
8. Explain in detail how new laws are made.
9. Who is the executive branch headed by?
10. How is the Prime Minister chosen?
11. What is the Cabinet? What is the work of the Cabinet?
12. What is the highest judicial body of the country called? Which two divisions does it consist of?
13. Why is it often said that English law is superior to the law of most other countries?

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : The three branches of Government.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

№2 Сабақ –1 сағ

1.Грамматикалық тақырып: Местоимения *much, many, few, little*

Pronouns MUCH/MANY, FEW/LITTLE

	Исчисляемые	Неисчисляемые
Много	<p>many</p> <p>Did many people attend the meeting yesterday?</p> <p>Has he got many friends in Moscow?</p>	<p>much</p> <p>Do you spend much time on your homework?</p> <p>I haven't much work to do today.</p>
Мало	<p>few</p> <p>There are very few books in our library.</p> <p>Few visitors came to our house in the evening.</p>	<p>little</p> <p>We've made little progress.</p> <p>I had very little money left.</p>
Немного Несколько	<p>a few</p> <p>I have to see a few people this afternoon.</p> <p>I've got a few ideas.</p>	<p>a little</p> <p>Could you give me a little help?</p> <p>Would you like a little cake?</p>

2. Грамматикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығу орындау:

Ex.4. Translate the following sentences:

1. He translates very many letters into English. 2. The teacher gives us a lot of homework. 3. Your friends read a lot. 4. She gets a lot of telegrams every day. 5. I know very many English words. 6. I read very little.

Ex.6. Complete the sentences with: much, many, few, little, a lot of, a few, a little.

- We have not _____ time.
- Tom drinks _____ milk – one cup a day.
- I put _____ salt in the soup.
- It is _____ rain this summer.
- He has so _____ money.
- Don't come to me. I have _____ work to do.
- I know _____ words in German.
- He always puts _____ salt on his food.
- Give me _____ cake, please.
- We take _____ photographs during our holiday.

Ex. 7 Choose between *much* and *many*, (*a*) *little* and (*a*) *few* to use in the follow sentences:

1. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books. 2. She gave him ... water to wash his hands and face. 3. I'd like to say ... words about my journey. 4. After

the play everybody felt ... tired. 5. Let's stay here ... longer: it is such a nice place. 6. There were ... new words in the text, and Peter spent ... time learning them. 7. There was ... hay in the barn, and the children could not play there. 8. There was ... water in the river, and they decided to cross it. 9. My mother knows German ... and she can help you with the translation of this letter. 10. When we walked ... farther down the road, we met another group of students. 11. Have you got I... ink in your pen? 12. At the conference we met I... people whom we knew well. 13. There are very ... old houses left in our street. Most of them have already been pulled down. 14. If you have ... spare time, look through this book. You will find ... stories there which are rather interesting. 15. There are ... things here which I cannot understand. 16. Shall I bring ... more chalk? — No, thank you. There is... chalk on the desk. I hope that will be enough for our lesson.

3. *Лексикалық тақырып:*

Ex.10. Make up sentences:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Local authorities | a) the Queen in Parliament |
| 2. The executive bodies of Great Britain consist of | b) usually takes policy decisions with the agreement of his cabinet. |
| 3. The bodies of the legislature consist of | c) is in hands of the tiny section of rich property owners. |
| 4. The cabinet and other ministers of the Crown | d) are hereditary, not elective. |
| 5. The entire constitutional and state apparatus | e) the Cabinet and other ministers of the Crown; government departments; local authorities and statutory boards |
| 6. The Prime Minister | f) control many services at the local level. |
| 7. The powers of the Queen | g) direct national policy |

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: retell the text*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : The three branches of Government.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№3 Сабақ –1 сағ

1. *Грамматикалық тақырып: much, many, few, little. Грамматикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығу орындау:*

Ex. 26. (B, C) Choose between *much* and *many*, (*a*) *little* and (*a*) *few* to use in the follow sentences:

- Last week there was so ___ rain that I was not able to go out.
- He knows ____, but the ___ he knows he knows well.
- He is a man of ___ words.
- My dear, I'm afraid I have not ___ news to convey but still there are ___ things I should like to add.
- ___ is spoken about it, but ___ believe it.
- The forces were unequal, they were ___ we were ___.
- My engagements were ___ and I was glad to accept the invitation.
- We shan't get all into the car. We are one too ___ .
- He was so happily absorbed in the building of his house that events outside it affected him ___ .
- He has very ___ knowledge of the matter.
- There isn't ___ harm in it.
- ___ was said but ___ done.
- I suggested that he should get ___ plums and some bread.
- At the bar ___ men were discussing the coming elections in loud barking tones.
- I have so ___ things to do that I don't know which to do first.
- Aunt Florrie had ___ money while none of the other family had

inherited as ____ as a pound. 17. Very ____ people know about it. 18. My sister spends so ____ money on her clothes that she has none left for holidays. 19. I began to miss London: it was not so ____ that I had ____ close friends there, for I have ____ friends, but I missed variety. 20. Tom has eaten so ____ that he can't move. 21. Say ____ and do ____ . 22. Adeline had slept ____ last night and she had a headache. 23. She was glad to see me because I was English and she knew ____ English people. 24. He knew he was not a good teacher, and he intended to do ____ of that. 25. ____ heard about the book, but ____ read it. 26. Nowadays he was very busy and he saw ____ of his old friends. 27. Virginia returned to England at the moment when ____ were leaving it.

3. *Лексикалық тақырып: «The three branches of Government».*

THREE BRANCHES OF POWER: THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES

The bodies of government in the United Kingdom are: those of the legislature, which consists of the Queen in Parliament and is the supreme authority of the country; those of the executive and those of the judiciary.

The executive bodies consist of 1) the Cabinet and other ministers of the Crown who are responsible for directing national policy; 2) government departments, who are responsible for administration at the national level; 3) local authorities who administer and control many services at the local level; and 4) statutory boards, who are responsible for the operation of particular nationalized industries or public services. The highest judicial body in the English judicial system is the House of Lords.

The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister usually takes policy decisions with the agreement of his Cabinet (a committee of leading Ministers). Each new Prime Minister may make changes in the size of his Cabinet and may create new ministries or make other changes. The Prime Minister holds Cabinet meetings at his (her) house at number 10 Downing Street, which is very near the Houses of Parliament in Westminster.

("Everyday English for Foreign Students" by S. Potter, "The Encyclopedia Britannica")

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма:*

Ex.9. Read the text “The three branches of power the legislative, executive and judicial branches” and answer the questions:

1. What kind of State is Great Britain?
2. What are the branches of power in the United Kingdom?
3. What is the highest legislative body in the United Kingdom?
4. What do the executive bodies of Great Britain consist of?
5. What kind of organ is the House of Lords?
6. Who is responsible for directing national policy in Great Britain?
7. Who is responsible for the operation of public services in Great Britain?
8. What are local authorities responsible for?
9. What can you say about the Prime Minister of Great Britain?

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : The three branches of Government.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№12 Тақырып The most glamorous aspect of police work - 3 саға
№1 Сабак. – 1 сағ.

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *some, any, no*

Uses of "some", "any", "no", "none", "one"

When used with nouns of material *some/any* have the meaning of indefinite quantity ("некоторое количество", "немного", "сколько-нибудь") but usually they are not translated into Russian.

- Give me **some** water, please. - Дайте мне воды, пожалуйста.
- Have you bought **any** sugar? - Купили ли вы сахару?
- There isn't **any** milk in the fridge. - В холодильнике нет молока.

Before countable nouns in the plural *some/any* are translated as "несколько", "какие-то", "какие-нибудь".

- He asked me **some** questions. - Он задал мне несколько вопросов.
- Have you got **any** interesting books? - Есть у вас (какие-нибудь) интересные книги?
- I saw **some** strange people near your house - Я видела каких-то незнакомых людей у вашего дома.

Some/any" or zero in relation to quantity

Countable Nouns

The plural of *a/an* is normally *any* or *some* when we are referring to quantity:

- Is there **a** present for the children? – Are there **any** presents for the children?
- Here is **a** present for the children – Here are **some** presents for the children.

Uncountable nouns

In the same way, we sometimes don't use *any* and *some* when referring to quantity:

- “Is there **any** *milk* in the fridge?” – Is there *milk* n?
- “There is **some** *milk* in the fridge”, is the same as: “There’s *milk* in the fridge”.

Basic Uses of "Some" and "Any"

<i>Some</i>	<i>Any</i>
1. <u>Affirmatives</u> : I want some eggs.	1. <u>Negatives</u> : I don't want any eggs.
2. <u>Questions + "yes"</u> : Do you want some tea?	2. <u>Uncertain questions</u> : Is there any?
3. <u>Requests</u> : May I have some tea?	3. <u>With "hardly", etc.</u> : There's hardly any ink
4. (<u>= certain</u>): Some people believe anything.	4. <u>With "at all"</u> : I haven't any idea at all .
	5. <u>After "if"</u> : Buy some pears if you see any .

Other Uses of "Some" and "Any"

Some and *any* also have special uses:

- I haven't seen Tom for **some** years. (= I haven't seen Tom for several years.)
- **Any** *fool* knows the answer to a question like that.
(= "It doesn't matter who" - "любой, всякий").

"Not ... any", "No" and "None"

1. We can use *no* instead of not any. We use an affirmative verb with *no*:

- There *aren't any* buses after midnight. - There are **no** buses after midnight.
- There *isn't any* milk. - There's **no** milk.

2. We can also use **no** in place of *not a/an* :

□ I'm **not an** expert. - I'm **no** expert.

3. *None* stands on its own as a pronoun:

□ We have **no** bananas. We have **none**.

2. *Грамматикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығу орындау:*

EX. 17. (A) Put in *some* or *any* only where possible.

1. The natives eat ___ meat raw.
2. There wasn't ___ meat in the fridge.
3. ___ life is full of surprises.
4. There isn't ___ life in that girl.
5. Buy ___ bread and cheese for the picnic.
6. We can't do without ___ bread.
7. ___ spices are bad for you.
8. Put ___ spices into the soup.
9. I like ___ biscuits and ___ sweets.
10. I bought ___ biscuits for tea.
11. I don't like ___ boiled cabbage.
12. Would you like ___ boiled cabbage?
13. ___ money has to be earned.
14. Will you borrow me ___ money?
15. There isn't ___ news of him.
16. I hate ___ bad news.

Ex. 18. (B) Supply *some* or *any*.

1. Go and ask him for ___ more paper. I haven't ___ in my desk.
2. Have you got ___ sugar? - I expect we have. Yes, there's ___ sugar in this bowl.
3. Shall I help you to ___ fruit?
4. ___ people just don't know how to mind their own business.
5. Were there ___ objections?
6. I think we've run out of sugar. Is there ___ sugar in that bowl? - No, there isn't.
7. ___ doctor will tell you that it is harmful for you.
8. What book shall I bring you? - ___ you like.
9. There aren't ___ buses after 12.30.
10. There isn't ___ explanation for this.

Ex. 19. (B) Supply the appropriate pronoun out of those given in brackets.

1. You can find him ___ time between six and nine, (some, any, no)
2. Is there ___ other choice? (any, no)
3. He can answer ___ question on the subject, (some, any, no)
4. I can answer now only ___ questions on the subject, (some, any, no)
5. She has a perfect complexion and ___ colour becomes her. (some, any)
6. Can we have ___ milk? (any, some)
7. Is ___ additional proof necessary? (any, some)
8. Will you have ___ more tea? – Thank you. (any, no, some)
9. Will you have ___ more tea? You've had only one cup. (any, no, some)
10. What material do you need? - ___ that is available, (some, any)
11. Don't bother about the colour. You can buy her a blouse of ___ colour, (any, some)
12. If you have ___ news, call me back, (any, some, no)
13. They understood each other without ___ words. (no, some, any)

3. *Лексикалық тақырып: « US Government »*

The most Glamorous Aspect of Police Work (part I)

The basic responsibilities of the police is to fight crime, maintain order, and provide miscellaneous services to the public. Patrol remains the basic manner in which police services are delivered to the public.

Criminal investigation is the most glamorous aspect of policing. Most police officers regard detective work as "real" police work. Detective work has a specific mission: apprehending the offender. The quality of work can also be measured in terms of the number of arrests. This contrasts sharply with patrol duty, which largely involves peace-keeping.

The two major stages of the investigation process are the preliminary investigation and the follow-up investigation.

The preliminary investigation is normally the responsibility of the patrol officer who is the first to arrive at the scene of the crime. The five major responsibilities include:

- 1) arresting any suspect or suspects,
- 2) providing aid to any victims,
- 3) securing the crime scene to prevent loss of evidence,
- 4) collecting all relevant physical evidence, and
- 5) preparing a preliminary report.

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма* The most glamorous aspect of police work.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : The most glamorous aspect of police work.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№2 Сабақ – 1 саз

Грамматикалық тақырып: Местоимения some, any, no

Uses of "Some/Any/No" Compounds

1. We use some compounds in

- the affirmative:

I met **someone** you know last night.

- questions expecting "yes":

Was there **something** you wanted?

- offers and requests:

Would you like **something** to drink?

2. We use any compounds in:

- negative statements:

There isn't **anyone** here who can help you.

- questions when we're doubtful about the answer:

Is there **anyone** here who's a doctor?

We use no compounds when the verb is affirmative:

There's **no one** here. (= not anyone)

I have got **no** time. → I haven't got **any** time.

I've seen **nobody/no one**. → I haven't seen **anybody/anyone**.

I've bought **none** of them. → I haven't bought **any** of them.

I've done **nothing** today. → I haven't done **anything** today.

I've been **nowhere** today. → I haven't been **anywhere** today.

We often use anyone to mean "**it doesn't matter who**", especially after "it".

The traditional rule is to use masculine pronouns with anyone, everyone, no one, etc., unless the context is definitely female (e.g., a girls' school). According to this rule, you would address an audience of both sexes like this:

If **anyone** wants to leave early, he can ask for permission.

But you would address an audience of females like this:

"If **anyone** wants to leave early", the headmistress said, "she can ask for permission".

2. *Грамматикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығу орындау:*

Ex. 1. Translate into Russian (Kazakh):

1. Put the chair somewhere in the room. 2. He made some mistakes in his test. 3. Have you got

any money with you? 4. He said something to her. 5. There was nobody in the room. 6. Did anyone phone me while I was out? 7. Anyone can learn a foreign language. 8. He went nowhere last night. 9. Did you tell anyone about it? 10. Nobody helped me do this work. 11. I think he knows something about it. 12. Give me some coffee, please.

Ex. 2. Ask your partner according to the model:

Model: There is somebody in the hall.

Sorry, I didn't get you. Is there anybody in the room?

1. He told us some news. 2. There was someone at the door. 3. Somebody wants to speak to you. 4. He lives somewhere near Moscow. 5. There are some flowers in the vase. 6. We learned some new words at the last lesson. 7. I saw somebody in the hall. 8. I have brought you some books on Criminalistics. 9. Something is wrong with my telephone. 10. There are some good athletes in our group.

Ex.3. Make the negative sentence according to the model:

Model: Did you go anywhere last weekend?

Unfortunately, I went nowhere last weekend.

1. Did you see anyone in the office? 2. Did you tell anyone about it? 3. Does John know anything about our plans? 4. Did they go any-where after the film? 5. Did the teacher say anything about our course papers? 6. Did your friend tell you any news? 7. Will you go anywhere for your winter holidays? 8. Are you reading anything interesting now?

Ex. 4. Supply necessary pronouns:

1. I haven't got ... money with me. 2. I'm sorry but I .didn't have ... time to translate the text. 3. He never makes ... mistakes. 4. Nick says he has ... English magazines. 5. There was ... in the street at that time. 6. Have you passed ... exams? 7. Unfortunately, I have ... friends in Kiev. 8. Did he tell you ... about the meeting? 9. She went... last night. 10. Sorry, but I can do ... for you. 11. There were... newspapers on the table. 12. Have you taken... books from the library? 13. I think you have... news. 14. I have never met him... 15. He told me... about it. 16. I know... phoned her yesterday.

Ex. 23. Supply *anybody/anyone, nothing, anything, nobody/no one, somebody/someone* or *something/somewhere/anywhere*.

I. (A)

1. I want to tell you _____ .
2. Is there ___ in the basket? - No, it's empty.
3. Can ___ translate these sentences?
4. I've prepared ___ for dinner which you'll like very much.
5. I'm afraid he knows ___ about it.
6. Would you like ___ to start with before you order the main course?
7. I know ___ who can help you.
8. I'm sure ___ had taken your bag.
9. Is there ___ here who can speak Japanese?
10. There was ___ in the room. It was dark.
11. Do you live ___ near Jim?
12. They slept in the park because they didn't have ___ to stay.

II. (B,C)

1. At the party you'll see ___ you haven't met yet.
2. He left without saying ___ to _____.
3. Charlie had never seen ___ like that place except in films.
4. I think there is ___ wrong with my watch.
5. There is "No parking" area. _____ who parks their car here will be fined.
6. The door-bell rang but there was _____ there.
- 7 With special tourist bus ticket you can go ___ you like.

8. If _____ delays you, you must let me know.
9. Where did you go for your holiday? _____. I stayed at home.
10. The town was still the same when I returned. _____ has changed.

3. *Лексикалық тақырып: «The most glamorous aspect of police work.»*

The most Glamorous Aspect of Police Work (part II)

The follow-up investigation includes the following steps:

- 1) interrogation of suspect or suspects, if arrested at the scene of the crime
- 2) interview of witnesses;
- 3) search of the crime scene for physical evidence;
- 4) modus operandi review to determine, if the crime is similar to others under investigation or resembles crimes committed by known suspects;
- 5) development of additional information from informants, contacts, official records, etc.;
- 6) preparation of reports.

To obtain information about suspected criminal activity, the police make use of informants. Persons who are either criminals themselves or who associate with criminals are extremely valuable sources of information. Police officers seek to develop a list of informants.

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: The most glamorous aspect of police work.*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы: *The most glamorous aspect of police work.*

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№3 Сабақ – 1 сағ

1. *Грамматикалық тақырып:*

We use **both/neither/either** for *two* things. You can use these words with a *noun* (both books, neither book etc.).

For example, you are going out to eat. There are two possible restaurants. You say:

Both restaurants are very good. (*not* The both restaurants)

Neither restaurant is expensive.

We can go to **either** restaurant. I don't mind.

(**either**= one or the other, it doesn't matter which one)

You can also use **both/neither/either** alone, *without* a noun:

I couldn't decide which of the two shirts to buy. I liked **both**. (*or* I liked both of them.)

'Is your friend British or American?' '**Neither**. She's Australian.'

'Do you want tea or coffee?' '**Either**. I don't mind.'

Both of ... / neither of ... / either of ...

We use **both of / neither of / either of+ the/these/my/Tom's ...** etc. So we say 'both of the restaurants', 'both of those restaurants' etc. (*but not* both of restaurants):

Both of these restaurants are very good.

Neither of the restaurants we went to was (*or* were) expensive.

I haven't been to **either** of those restaurants. (= I haven't been to one or the other)

You don't need **of** after **both**. So you can say:

Both my parents are from Egypt. *or* **Both** of my parents ...

You can use both of / neither of / either of+ us/you/them:

(*talking to two people*) Can **either** of you speak Russian?

I asked two people the way to the station, but **neither** of them could help me.

You must say '**both of**' before us/you/them:

Both of us were very tired. (*not Both us were ...*)

After **neither of ..** a *singular* or a *plural* verb is possible:

Neither of the children wants (*or want*) to go to bed.

You can say:

both ... and ... **Both** Chris **and** Paul were late.

I was **both** tired **and** hungry when I arrived home.

neither ... nor .. **Neither** Chris **nor** Paul came to the party.

There was an accident in the street where we live, but we **neither** saw **nor** heard anything.

either ... or ... I'm not sure where Maria's from. She's **either** Spanish **or** Italian.

Either you apologize, **or** I'll never speak to you again.

2. *Грамматикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығу орындау:*

Complete the sentences with both/neither/either.

1 Do you want tea or coffee? Either. I really don't mind.'

2 'What day is it today - the 18th or the 19th?' _____. it's the 20th.'

3 A: Where did you go on your trip- Korea or Japan?

B : We went to _____. A week in Korea and a week in Japan.

4 'Shall we sit in the corner or by the window?' _____. I don't mind.'

5 'Where's Lisa? Is she at work or at home?' _____. She's away on holiday.'

Complete the sentences with **both/neither/either**. Use **of** where necessary.

1 Both my parents are from London.

2 To get to the town centre, you can go along the footpath by the river or you can go along the road. You can go _____ way.

3 I tried twice to phone Carl, but _____ times he was out.

4 _____ *Tom's* parents is English. His father is Polish and his mother is Italian.

5 I saw an accident this morning. One car drove into the back of another.

Fortunately _____ driver was injured, but _____ cars were badly damaged.

6 I've got two sisters and a brother. My brother is working, but _____ my sisters are still at school.

3. *Лексикалық тақырып: «US police dig up yard for ex-boxer»*

US police dig up yard for ex-boxer

Livingston, New Jersey – Police dug up the back yard of a New Jersey house Friday searching for the body of a former Russian Olympic boxer. The authorities believe he was killed by members of a Russian organized crime ring.

«The Russian ex-boxer, of the Brooklyn borough of New York, was last seen in November four years ago», FBI spokesman Joseff Valiquette said.

The Joint Eastern European Organized Crime Task Force, made up of the FBI and New York City Police, won a federal search warrant to dig up the yard of a home in suburban Livingston, New Jersey. Valiquette would not say what led the authorities to the house but said the information points to a homicide.

«The information we have which led to the search warrant indicates that he was buried there, which logically would indicate that he was murdered. So yes, we do believe that he was the victim of a homicide», Valiquette said.

New York's Daily News reported that the ex-boxer was shot in the garage by three Russian mobsters days after an incident at the bar where he worked as a bouncer.

(from Reuters)

Answer the following questions:

1. Do you know the name of this ex-boxer?

2. How do you think the police learned where the boxer was buried?
3. Was his body found in the yard?
4. Were the murderers identified and arrested?
5. Is it an exceptional case?

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : retell the text*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : The most glamorous aspect of police work.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.

Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: Учебно-методическое пособие. Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. - 162 с.)

№ 13 Тақырып The Federal Bureau of Investigation. – 2 саға

№1 Сабақ. – 1 сағ.

1. *Грамматикалық тақырып: Present Simple.*

THE PRESENT INDEFINITE (SIMPLE) TENSE

It is formed from the Infinitive without the particle "to":

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I work	I do not work	Do I work ?
He works	He does not work	Does he work ?
She works	She does not work	Does she work ?
It works	It does not work	Does it work ?
We work	We do not work	Do we work ?
You work	You do not work	Do you work ?
They work	They do not work	Do they work ?

do not = don't
does not = doesn't

The Present Indefinite (Simple) may denote:

1. a permanent action (a fact):
 - She **speaks** English. They **live** in France.
2. the general truth:
 - The Earth **rotates** round its axis.
 - Vegetables **grow** well in this climate.
3. a repeated, customary action:
 - The Browns **go** to the seaside every summer.
 - We **write** two tests each term.
4. a future action if planned beforehand:
 - The train **leaves** at 10 tomorrow.

2. *Грамматикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығу орындау:*

Answer the following questions according to the model:

Model: What does a driver do? - He drives.

What do drivers do? - They drive.

1. What does a singer do? 2. What does a runner do? 3. What do students do? 4. What does a dancer do? 5. What do cooks do? 6. What do dancers do? 7. What does a painter do? 8. What do teachers do? 9. What does a typist do? 10. What do painters do? 11. What do writers do?

Write the following sentences in the 3rd person singular.

1. I think I am ill. 2. They often visit their granny. 3. We live in Leeds. 4. You usually speak too quickly. 5. Do you like boiled potatoes? 6. Good animals always obey their masters. 7. The boys box in the gymnasium on Fridays. 8. His dogs always attack the neighbors. 9. Heavy trucks make a lot of noise.

3. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс «The Federal Bureau of Investigation»

Read the text:

**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.

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма: Retell the text

Translate the following word combinations:

a) Federal Bureau of Investigation; to handle different investigations; internal security; federal criminal violations; civil inquiries; the FBI responsibilities; to result in conviction; organized crime; gambling, narcotics, prostitution, extortion; built on fear, intimidation, bribery and force; highly trained FBI agents; to bring to justice; to collect sufficient evidence; to build a strong prosecutive case; to fight against organized crime; local enforcement agencies; fugitive investigations; to locate and apprehend escaped prisoners;

b) Identification Division; the largest collection of fingerprints; a dangerous fugitive wanted; through fingerprint identification; the only means of identifying victims; the greatest criminological laboratory; to make a scientific examination; special agents with specialized training; to solve crimes; to convict defendants; on the basis of material evidence; to prove the innocence of persons; to suspect of having committed crimes; to pose a threat to.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: Учебно-методическое пособие. Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. - 162 с.)

№2 Сабақ – 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: Present Simple. Грамматикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығу орындау

Put the verb in brackets into the Present Indefinite.

1. I (to read) every day. 2. He (to sleep) every night. 3. We (to drink) tea every morning. 4. They (to go) to school every morning. 5. I (not to sleep) in the daytime. 6. She (not to drink) coffee after lunch. 7. We (not to watch) TV in the morning. 8. They (not to eat) at the lesson. 9. My mother (not to work) at an office. 10. You (to work) every day? 11. He (to play) in the afternoon? 12. They (to eat) at school? 13. Your sister (to rest) after school? 14. What you (to do) every morning? 15. What you (to read) after dinner? 16. What they (to eat) at breakfast? 17. What your brother (to drink) in the evening? 18. I (not to drink) coffee in the evening. 19. I (to drink) coffee in the morning. 20. Your friend (to go) to school in the morning? 21. The baby always (to sleep) after dinner. 22. My grandmother (not to work). She is on pension. 23. I usually (to get) up at seven o'clock in the morning. 24. She (to wash) her face and hands. 25. When you usually (to come) home from school? — I (to come) at three o'clock. 26. Where your cousin (to work)? - He (to work) at a hospital. 27. Your sister (to study) at an institute? -No, she (to study) at school. 28. My cousin (to go) to school every day. 29. She (to play) the piano in the morning.

3. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс «The Federal Bureau of Investigation»

Read the text:

Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice

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.	

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма:

Translate the following word combinations:

c) valuable leads; the files of law enforcement agencies; to provide contact; Crime Record Division; to study the information on crime; retraining courses; practical skills and techniques; the collection, identification and preservation of physical evidence; to be in danger;

d) major responsibilities; to recruit and assign the personnel; to fulfill the various functions of the FBI; within the FBI jurisdiction; bank robbery and embezzlement; bribery and extortion; fraud against the government; internal security; theft government property.

Find in the text the answers to the following questions:

1. What does the FBI handle?
2. What are the main divisions of the FBI you can name?
3. What are the matters within the FBI jurisdiction?
4. In what way are the FBI Agents devoting their full efforts to the fight against organized crime?
5. Who directs the efforts to locate and apprehend fugitives, escaped Federal prisoners, deserters from Armed Forces?
6. Where can valuable leads in an investigation be found very often?
7. Where is the largest collection of fingerprints in a number of crimes?
8. What is the value of fingerprints in a number of crimes?

9. On the basis of which evidence are many crimes solved and many defendants convicted?

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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II семестр

№ 14 Тақырып Interpol— 3 саға

№1 Сабақ, – 1 сағ.

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: The Past Indefinite Tense

THE PAST INDEFINITE (SIMPLE) TENSE

Past Indefinite - Regular verb + -ed
- Irregular Verbs

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I worked/wrote	I did not work/write	Did I work/write?
I didn't work/write		

The Past Indefinite (Simple) may denote:

1. An action performed in the past:

- We **entered** the house in silence.
- He **met** us at the station.

2. A succession of past actions:

- He **shut** the window, **switched** off the light and **went** upstairs.

3. A repeated action in the past:

He **made** an entry in his diary every night.

NOTE: Repeated actions are often expressed by
used to + Infinitive,
would + Infinitive.

- He **would spend** all days locked in his room.
used to

2. *Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау.*

Read a sentence about the present and then write a sentence about the past.

Example: Granny usually gets up at 6.30. Yesterday she got up at 6.30.

1. Granny usually-wakes up early. Yesterday morning _____
2. Granny usually walks in the garden. Yesterday _____
3. Granny usually has a sandwich for lunch. Yesterday _____
4. Granny usually goes out in the evening. Yesterday evening _____
5. Granny usually sleeps very well. Yesterday _____

Put one of these verbs in each sentence:

hurt, teach, spend, sell, throw, fall, catch, buy, cost

Example: I was thirsty, so I bought apple juice in the shop.

- 1 My father _____ me how to drive when I was 17.
2. James _____ down the stairs and _____ his leg.

3. We needed some money so we _____ our summer house.
4. They _____ a lot of money yesterday. They _____ a dish washer which _____ 1000 roubles.
5. The boy _____ the ball to the dog and the dog _____ it.

Write questions. A friend has just come back from Italy and you are asking him about it.

Examples: What place/go? What place did you go to?

The weather/fine? Was the weather fine?

1. how long/stay there? _____
2. stay in a hotel? _____
3. go alone? _____
4. how/travel? _____
5. the food/good? _____
6. what/do in the evenings? _____
7. make any friends there? _____

3. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: «Interpol»*

Read and translate the text:

Interpol

Interpol is an international corporation founded in 1923 as a service organization devoted to coordinating actions against international criminals. Its clients are 174 agencies throughout the world. This organization is not under the control or supervision of any government.

Interpol is a recognized intergovernmental police force whose task is to hunt down international criminal. A multinational force, much like the United Nations, Interpol is made up of police of the Free World and a bona fide law enforcement agency in its own right. The main task of Interpol is to fight international terrorism and sky-jacking, to assist a number of nations in the continuing search for wanted Nazi war criminals. One of the most highly respected groups in the world, Interpol, like any other police force is under governmental control to safeguard the basic rights of every citizens. It operates according to a strict code of behaviour and adheres to the highest ethical standards.

Interpol has never been recognized or established by any international charter or treaty and has no police powers. Because of Interpol's cooperation with UN particularly in the area of drugs, Interpol was recognized as an intergovernmental organization.

Interpol members are, for the most part, police and not governmental representatives, although certain governments have sent observers from their military, intelligence, customs, post office, and immigration departments.

Interpol does not have powers of arrest or any investigative rights. Its function is to disseminate information. Today 80 percent of the permanent staff is French. Interpol is much like any large corporation with bureaus in various countries and with representatives from these offices also stationed at the main office. Information is exchanged between the many national bureaus, but the police forces themselves are subject to the laws and policies of their respective nations.

Interpol is divided into four main bodies – the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat and the National Central Bureaus.

The General Assembly is composed of the delegates from each member country. It is «the Supreme Authority». The General Assembly controls the policy of the organization.

The Executive Committee is a nine-member board made up of the president, two vice presidents, and six delegates chosen by the General Assembly.

The General Secretariat, the permanent body, located in Lion, is Interpol's business division. It contains «the permanent departments» four of which specialize in certain crimes: one handles murder, burglary, assault, larceny, car theft, and missing persons; another deals with bank

frauds and other types of embezzlement; a third with drug traffic and moral offences; and a fourth deals with forgery and counterfeiting.

Other divisions are the general records department, where files are kept, and a special records department, where fingerprints and other methods of identification are used.

The National Central Bureaus are the Interpol offices in various countries. Each NCB is empowered to communicate directly with and exchange information with any other NCB.

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :*

Translate the following word-combinations from English into Russian (Kazakh):

Intergovernmental police force, a bona fide law enforcement police agency, to fight terrorism and sky-jacking, wanted Nazi war criminals, to have power of arrest, to control policy, permanent departments, missing persons, bank frauds, throughout the world, a special records department.

Name the criminal who:

- kills people;
- seizes aero planes;
- steals from houses and offices;
- takes people hostage for a ransom;
- attacks people in public places and steal their money, jewellery or other things;
- hides, especially from the police and tries to avoid being caught.

Match the forms of terrorism with the relevant vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) bombing | a) hostages, seize control, ultimatum |
| 2) assassination | b) detonator, suicide, bomber, to defuse |
| 3) kidnapping | c) disease, virus, epidemic |
| 4) hijacking | d) rifle, hit man, bodyguard |
| 5) chemical attack | e) ransom, hide-out, abduct |
| 6) biological | f) poisonous gas, toxic fumes warfare. |

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Interpol.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: Учебно-методическое пособие. Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. - 162 с.)

№2 Сабақ – 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: The Past Indefinite Tense. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау.

Rewrite the following text in the past:

On Tuesday I get up at half past six. I go to the bathroom and wash my hands and face and clean my teeth. Then I dress, go to the kitchen and cook breakfast for my family. At half past seven my son gets up and has breakfast. I have breakfast with my son. My son eats a sandwich and drinks a cup of tea. I don't drink tea. I drink coffee. After Breakfast my son leaves home for school. I don't leave home with my son. On Tuesday I don't work in the morning. I work in the afternoon. In the evening I am at home. My husband and my son are at home, too. We rest in the evening. My son watches TV, my husband reads newspapers and I do some work about the house. At about eleven o'clock we I go to bed.

Make the sentences past:

Boris wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It is a quarter to seven. Quick! Boris jumps out of bed and runs to the bath-room. He has just time to take a cold shower and I drink a glass of tea with bread and butter. He is in a hurry to catch the eight o'clock train. At the railway station he meets three other boys from his group. They all have small backpacks and fishing-rods. In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk very quickly and soon find themselves on the shore of a large lake. The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating and swimming. They return home late at night, tired but happy.

Answer the questions and give the answer:

Model: I read an interesting book yesterday.

Did you read an interesting book yesterday?

Yes, I did. (No, I didn't)

1. I asked him this question. 2. I worked in militia two years ago. 3. I translated a text last night. 4. I helped my friend to do his work. 5. I lived in Arbat Street a year ago. 6. I opened the window in the morning. 7. I liked to play football when I was a boy. 8. I learned English 5 years ago. 9. I answered well at the lesson.

Ex.4. Say, that you didn't do that:

Model: I read a newspaper in the evening.

I didn't read a newspaper in the evening.

1. I played basketball yesterday. 2. I worked as a militiaman last year. 3. I studied English at school. 4. I answered all the questions. 5. I helped my friend to do this work. 6. I translated the text into Russian. 7. I asked him about it. 8. I lived near the metro station 3 years ago. 9. I opened the book 5 minutes ago. 10. I liked hockey when I was a schoolboy.

3. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: « Interpol »

True or false?

1. Interpol is under the control or supervision of the government.
2. The main task of Interpol is to fight international criminals.
3. Interpol members are only police.
4. Interpol has powers of arrest or any investigative rights.
5. Interpol is divided into five main bodies – the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat, the National Central Bureaus and the Supreme Court.
6. Today 80 percent of the permanent staff is English.
7. The General Assembly controls the policy of the organization.
8. The organization's headquarters is situated in Washington, USA.

Find in the text and comment on the following points:

- types of crimes Interpol deals with;
- the main tasks of Interpol;
- about members of Interpol;
- the work of each four bodies.

Look through the text again and complete the sentences with a suitable word from the bracket:

(International terrorism, sky-jacking, control, charter, to disseminate, permanent staff, policy, to exchange, treaty)

1. Interpol is not under the ... of any government.
2. Among the first tasks is to fight ... and

3. Interpol has never been recognized by any international or ... and has no police powers.
4. The function of Interpol is ... information.
5. Today 80 percent of the is French.
6. The General Assembly controls the ... of the organization.
7. Each NCB is empowered to communicate directly with and ... information with any other NCB.

Read, translate and reproduce the following dialogue:

A: What is Interpol?

B: Interpol is an international police organization for helping national police forces to catch criminals.

A: When was it formed?

B: Interpol was founded in 1923 in Vienna.

A: Where is Interpol's headquarters located?

B: It is located in Lyon, France.

A: What are Interpol's aims?

B: Interpol fights drug trafficking, smuggling, terrorism, sky-jackings and other international crimes.

A: Does Interpol have powers of arrest?

B: No, its function is to disseminate information.

A: Is Russia a member of Interpol?

B: Yes, Russia was admitted in Interpol as its 151st member in September 1990.

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : reproduce the dialogue

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Interpol.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.

Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: Учебно-методическое пособие. Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. - 162 с.)

№3 Сабақ – 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: The Past Indefinite Tense Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау.

Put the verb into the correct form. Some sentences are past and some are present.

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 4. Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven. 5. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 6. We (not to rest) yesterday. 7. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 8. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 9. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? - Yes, I But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday. 10. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - - No, I Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 11. Your sister (to go) to school every day? - - Yes, she

Put the verb into the correct form. Some sentences are past and some are present.

1. My friend (to know) Spanish very well. 2. Who (to ring) you up an hour ago? 3. He (to live) on the third floor. 4. It (to take) you long to find his house yesterday? 5. When your lessons (to be) over on Monday? 6. I (to have) dinner with my family yesterday. 7. Her friends (to be) ready at five o'clock. 8. One of her brothers (to make) a tour of Europe last summer. 9. Queen Elizabeth II (to be) born in 1926. She (to become) Queen of England in 1952. 10. You always (to get) up at seven o'clock? — No, sometimes I (to get) up at half past seven.

Ex.9. Put one of these verbs in each sentence in Past Simple:

<i>bite</i>	<i>feel</i>	<i>leave</i>
<i>draw</i>	<i>forget</i>	<i>lend</i>
<i>drive</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>ride</i>
<i>fall</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>steal</i>
<i>feed</i>	<i>hurt</i>	<i>take</i>

1. Mary walked to school today. Rebecca drove her car. Alison _____ her bicycle. Sandy _____ the bus.
2. When Alan slipped on the icy sidewalk yesterday, he _____ down and _____ his back. His back is very painful today.
3. I didn't have any money yesterday, so my roommate _____ me enough so I could pay for my lunch.
4. The children had a good time at the park yesterday. They _____ the ducks small pieces of bread.
5. Alice called the police yesterday because someone _____ her bicycle while she was in the library studying. She's very angry.
6. Dick _____ his apartment in a hurry this morning he was late for school. That's why he _____ to bring his books to class.
7. The children _____ pictures of themselves in art class yesterday.
8. I have a cold. Yesterday I _____ terrible, but I'm feeling better today.
9. Last night I _____ a strange noise in the house around 2.00.a.m., so I _____ up to investigate.
10. My dog isn't very friendly. Yesterday she _____ my neighbor's leg. Luckily, my dog is very old and doesn't have sharp teeth, so she didn't hurt my neighbor.

2. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: «Interpol»

Read and translate the text:

The aims of Interpol

These are set in Article 2 of its Constitution:

- To ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities within the limits of the laws existing in different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- To establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes.

To meet these aims, Interpol undertakes a number of activities. Its central function remains that of handling enquiries. Despite the popular view, Interpol is not an executive agency with international detectives who can be «called in» to investigate some international crimes, but rather it is an international communications system between different police forces.

Article 3 of the Constitution of Interpol forbids it to undertake any activities «of a political, military, religious or racial character».

*3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : The aims of Interpol
Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Interpol.*

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 15 Тақырып Prisons — 3 саға

№ 1 Сабақ — 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: The Future Indefinite Tense

THE FUTURE INDEFINITE (SIMPLE) TENSE

shall/will + Infinitive

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE			INTERROGATIVE		
I	shall/will	work	I	shall/will not	work	Shall/will	I	work?
He	will	work	He	will not	work	Will	he	work?
She	will	work	She	will not	work	Will	she	work?
It	will	work	It	will not	work	Will	it	work?
We	shall/will	work	We	shall/will not	work	Shall/will	we	work?
You	will	work	You	will not	work	Will	you	work?
They	will	work	They	will not	work	Will	they	work?
I'll work (shan't)			I won't work					

The Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense denotes a future action.

- You **will write** these exercises tomorrow.
- I am tired. I **shall (will) go** and **have a nap** before dinner.

NOTE: The Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense is not used after the conjunctions:

till	as soon as	provided
until	as long as	in case
before	unless	
after	on condition that	

when

- introduces an object or attributive clause - the Future Indefinite is used.
- introduces an adverbial clause of time - the Future Indefinite is not used.

- I don't know **when** they **will arrive**. But **when** they **arrive**, I'll inform you.
 - if**
 - "**ли**" - the Future Indefinite is used.
 - "**если**" - the Future Indefinite is not used.
- I don't know **if** he **will agree**. But **if** he **agrees**, I'll call you.

2. Грамматикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығу орындау

Put the verb in brackets into the Future Indefinite.

1. He (be) here soon. 2. The dress (be) ready tomorrow. 3. They (be) at the station in time for the 10.30 train. 4. I (know) the result in a day. 5. I (be) twenty years old next year. 6. They (remember) you well. 7. When he (come) back? 8. When he comes, - I (apologize) to him. 9. I (hot see) this beautiful city again. 10. I (recognize) his pictures anywhere.

Ex. 18. (A, B) Put the verb in brackets into the Present Indefinite and the Future Indefinite.

a. 1. When he (call) I (give) him a piece of my mind. 2. I (be) at home if you (need) anything. 3. They (be) in the gallery if you (decide) to speak to them. 4. If they (want) your advice, they (get) in touch with you. 5. If you (have) anything to report, put it in writing and send it to me.

b. 1. I (write) you about it when I (have) time. 2. He (wait) until they (send) for him. 3. He (be) right when this (be) over. 4. I'd like to ask you a few more questions before you (go).

c. 1. I (not know) when they (come) to see us. 2. Ask him if he (stay) for dinner. 3. I (wonder) if we ever (see) each other again. 4. I (be) not sure if they (be) in time. 5. He can't tell us when I motor (start).

3. *Лексикалық тақырып «Prisons»*

Which of the following words refer to:

a) goals of punishment

b) correctional institutions:

cell	custody
deterrent	imprisonment
incarceration	isolation
jail/goal	penitentiary
penitence	penology
prison	reformation
reformatory	rehabilitation
retribution	solitary confinement

Prison Population

Read the text below and answer the following questions:

- What are the main categories of inmates?
- Where are long-term prisoners usually held?
- What are the purpose of reformatories?
- What are open prisons?

Nowadays prisoners are kept in separate institutions according to the severity of crime committed, as well as to the age, sex and other conditions. Consequently, the inmates include unconvinced prisoners, juvenile delinquents, women prisoners, recidivists and life sentence prisoners.

Most prisoners serving longer sentences are held in correctional institutions which are usually large maximum – security buildings holding offenders in conditions of strict security. Young offenders are usually detained in reformatories, often designated under names that imply that their purpose is a treatment or correction rather than punishment. Women are normally held in separate prisons. Prisoners who are not considered a danger to the community may be confined in low-security or open prisons.

Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions:

unconvinced prisoner
juvenile delinquent
recidivist
life-sentence prisoner

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс*
Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Prisons.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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Сабақ № 2— 1 саз

1.Грамматикалық тақырып: The Future Indefinite Tense. Грамматикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығу орындау

Translate the sentences:

1. Maybe it'll be nice tomorrow.
2. Maybe it'll be hot/cold tomorrow.
3. Maybe it won't be nice/hot/cold tomorrow.
4. Maybe it'll rain tomorrow.
5. Maybe it won't rain tomorrow.
6. Maybe you'll be tired tonight.
7. Maybe you won't be tired tonight.
8. Maybe you'll have enough time tomorrow.

Complete the sentences with shall, will.

1. ... you come to see me on Friday? 2. I ... not work tomorrow. 3. The students ... have 3 lessons on Tuesday. 4. We ... not study next week. 5. My friend ... give me an interesting book. 6. ... we go to the cinema in the evening? 7. They ... do this work in 2 days. 8. The teacher ... answer all your questions. 9. I ... tell you about it next time. 10. ... you give me your pen, please?

2. Лексикалық тақырып«Prisons»

Read the following text and write down Russian (Kazakh) equivalents for sentences given in bold type:

Prison Inmates

Unconvicted Prisoners

Some of the prison population consists of unconvinced prisoners held in custody and awaiting trial. These prisoners are presumed to be innocent and are treated accordingly. **They are allowed all reasonable facilities to seek release on bail, prepare for trial, maintain contact with relatives and friends, and pursue legitimate business and social interests.** They also have the right to wear their own clothes and can write and receive unlimited number of letters.

Young Offenders

In Britain, young offenders are held in reformatories, which are designed for the treatment, training and social rehabilitation of use. **School-age delinquents are kept in residential training schools, and young offenders between the ages of 16 and 25 who have been convicted of a criminal act serve in special facilities.** The most famous of these is the Borstal Institution.

Women Prisoners

Women are usually held in smaller prisons with a special programmes and recreational opportunities offered to reflect stereotyped female roles, with emphasis on housekeeping, sewing and typing skills. Women prisoners do not wear prison uniform and there is a closing allowance to help pay for clothes while in prison. Some prisons provide mother and baby units, which enable babies to remain with their mothers where that is found to be in the best interests of the child. **In addition to the usual visiting arrangement, several prisons allow extended visits to enable women to spend the whole day with their children in an informal atmosphere.**

Life-sentence prisoners

Since capital punishment has been abolished in Britain, the severest penalty for the most

atrocious crimes, such as murder is life-imprisonment. Those serving life sentences for the murder of police and prison officers, terrorist murders, murder by fire arms in the cause of robbery and the sexual or a sadistic murder of children are normally detained for at least twenty years. Life-sentences for offences other than murder can be reduced up to 9 years.

On release, all life-sentence prisoners remain on license for the rest of their lives and are subject to recall should their behavior suggest that they might again be a danger to the public.

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: retell the textl*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Prisons.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.

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Сабақ № 3— 1 саз

1. *Грамматикалық тақырып: The Future Indefinite Tense. Грамматикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығу орындау*

Ask the partner according to the model:

Model: I shall go to the cinema on Saturday.

Will you go to the cinema on Saturday? Yes, I shall. (No, I shan't).

1. I shall read the newspaper in the evening. 2. I shall see my friend tomorrow. 3. I shall do it next time. 4. I shall come late. 5. I shall take the book from the library. 6. I shall give you my copy-book in 3 days. 7. I shall ask the teacher about it. 8. I shall play tennis on Sunday. 9. I shall go to Almaty next month.

Make as more sentences as you can:

I		read	this work	tomorrow
We	shall	go	the exercise	next time
He	will	do	the text	in a week
You		write	to the theatre	on Sunday
They		help	to the club	
			my friend	

2. *Лексикалық тақырып«Prisons»*

Read the ex-convict's letter. What message does he want to get across?

An Ex-Prisoner's Testimony

My reason for testifying publicly about areas of my life where the scars have still not healed is that I would like to help in the search for more satisfactory and more caring responses to the problems of delinquency.

In January 1993 I was arrested, with some of my childhood buddies, for a hold-up committed with a dummy weapon.

Prison came as a brutal shock. The appalling physical conditions made me feel I had stepped back into an age of barbarity. I felt utterly isolated from the prison officers and my fellow-inmates. I also felt cut off from myself, and this was not the list of the dangers I was up against. I soon learned what life in the jungle is all about. If you want to survive you can't afford to trust another living

soul.

The pressure was so intense that whatever vague feelings of remorse I might have had gave way to a strong sense of injustice. When you're always on your guard you suffer physical and psychological harm that is impossible to measure. After serving four-and-a-half years of a six year sentence, I came out broken and bent on revenge.

I wondered for a long time whether life was worth living but loving support from my relatives helped me get back on my feet.

Whatever some people may think, it's never too late to start again. But what a waste! Looking back, I can't help thinking it could have been avoided.

3.Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Prisons.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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Тақырып №16 Terrorism — 3 саға

№1 Сабақ. – 1 сағ.

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: Modal verbs

Modal verbs are used to show the speaker's attitude towards the action. We use them with other verbs. There are 10 modals: **can, may, must, shall, should, will, would, ought to, need, dare**. Modal verbs are not "complete" verbs. They are called defective because they lack (except dare and need) component tenses, the passive voice and have some other peculiarities:

1. We can't use them as "to" - infinitives: *to go, to speak*.

2. We don't use the "to" - infinitives after modals:

• You **mustn't phone** now. It's late.

3. There is no -(e)s in the 3rd person singular:

• The boss **can see** you now.

In their first use modal verbs have basic meanings which are given in the dictionaries:

can/could - ability

I can lift 25 kg / I can type;

may/might - permission

You may leave early;

shall/will/would - prediction

It will rain soon;

should/ought to - duty

You should do as you are told;

must - total obligation

You must be quiet;

needn't - no obligation

You needn't wait.

The second use of modal verbs is to express degrees of certainty or uncertainty.

Questions and Negatives

Can you play chess?

Could you swim when you were a child?

I **can't** understand a word.

Must I go there now?

The Contracted Forms

can't [ka:nt]

couldn't [kudnt]

needn't [ni:dnt]

shouldn't [ˈʃudnt]

oughtn't [o:tnt]

mayn't [meint]
mustn't [mΔsnt]

2. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау

Translate the sentences:

1. Mike can run very fast. 2. They can understand French. 3. Kate can speak English well. 4. My brother can come and help you in the garden. 5. Can you speak Spanish? 6. Can your brother help me with mathematics? 7. His little sister can walk already. 8. The children cannot carry this box: it is too heavy. 9. My friend cannot come in time. 10. This old woman cannot sleep at night. 11. His sister can cook very well. 12. I can sing, but I cannot dance.

Fill in the spaces with *may* or *can*.

1. You ... come in when you have taken off your boots. 2. Be careful: you ... spill the milk if you carry it like that. 3. Most children ... slide on the ice very well. 4. I don't think I ... be here by eleven o'clock tomorrow, but I ... be. 5. ... you see anything in this inky darkness? 6. You ... go when you have finished your compositions. 7. What shall we do if the train is late? It ... be late, you know, after the terrible snowstorms we've had. 8. When ... you come and see me? — Let me see: I ... not come tomorrow, for I must be at the meeting, but on Sunday I'll find time. Yes, you ... expect me on Sunday about three o'clock. Will that be all right?

3. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс «*Terrorism*»

Read and translate:

International Terrorism

Nowadays the problem of terrorism is growing worse. It concerns not only one country but all developed and developing countries in the world. Moreover, people living on our planet suffer from cruelty and violence of terrorism.

The aim of the lesson is to promote feelings of tolerance and respect towards other countries and people of different nationalities and races.

Taking into account the global threat of terrorism facing humanity, it is important to explain to students the main rules of behavior in these situations and teach them how to protect themselves from being hurt or injured.

Give the dictionary definition of terrorism

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

Which words are associated with the word “terrorism”?

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :

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?

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : *Terrorism*.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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Сабақ №2 – 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *Modal verbs*. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Fill in the modal verbs (must, may, can, need, to have to, to be able to).

1. You ... not come to help them tomorrow: the work is done. 2. You ... not change the whole text as the beginning is all right. You ... only rewrite the second part of it. 3. ... you help me now? — I am afraid not: I am in a great hurry. I shall be free in the evening. Come to my place at about eight, and I ... help you. 4. John ... not tell us the rules of the game: we know them. 5. ... I return the book to you on Friday? I am afraid I ... not finish it before. — No, that is too late. You ... bring it to me not later than Wednesday. 6. It is already six o'clock. We ... hurry if we don't want to be late. 7. ... you translate this text into English? — I think I ... 8. They spent all the morning on the river bank. Only Ann ... return home as she ... not stay in the sun for such a long time. 9. There is something wrong with your television-set. You ... call a repair-man. — Oh, we ... not do, it! My brother ... fix it himself. 10. ... we bring these text-books every day? — No, you ... not: you ... take them from the library.

2. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс « *Terrorism* »

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.

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 plane has been hijacked

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

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :

Complete the sentences using the modal verbs "can", "may", "must".

1. The performance ___ (be over) as there are many people leaving the theatre.
2. I don't believe that he said it. He ___ (say) such a thing.
3. I am sure they knew everything about it. Mary ___ (tell) them. She can't keep her word.
4. I am sure that she did not do anything of the kind. They ___ (take) her sister for her.
5. It is impossible that they should have refused to help you. They ___ (break) their promise.
6. Perhaps it was true, I am not sure. She ___ (be ashamed) to tell you the truth.
7. There was probably some misunderstanding. They ___ (sent) the contract to the wrong address.
8. ___ you really mean it?
9. There is no doubt that it was all prepared beforehand. He ___ (watch) you.
10. It is impossible. They ___ (leave) already. I was watching the door of the house.
11. I don't believe that they didn't recognize you. They ___ (fail to recognize) you.
12. His teacher ___ (help) him; his English is quite decent now.
13. I'm quite sure, my students ___ (be) at a lecture now. They never miss classes.
14. I don't believe it. He ___ (write) the letter but the signature is certainly not his.
15. ___ this old man (be) your brother?
16. The message ___ (be delivered) in time as we received an immediate answer.
17. ___ you (not remember) our talk?

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Terrorism.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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Сабақ №3 – 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: Modal verbs. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Read and translate the sentences:

1. You must learn all these new words. 2. I can't translate the text myself. I need help. 3. You needn't translate the sentences. 4. May I ask you to wait a little. I am not yet ready. 5. You needn't go there today. 6. You should work hard and be more attentive. 7. You must bring me my text-book today. But you needn't come very early. 8. Can you speak English well? – No, I am afraid I can't. I must work hard at it. 9. May I smoke here? – Excuse me, but you mustn't. You should go out and smoke in the yard. 10. I ought to do some work in the library for an hour or two this afternoon. 11. I cannot translate this text without dictionary. Can you help me? – Excuse me, but I

am busy now. I must see Professor N. and speak to him. We can stay after and work in the lab together. 12. You ought not to waste your time. 13. Little girls and boys ought to be good and obey their parents. 14. The train is to arrive at 5a.m. 15. You have to come here in the morning. 16. Sherlock Holmes was able to tell you about every murder of the last hundred years. 17. We can't investigate cases now. We shall be able do it by the end of the final course.

Read and translate the text:

Learner drivers and law

In Britain all learner drivers need to display "L" plates.

In the USA there is no law that says a learner driver needs to have "L" plates or any such warning device. A young person can apply for a learner's permit at the age of fifteen and a half and take a test at sixteen.

In Germany you must go to a professional driving school to learn to drive.

In Finland you have to do a written test.

In Spain and France new drivers carry a sticker to show that the vehicle has a maximum speed of 90 k.p.h.

Fill in the necessary modal verb.

1. I _____ go there immediately. 2. I _____ stay at home yesterday. 3. We _____ go there to-morrow. 4. _____ I go there at once? — Yes, you _____. - No, you _____. 5. She _____ be about fifty. 6. He _____ be waiting for you now. 7. The weather _____ be very fine to-morrow. 8. She _____ have lost your address. 9. They _____ already have come back to Moscow. 10. They _____ have reminded her of it.

2. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс « Terrorism »

Match the words from the box with the correct definitions.

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

- 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.

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :

Use "should" or "need" with the correct form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. We _____ not (hurry) we have half an hour before the train starts. 2. You _____ not (to come) so early, now you will have to wait. 3. You _____ not (to give) the child so much money. It will spoil him. 4. You _____ not (to return) the money so soon. I could wait. 5. You _____ not (to help) him

with this work. He could have managed it himself. 6. You ____ not (go) into this at present. They've clean forgotten about it.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Terrorism.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№17. Тақырып Crime — 5 сағов

№ 1 Сабақ — 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *The Present Continuous Tense*

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE	
I am	reading	I	am not reading	Am	I reading?
He is	reading	He	is not reading	Is	he reading?
She is	reading	She	is not reading	Is	she reading?
It is	reading	It	is not reading	Is	it reading?
We are	reading	We	are not reading	Are	we reading?
You are	reading	You	are not reading	Are	you reading?
They are	reading	They	are not reading	Are	they reading?

I'm reading

She's reading

We're reading

She isn't reading

We aren't reading

The Present Continuous may denote:

1. An action going on at the present moment:

- Why **are** you **wearing** that funny hat?
- What's that smell? - Something's **burning**.
- Andrew's **reading** up for his examinations these days.

2. A future action when it is planned:

- I **am leaving** tonight.
- They **are getting** married in June.
- We **are playing** tennis tomorrow.

3. A continuous process (with the adverbs *always, constantly*):

- The Earth **is always moving**.

4. An action thought of as a continual process (with the adverbs *always, constantly*):

- He **is** always **grumbling**.
- She **is** constantly **laughing**.

2. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Continue in the negative.

Example: Mother is talking on the phone. (sleep) *She isn't sleeping.*

1. John is standing. (lie down) _____
2. Father is shaving. (wash) _____
3. The boys are playing. (fight) _____

4. We are dancing. (jump)_____
5. They are speaking. (shout)_____
6. Mary is running. (walk)_____
7. I am eating. (drink)_____
8. The teacher is speaking. (read)_____

Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

Example: Are you drawing? (write a story)

- *No. I'm not. I'm writing a story.*

1. Is he writing a letter? (watch television)_____
2. Are you reading Byron's poems? (learn them by heart)_____
3. Is Dad smoking in his study? (read a newspaper)_____
4. Are they listening to the radio? (talk with a friend)_____
5. Are you hurrying to work? (go home)_____
6. Is Joan playing the piano? (listen to a concert)_____
7. Are you working at your essay? (write a film script) _____
8. Is she washing up? (cook)_____

Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

Example: Is Mother very busy just now? (type a report)

- *Yes, she is. She is typing a report.*

1. Is Jerry very busy just now? (study) _____
2. Are the students very busy just now? (read)_____
3. Susan very busy just now? (have breakfast) _____
4. Are the Greens very busy just now? (shop)_____
5. Is Miss Black very busy just now? (sew)_____
6. Is Jane very busy just now? (wash up)_____
7. Is Henry very busy just now? (skate) _____
8. Are the girls very busy just now? (rehearse)_____

3. Лексикалық тақырып:

Give the definitions to the words:

CRIME is an act or the commission of an act that is forbidden or the omission of a duty that is commanded by a public law and that makes the offender liable to punishment by that law.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| an arsonist | - attacks and robs people in the street |
| a shop lifter | - sets fire to property illegally |
| a mugger | - is anyone who breaks the law |
| an offender | - breaks into houses or other buildings to steal |
| a vandal | -steals from shops while acting as an ordinary customer |
| a burglar | - kills someone |
| a murderer | - deliberately causes damage to property |
| a kidnapper | - steals things from people's pockets in crowded places |
| a pickpocket | - gets secret information from another country |
| an accomplice | - buys and sells drugs illegally |
| a drug dealer | - takes away people by force and demands money for their return |
| a spy | - helps a criminal in criminal acts |

a terrorist	- uses violence for political reasons
an assassin	- causes damage or disturbance in public places
a hooligan	- hides on a ship or plane to get a free journey
a stowaway	- takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot change course
a thief	- murders for political reasons or a reward
a hijacker	- makes false money or signatures
a forger	- is someone who steals
a robber	- is a member of a criminal group
a smuggler	- steals money by force from people or places
a traitor	- marries illegally, being married already
a gangster	- is a soldier who runs away from the army
a deserter	- brings goods into a country illegally without paying tax
a bigamist	- betrays his or her country to another state

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : learn the words by heart*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Crime

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 2 Сабақ — 1 сағ

1. *Грамматикалық тақырып The Present Continuous Tense Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

Example: What are you doing? (daydream)

- I'm daydreaming.

1. Why is father making such a terrible noise? (teach the dog to bark) _____
2. What are you doing with the scissors? (cut out a dress) _____
3. Where are you hurrying to? (run to catch my bus)_____
4. What are you doing in this shop? (buy a mink coat)_____
5. Why are you leaving so soon? (go to the University)_____
6. Why is she playing the violin so late? (rehearse for a concert)_____
7. Why are the children listening so attentively? (listen to a favourite fairy tale)

-
8. What is George doing in the kitchen? (bake an apple pie) _____

Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

Example: Are you busy tonight? (Yes/meet a friend)

- Yes. I am. I'm meeting a friend.

1. Is Ivy busy this afternoon? (Yes/go to the library)_____
2. Are they busy this evening? (No/have a rest)_____
3. Is Mary busy after tea? (No/have a nap)_____
4. Are you busy today? (Yes/have visitors)_____
5. Is Kate busy after lunch? (No/stay at home)_____
6. Are the Browns busy today? (No/have a holiday) _____

7. Is Fred busy tonight? (Yes/go to the concert) _____
 8. Are you busy this afternoon? (Yes/do up the flat) _____

Complete these sentences using some of these verbs:

get, become, change, improve, fall, increase, rise.

Example: The water level is rising very fast.

- The prices for food _____ at the moment.
- He is still weak but he _____ stronger slowly.
- These days life _____ more and more expensive.
- The weather _____ every moment: now cold, now hot.
- The cost of living _____. Every year things are more expensive.
- Victor has gone to work in America. When he arrived, his English wasn't very good but now it _____.
- The environment is already very bad and it _____ worse.

2. Лексикалық тақырып

Read and translate the text:

Crime in Great Britain

About 90 per cent of all crimes are dealt with by Magistrates' courts. Sentences (that is, the punishments decided by the court) vary a lot but most people who are found guilty have to pay a fine. Magistrates' courts can impose fines of up to £2,000 or prison sentences of up to six months. If the punishment is to be more severe the case must go to a Crown Court. The most severe punishment is life imprisonment: there has been no death penalty in Britain since 1965.

The level of recorded crime and the number of people sent to prison both increased during the 1970s and 1980s. By the end of that period the average prison population was more than 50,000 and new prisons had to be built as overcrowding had become a serious problem. By 1988 the cost of keeping someone in prison was over £250 per week, which was more than the national average wage.

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс

Fill in the table with types of crime

Crime	Criminal	Criminal Act
treason	traitor	to betray
theft	thief	to steal
murder	murderer	to murder

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Crime

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 3 Сабақ — 1 сағ

1. Грамматикалық тақырып The Present Continuous Tense

VERBS NOT USED IN THE CONTINUOUS FORM

The following groups of verbs do not express a process that is why they are not used in the Continuous form:

1. Verbs denoting sense perception - *to see, to hear*;
2. 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 realize, to recognize, to remember, to suppose, to understand*;
3. Verbs denoting wish - *to want, to wish*;
4. Verbs denoting feeling - *to love, to like, to dislike, to hate, to prefer*;
5. Verbs denoting abstract relations - *to be, to have, to contain, to depend, to belong, to concern, to consist of, to deserve, to fit, to include, to involve, to lack, to matter, to need, to owe, to own, to possess, to appear, to resemble, to seem*;
6. Verbs denoting physical properties of objects - *to measure (=have length, etc.), to taste (=have a flavour), to smell (=give out a smell), to sound, to weigh (=have weight)*;
7. Verbs denoting affect or influence - *to astonish, to impress, to please, to satisfy, to surprise*.

NOTE: *Such expressions as:*

- *to see the sights of*;

- *to see somebody home/off*;

- *to have dinner (lunch, supper)*

can be used in the Continuous form.

- They **were seeing the sights** of London when I met them.
- He **is having** lunch.

2. *Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Open the brackets in Present Continuous.

(NOW) 1. The boys (to run) about in the garden. 2 I (to do) my homework. 3. John and his friends (to go) to the library. 4. Ann (to sit) at her desk. She (to study) geography. 5. A young man (to stand) at the window. He (to smoke) a cigarette. 6. The old man (to walk) about the room. 7. The dog (to lie) on the floor. 8. You (to have) a break? 9. What language you (to study)? 10. Who (to lie) on the sofa? 11. What they (to talk) about? 12. It still (to rain).

Choose the suitable verb:

Model: -Is he (work, working) today?

- Is he working today?

1. Do you (know, knowing) the answer?
2. She's (study, studying) the new text.
3. They're (listen, listening) to the radio.
4. Does he (go, going) there every day?
5. I'm (write, writing) a letter to my friend.
6. Do you (take, taking) many examinations each term?
7. Is he (finish, finishing) his work?

3. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс жасау:*

Read the texts and answer the questions:

1. Was justice done?
2. If you had been the judge, would you have given a different sentence?
3. Would you have chosen a lighter sentence, or a more severe one?
4. How would you have felt if you had been the victim of the crime?
5. How would you have felt if you had been the defendant?
6. If you had been the judge, what other facts and circumstances would you have wanted to know?

Manslaughter

In 1981 Marianne Bachmeir, from Lubeck, West Germany, was in court watching the trial of Klaus Grabowski, who had murdered her 7 year-old daughter. Grabowski had a history of attacking children. During the trial, Frau Bachmeir pulled a Beretta 22 pistol from her handbag and fired eight bullets, six of which hit Grabowski, killing him. The defence said she had bought the pistol with the intention of committing suicide, but when she saw Grabowski in court she drew the pistol and pulled the trigger. She was found not guilty of murder, but was given six years imprisonment for manslaughter. West German newspapers reflected the opinion of millions of Germans that she should have been freed, calling her "the avenging mother".

Homicide

Bernard Lewis, a thirty-six-old man, while preparing dinner became involved in an argument with his drunken wife. In a fit of a rage Lewis, using the kitchen knife with which he had been preparing the meal, stabbed and killed his wife. He immediately called for assistance, and readily confessed when the first patrolman appeared on the scene with the ambulance attendant. He pleaded guilty to manslaughter. The probation department's investigation indicated that Lewis was a rigid individual who never drank, worked regularly, and had no previous criminal record. His thirty-year-old deceased wife, and mother of three children, was a "fine girl" when sober but was frequently drunk and on a number of occasions when intoxicated had left their small children unattended. After due consideration of the background of the offence and especially of the plight of the three motherless youngsters, the judge placed Lewis on probation so that he could work, support, and take care of the children. On probation Lewis adjusted well, worked regularly, appeared to be devoted to the children, and a few years later was discharged as "improved" from probation.

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : *Make up a composition*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Crime

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 4 Сабақ — 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып *The Present Continuous Tense*. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Say whether the underlined verbs are right. Correct those which are wrong.

Examples: I don't go there often.

RIGHT

Please don't interrupt. He talks sense.

WRONG - is talking

1. Look! Someone is coming up to the back door. _____
2. Do you talk about my book? I hope you like it. _____
3. Are you believing in ghosts? _____
4. Listen! Somebody tries to start the car. _____
5. He always goes there in the springtime. _____
6. I'm thinking he is a good chap. _____
7. The people are worried that the traffic is increasing. _____
8. We're usually going to Hampton by train. _____

Put the verb into the correct form, the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.

Examples: I'm planting (plant) a cherry-tree. Will you help me?

How does she keep her children in line (she/keep)?

He doesn't feel well (not/feel). He hasn't been well for quite a time.

1. These things _____ (not/belong) to my parents.
2. Look! He _____ (come). I (want) to speak to him.
3. This stream _____ (flow) to the lake at the bottom of the valley.
4. Today the river _____ (flow) much faster than usual.
5. _____ (it/ever/rain) on Madeira ?
6. They usually _____ (grow) vegetables in their garden but this year they _____ (not / grow) any.
7. A: Can you ride a bicycle?
B: No, but I _____ (learn). My brother _____ (teach) me.
8. You can borrow my dictionary. I _____ (not/need) it at the moment.
9. I usually _____ (enjoy) music but I _____ (not/enjoy) this record very much.
10. I _____ (not/believe) this man's story.

Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Indefinite and the Present Continuous.

1. Mr Smith (teach) us at present. He (substitute) for Mr Reese, who (be) our regular teacher.
2. "I (go) to visit Peter tonight. He (leave) tomorrow morning." - "He (come) back the same day?" - "I (not/know)."
3. John often (stay) in a hotel when he (come) to town, but tonight he (stay) with us.
4. The fourth class always (meet) on the 18th floor, but our class (meet) on the 17th floor.
However, since they (paint) our regular classroom now, we (go) to meet in the club-room today.
5. "Nick (leave) today." - "What train he (take) for his journey ?" - "He (catch) the 5.50 train."
6. The mechanic (repair) my car today. So I must go to work by the underground.
7. "You (write) him tonight ?" - "Yes, I always (write) him on his birthday. You (want) to send any message?" - "Certainly."
8. John (say) he (leave) for Chicago on the fifteenth.
9. I (go) to the seaside on my holiday.
10. My brother (come) to see me next week.
11. Whenever I (call) at the Smiths' home, they (play) cards. I really (think) they (play) every night.
12. Jack (make) at least ten spelling errors in every lesson.

2. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс жасау*

Read the texts and answer the questions:

1. Was justice done?
2. If you had been the judge, would you have given a different sentence?
3. Would you have chosen a lighter sentence, or a more severe one?
4. How would you have felt if you had been the victim of the crime?
5. How would you have felt if you had been the defendant?
6. If you had been the judge, what other facts and circumstances would you have wanted to know?

Murder

In 1952 two youths in Mitcham, London, decided to rob a dairy. They were Christopher Craig, aged 16, and Derek William Bentley, 19. During the robbery they were disturbed by Sydney Miles, a policeman. Craig produced a gun and killed the policeman. At that time Britain still had the death penalty for certain types of murder, including murder during a robbery. Because Craig was under 18, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. Bentley who had never touched the gun, was over 18. He was hanged in 1953. The case was quoted by opponents of capital punishment, which was abolished in 1965.

Assault

In 1976 a drunk walked into a supermarket. When the manager asked him to leave, the drunk assaulted him, knocking out a tooth. A policeman who arrived and tried to stop the fight had his jaw broken. The drunk was fined £10.

Shop-lifting

In June 1980 Lady Isabel Barnett, a well-known TV personality was convicted of stealing a tin of tuna fish and a carton of cream, total value 87p, from a small shop. The case was given enormous publicity. She was fined £75 and had to pay £200 towards the cost of the case. A few days later she killed herself.

Fraud

This is an example of a civil case rather than a criminal one. A man had taken out an insurance policy of £100,000 on his life. The policy was due to expire at 3 o'clock on a certain day. The man was in serious financial difficulties, and at 2.30 on the expire day he consulted his solicitor. He then went out and called a taxi. He asked the driver to make a note of the time, 2.50. He then shot himself. Suicide used not to cancel an insurance policy automatically. (It does nowadays.) The company refused to pay the man's wife, and the courts supported them.

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Crime

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 5 Сабақ — 1 сағ

1. Грамматикалық тақырып *The Present Continuous Tense* Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Indefinite and the Present Continuous.

1. A: Where (be) Andrew?
B: He (smoke) on the terrace.
A: I (think) he (smoke) too much.
B: Yes, he (be) a chain-smoker.
2. A.: What (be) this music?
B: It (be) Ann. She (play) the piano.
3. - You (come) with us?
- I'd love to come. Where you (go)?"
- We (drive) to the Lake District.
- You (take) the children along?
- No, we (leave) them with our parents.
- You (mind) if I (bring) my dog?
- No.
4. - Mike (come) tonight?
- No, he (work) hard at present.
- What he (do)?
- He (read up) for his examinations.
- But it (be) Saturday. I (be) sure he (not/go) to take his examination on Sunday.
- No, but he (say) he (meet) his girl-friend on Sunday, and the examination (be) on Monday, so he (have) only tonight for his studies.

2. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс жасау:

Give the definitions to the following words:

drug smuggling;	shop-lifting; kidnapping;	fraud;
hijacking; pickpocketing; mugging;		arson;
		theft.

- a) they broke the window of his car and stole the radio;
- b) they sold paintings that they knew weren't genuine masterpieces;
- c) they illegally carried drugs into another country;
- d) they held a pistol at the pilot's head and he had to do what they said;
- e) they set fire to the hotel;
- f) they took some things off the shelves and left the supermarket without paying for them;
- g) they took away the rich man's son and asked him for a lot of money;
- h) they hit the man on the head as he was walking along the street, and stole all his money and credit cards;
- i) they took her purse out of her handbag as she was standing on the crowded platform waiting for the train.

Translate the following:

- driving in excess of the speed limit;
- common assault (e.g. a fight in a disco-club);
- drinking and driving;
- malicious wounding (e.g. stabbing someone in a fight);
- murdering a policeman during a robbery;
- murdering a child;
- causing death by dangerous driving;
- smoking marijuana;
- selling drugs (such as heroin);
- stealing £1,000 from a bank, by fraud;
- stealing £1,000 worth of goods from someone's home;
- rape;
- grievous bodily harm (almost killing someone);
- shop-lifting;
- stealing £1,000 from a bank, by threatening someone with a gun;
- possession of a gun without a license;
- homicide

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :

Open the brackets in Present Continuous Tense:

1. He (open) the door now. – He is opening the door now.

2. John (study) the lesson now. 3. The girl (shop) at the store. 4. The children (play) in the yard. 5. The men (drop) the boxes on the floor. 6. The instructor (give) the book to John. 7. The boys (come) into the house now. 8. The women (talk) to the teacher now. 9. Mr. Smith (look) at the newspaper now. 10. The professor (begin) the lesson now. 11. The clerk (count) the money carefully. 12. They (study) the new words now. 13. He (run) into the building. 14. She (repeat) the words carefully.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Crime

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№18 Тақырып Kidnapping –4 саға

№1 Сабақ -1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *The Past Continuous Tense*

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE

I **was reading**

We **were reading**

NEGATIVE

I **was not reading**

We **were not reading**

I **wasn't reading**

We **weren't reading**

INTERROGATIVE

Was I reading?

Were we reading?

The Past Continuous denotes a temporary action taking place at a given moment in the past:
at 5 o'clock yesterday.

I **was writing** a letter to my friend from 5 to 6 on Sunday.
when Mum came.

2. Грамматикалық тақырып:

Here is a page from Mr Cook's diary.

8.00 - collect the car from the garage

10.30 - meet the manager

2.00 - lunch with Peter

4.30-5.30 - visit the dentist

7.30 - the organ concert at the Cathedral

10.00 - walk the dog

11.00 - drive Mother home

Write sentences saying what he was doing at these times:

At 8 o'clock he was collecting his car from the garage

At 10.45 he _____

At 2.20 _____

At 5 o'clock _____

At 8 o'clock _____

At 10.05 _____

At 11.10 _____

One evening there was some gun shooting in the park near your house.

Use the words in brackets to make sentences saying what each member of your family was doing at the time.

Example: (Don/have/a bath) Don was having a bath.

1. (Mother/cook/in the kitchen) Mother _____

2. (Father/make/a phone call) Father _____

3. (I/get ready to go out) I _____

4. (My sister/wash some clothes) My sister _____

3. Лексикалық ақырып «Kidnapping».

Read and reproduce the dialogue

KIDNAPPING

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

Mr. Snow: What shall I do now?

Kidnapper: 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 kidnapers.

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Kidnapping

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№2 Сабақ -1саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *The Past Continuous Tense*

THE PAST CONTINUOUS AND PAST INDEFINITE (SIMPLE)

We often use *the Past Continuous* and *the Past Indefinite (Simple)* together to say that *something happened in the middle of something else*:

PAST INDEFINITE
PAST CONTINUOUS

- I **saw** Irene in the park. She **was sitting** on the bench and waiting for somebody.
- Jensa broke her leg when she was skiing in Switzerland.

2. Грамматикалық тақырып:

Answer the questions using when and the verb of the subordinate clause in *the Past Continuous Tense*.

Example: When did she meet Helen? (walk along the street)

She met Helen when she was walking along the street.

1. When did you catch that cold? (skate on a frosty day)
2. When did he write those nice poems? (have a holiday)
3. When did she learn the language? (live in England)
4. When did she hear that song? (listen to the concert on the radio)
5. When did you buy that book? (read up for my exams)
6. When did the boy hurt himself? (ride the bicycle)
7. When did Philip lose his camera? (walk about the city)
8. When did he ring you up? (have supper)

Make sentences from the words in brackets. Put the verbs into the correct form, *the Past Simple or the Past Continuous*.

Example : (He/come/when/ I /clean/my flat).

He came when I was cleaning my flat.

1. (the postman /bring/the letter/when/I/have/breakfast) The postman_____
2. (it / start/ to snow/when/ I/go/downstairs) _____
3. (the doorbell/ ring/when/ they/enter/dining room)_____

3. Лексикалық Тақырып«Kidnapping»

Give the synonyms:

will you tell me the way to...; to walk; zebra; to go on foot; the opposite side of the street; could you tell me how to get to...; a crossing; the other side of the street.

Give antonyms:

to get on; walk straight ahead; to the left; to come; near, to go on foot; to go the right way.

Read and reproduce the dialogue:

1. - Excuse me, officer.
 - At your service.
 - Could you tell me the way to the Red square?
 - Certainly. Walk straight ahead and then turn to the left.
 - Is it a long way from here?
 - Oh, no. It'll take you about 10 minutes to get there.

- Thank you, officer.

- That's all right.

2. On the Road

Ann.- Are we on the right road?

Jack.- I think so.

A. - You think so. Aren't you sure?

J. - No, I'm not sure. I've only been along this road once before.

A. - Then we shall ask someone, shan't we?

J.- Yes, that's the right thing to do. Look, there's a postman. He will know.

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: Make up the dialogue*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Kidnapping

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ Сабақ 3-1 саз

1. *Грамматикалық тақырып: The Past Continuous Tense Грамматикалық тақырып:*

Put the verbs into the correct form, the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

Example: While Sean was finishing (finish) the letter, the night fell (fall).

1. Dan _____ (fall) off the tree while he _____ (rescue) the cat.

2. Last night I _____ (read) in the bed when suddenly I _____ (hear) a voice downstairs.

3. _____ (you/have) a bath when I phoned you?

4. They _____ (wait) for a taxi when I _____ (arrive).

5. I _____ (not/drive) very fast when I _____ (see) her.

6. I _____ (break) a plate last night. I _____ (do) the washing-up when it _____ (slip) out of my hand.

7. Bob _____ (take) a nap while I _____ (paint) a ceiling.

8. We _____ (not/go) out because it _____ (get) dark.

9. What _____ (you/do) at this time yesterday?

10. We _____ (see) Amanda in the gallery. She _____ (wear) her new necklace.

Open the brackets. Use the Past Indefinite in case of permanent, repeated one-time actions. Use the Past Continuous if the action is a temporary one taking place at a given moment in the past.

Examples:

• He (turn) the car and (start) back towards Delphi.

He turned the car and started back towards Delphi.

One-time action.

• The local businessmen (like) something solid with their luncheon coffee.

The local businessmen liked something solid with their luncheon coffee.

A permanent action.

• I (glance) at the terrace below the balcony. He (sit) under one of the plane-trees, smoking.

I glanced at the terrace below the balcony. He was sitting under one of the plane-trees, smoking.

A temporary action taking place at a moment in the past.

*The moment in the past is indicated by an independent sentence
"I glanced at the terrace".*

1. I (open) the shutters and (look) out. The car (stand) where I had left it.
2. Suddenly I (realize) that they (not/pay attention) to me any longer. They (mutter) something and all (look) in the same direction. I (turn) my head and (look) where they all (look). A man (come) slowly down a steep little street that (lead) uphill between the houses on my right.
3. On my left I (see) the lights of the first house of the village, and I (hurry) towards it through the wood when a sudden flash of light (make) me stop.
4. At that time I (look) for a job.
5. Miss Nobbs (not/see) him leave the office. At half past four she (make) herself a cup of tea in a small recess off the main corridor.
6. The idea first (occur) to me that afternoon as I (back) the car into the garage.
7. I probably (drop) the key when I (fish) for small change in my bag at the news-stand.
8. All through the night I (hear) them work, open drawers, drag cases over the floor. They (pack).

*2. Лексикалық Тақырып «Kidnapping», введение словаря по лексической теме,
Read and translate the dialogues.*

1

Foreigner: Excuse me. Where is the Post Office?

Police officer: Go along King's Road. There is a tunnel. Go through the tunnel, turn left. Walk to the bridge and go across the bridge. Don't turn right, turn left again. Walk past the cafe "Paris". The Post Office is near the cafe.

F.: Thank you very much.

P.O.: You are welcome.

2

F.: Excuse me. Where is the supermarket?

P.O.: Go across the street and turn right. Then turn round the corner and walk along the street. Don't go across the street. The supermarket is between the hotel and the hospital.

F.: Thank you very much.

P.O.: You are welcome.

3

F.: Excuse me. Where is the bank?

P.O.: Go along Hill Street, then turn right. Go up King Street. The bank is opposite the museum.

F.: Thank you very much.

P.O.: You are welcome.

4

F.: Excuse me. Where is the hospital?

P.O.: Go out of this hotel. Turn right. Walk along the street. There is a bus stop. Go past the bus stop and turn right again. There will be a high office block. Don't go into. Go across the street. This street is very busy. The hospital is opposite the block.

F.: Thank you very much.

P.O.: You are welcome.

5

F.: Excuse me, officer.

P.O.: At your service.

F.: Could you tell me the way to Red Square?
P.O.: Certainly. Walk straight ahead and then turn left.
F.: Is it a long way from here?
P.O.: Oh, no. It'll take you about 10 minutes to get there.
F.: Thank you, officer.
P.O.: That's all right.

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :*

Answer the questions in Past Continuous

1. Were you doing your homework at 11 yesterday evening?
2. What were you doing then?
3. Where were you hurrying to when my friend met you?
4. Who were you talking to when I called you?
5. What were you talking about when I came in?
6. What was your son doing when you got home yesterday?
7. Were you doing your home task or writing to your friend at 10 yesterday evening?

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Kidnapping

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№4 Сабақ -Ісаз

1. *Грамматикалық тақырып: The Past Continuous Tense Грамматикалық тақырып:*

Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Indefinite and the Past Continuous.

1. Mary (play) the piano; John (read); my wife (sew) when suddenly we all (hear) a shout. 2. When the doctor (leave) the hospital, he (catch) a glimpse of himself in the glass front door. 3. When her father (come) in she (sit) before a red tea-table, finishing a very good tea. 4. Next day, while he (shave) he (cut) himself slightly. 5. The door of his room (be) open; his mother still (stand) at the window. 6. And, smiling to himself, he (begin) to make plans, fantastic plans for the future. He still (smile) when he (walk) up the rock-cut steps. 7. I (sleep) soundly when the phone (ring). 8. We (sit) on our front porch when Mr. Smith (drive) up in his new car. 9. Crosby (cross) the street when the car (strike) him. 10. It (drizzle) when they (come) out of the house. 11. When the World War (break), John (live) in Holland. 12. It (get) dark and I (suggest) that we should go down. 13. John (come) in, (look) at the fire, (stand) a moment, (turn) and (go) away. 14. As I (walk) home yesterday, I (meet) a beggar who (ask) me for some money. 15. We (come) into the dining-room while our parents (eat) supper. 16. She (run) down the stairs and (go) to the library, where her husband (stand) with his mother. 17. Mike (lift) his eyes from the book and (look) out of the window. It still (snow). 18. We (drive) at about forty miles an hour when the accident (happen). 19. You (have) a good time at those parties? 20. A fortnight later Holt (fall) and (hurt) himself when he (ride) his motorcycle. 21. He (go) into the kitchen and (get) himself a cup of coffee. 22. Eric (go) into the library and (sit) down to read the letter. The fire (crackle) merrily in the fireplace, and outside the wind (howl). 23. He (take) a cushion, (put) it behind and (lean) back. 24. At half past four I (put) on the lights. 25. When I (be) a boy, I (want) to be an actor. 26. While he (wait) to cross Fifth Avenue, a man standing beside him (cough) painfully. 27. She (draw) aside the curtains and (look) out into the Square. Two cats (stand) in the light of a lamp - narrow, marvelously graceful. 28. When I (hear) his knock I (go) to the door and (open) it, but I (not/recognize) him at first

because I (not/wear) my glasses. 29. When they (walk) up the-street together they (begin) to talk.
30. Your telegram (come) just as I (leave) home. 31. John (talk) with his boss when I last (see) him.
32. When he (arrive) home, he (go) straight to the sitting room and (take) off the picture.

2. Лексикалық Тақырып «Kidnapping»

Complete the dialogues with the phrases given in brackets. Work in pairs. Read and translate the composed dialogues.

1

F.: Excuse me. Where is the bank?

P.O.: _____

F.: Thank you very much.

P.O.: _____

(You are welcome. / Go along Hill Street, then turn right. Go up King Street. The bank is opposite the museum.)

2

F.: Excuse me. Where is the supermarket?

P.O.: _____

F.: Thank you very much.

P.O.: _____

(Go across the street and turn right. Then turn round the corner and walk along the street. The supermarket is between the hotel and the hospital. / You are welcome.)

3

F.: Excuse me, where is the nearest taxi rank?

P.O.: _____

F.: Thank you.

P.O.: _____

(That's all right. / It's over there. Cross the street, turn round the corner, then go straight on. There is a taxi rank there.)

4

F.: Excuse me, officer.

P.O.: _____

F.: Could you tell me the way to the Bolshoy Theatre?

P.O.: _____

F.: Is it a long way from here?

P.O.: _____

F.: Thank you, officer.

P.O.: _____

(Certainly. Walk straight ahead and then turn left. / At your service. / That's all right. / Oh, no. It'll take you about 10 minutes to get there.)

5

F.: Can you help me?

P.O.: _____

F.: I'm afraid I'm lost. Will you show me the way to Tverskaya Street?

P.O.: _____

F.: Thank you very much!

P.O.: _____

(Not at all. It's my duty. / What's the matter? / It's not far from here. Go along this street, past the post office, then turn left at the crossroads. Tverskaya Street is on your right.)

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : make up the dialogues*
Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Kidnapping

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№19 Тақырып Problems of Juvenile Delinquency – 4 саға

№1 Сабақ - 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *The Future Continuous Tense*

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I shall/will be reading	I shall/will not be reading	Shall/Will I be reading?
He will be reading	He will not be reading	Will he be reading?
She will be reading	She will not be reading	Will she be reading?
It will be reading	It will not be reading	Will it be reading?
We shall/will be reading	We shall/will not be reading	Shall/Will we be reading?
You will be reading	You will not be reading	Will you be reading?
They will be reading	They will not be reading	Will they be reading?

I won't be reading
(shan't)

The Future Continuous denotes a temporary action taking place at a given moment in the future.
at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

- He **will be writing** a letter to his friend *from 6 to 7 on Sunday,*
when I come.

2. *Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Put the verb in brackets into the Future Continuous.

1. Don't ring her up at 12 o'clock. She (have) her music lesson.
2. At this time tomorrow the boys of our group (play) football.
3. When we arrive in St.Petersburg, it probably (rain).
4. It is late autumn; soon the leaves (fall).
5. Let's wait here; The Palace Bridge (open) in a minute to let that ship through.

Answer the questions in the Future Continuous Tense, using the given suggestions.

Example: What will he be doing tomorrow afternoon ? (drive to the seaside)

He *will be driving* to the seaside.

1. What will she be doing on Sunday ? (make a dress)
2. What will you be doing at this time next week ? (bathe in the Black Sea)
3. What will grandfather be doing when we arrive 9 (work in the garden)
4. What will he be doing at the University for five years ? (study law)
5. What will they be doing at this time tomorrow ? (fly to Kiev)
6. What will she be doing at the concert tonight ? (sing Russian folk-songs)

7. What will he be doing at this time the day after tomorrow? (interview a foreign delegation)
8. What will she be doing next term? (lecture at the Institute of Foreign Languages)

3. Лексикалық Тақырып «Problems of Juvenile Delinquency»

Read and translate the text:

Juvenile delinquency

All the present historical juncture it would seem that in many countries and for a variety of reasons, juvenile delinquency may be regarded as a social problem of serious proportions. The increase in juvenile delinquency has been explained according to a variety of reasons. According to a widely accepted point of view, juvenile delinquency is mostly the result of poor living conditions. Therefore, the improvement of these conditions (usually understood in a rather materialistic sense) is recommended as a way of preventing juvenile delinquency. Another reason is non-satisfaction of emotional needs. According to this theory tension, lack of affection, aggressiveness are, if not the only sources of juvenile delinquency, at least the main ones. It may be concluded that non-satisfaction of some important emotional needs may, in association with other circumstances lead to delinquency, among certain minors. The disintegration of the family and the decline of moral values have been pointed out, especially during recent years, as among the main contributory causes of the present increase in juvenile delinquency. Moreover in some highly developed countries juvenile delinquency is becoming more and more a problem of attitudes, while in the less developed countries it can still be clearly linked with factors such as poverty, lack of education, poor health and urbanization.

Make up 7 sentences of your own using the list of words given below:

juncture
juvenile delinquency
to increase
to prevent -
circumstances
tension
lack of affection
decline of moral values
disintegration of the family
contributory causes

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: Answer the following questions:

1. What is regarded as a serious problem at the present historical juncture?
2. How has the increase in juvenile delinquency been explained?
3. What is recommended as a way of preventing juvenile delinquency?
4. What are the main sources of juvenile delinquency?
5. What are the main contributory causes of the present increase in juvenile delinquency?
6. Is juvenile delinquency becoming a problem of attitudes in highly or less developed countries?
7. What is juvenile delinquency linked with in the less developed countries?

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Problems of Juvenile Delinquency

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№2 Сабақ – 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *The Future Continuous Tense* Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Extend the statements in the *Future Continuous Tense*, using the words in brackets.

Example: Don't call for me at six. (have a bath)

Don't call for me at six, I *shall be having a bath*.

1. Don't ring them up at seven in the morning. (sleep)
2. Don't send us any letters in June. (travel)
3. Don't call on us tonight. (pack)
4. Don't come to see her after lunch. (type)
5. Don't leave the child alone. (cry)
6. Don't tell Granny about it. (grumble)
7. Don't expect him to come next Saturday. (work)
8. Don't wait for Maggie tomorrow. (keep to her room)

Put the verb in brackets into the *Present Indefinite*, the *Future Indefinite* and the *Future Continuous*.

1. When I (get) home, my animals (sit) at the door waiting for me. 2. It (be) the middle of June. They (come) soon. 3. If you (want) to see us, come to Tom's on Sunday. We (wait) for you there at midday. 4. At this time next week they (board) the plane to London. 5. They (have) English from nine to ten in this room. 6. I (wait) for you when you (come). 7. "I (call) for her at eight." – "No, don't; she still (sleep)." 8. They are so angry. A few more words and they (quarrel) again.

2. Лексикалық Тақырып «*Problems of Juvenile Delinquency*»

Read the extracts given below which present information on the gravity of the problem:

a) Youth gangs have been a part of Los Angeles since the fifties. Back then their activities were largely confined to petty crimes and small-scale marijuana dealing. But lately the numbers of gangs have become staggering totalling from about 5,000 members to 10,000. Almost all the gangs are involved in the cocaine trade. "A typical gang might have 200 kids from 13 to 26 years of age," says Steven Strong, the L.A. Police department's detective. "Two weeks ago 30-year-old David Thompson and his wife were stopped by three armed teenagers, who rushed the couple, robbed them and then casually shot Thompson in the head. The gang members pushed the dying man's wife out of the car, got in and drove away."

b) Every night — and in many areas day and night, thousands of police cars patrol the streets of American towns. The list of crimes starts with petty crimes, goes through house-breaking, shoplifting, mugging to be topped by homicide. Entire neighborhoods are terrorized by mobsters and thugs, many of them are quite young.

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : *Problems of Juvenile Delinquency*

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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Сабақ №3 - 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *The Future Continuous Tense*. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Open the brackets:

1. Don't ring her up at 12 o'clock. She (have) her music lesson.
2. At this time tomorrow the boys of our group (play) football.
3. When we arrive in St. Petersburg, it probably (rain).
4. It is late autumn, soon the leaves (fall).
5. Let's wait here; The Palace Bridge (open) in a minute to let that ship through.

Answer the questions:

Example: What will he be doing tomorrow afternoon ? (drive to the seaside)

He will be driving to the seaside

1. What will she be doing on Sunday ? (make a dress)
2. What will you be doing at this time next week ? (bathe in the Balkhash Lake)
3. What will grandfather be doing when we arrive ? (work in the garden)
4. What will he be doing at the University for four years ? (study law)
5. What will they be doing at this time tomorrow ? (fly to Almaty)
6. What will she be doing at the concert tonight ? (sing Kazakh folk-songs)
7. What will he be doing at this time the day after tomorrow? (interview a foreign delegation)
8. What will she be doing next term? (lecture at the Institute of Foreign Languages)

Open the brackets in *Future Continuous*:

Example: Don't call for me at six. (have a bath)

Don 't call for me at six, I shall be having a bath.

1. Don't ring them up at seven in the morning. (sleep)
2. Don't send us any letters in June. (travel)
3. Don 't call on us tonight. (pack)
4. Don't come to see her after lunch. (type)
5. Don't leave the child alone. (cry)
6. Don't tell Granny about it. (grumble)
7. Don't expect him to come next Saturday. (work)

2. Лексикалық Тақырып«*Problems of Juvenile Delinquency*»

Just think about how teenagers run away from homes, their own, from caring as it seems mothers, fathers, grandmothers. Why do they choose to look and act aggressive and tough? Take rockers who startle passers-by by the flashing lights of their roaring night motorbikes. Why do they, with their high-school background, have such a lack of thoughtful-ness? Self-assertion? Then why at other people's expense?

Pair work. Team up with another student, work out the reasons for Juvenile delinquency as they are presented to the extract and discuss the ex-tracts in pairs.

Speak about the social background of juvenile delinquency and its role in contributing to the crime rate. Consider the following:

1. Are juvenile offenders usually found among children from broken homes or large unhappy poor families? 2. Is being unemployed an important enough reason to push somebody onto the path of crime? 3. What would you say about disillusionment, loss of faith in the surrounding grown-up world as a possible reason for juvenile delinquency? 4. Speak on the vital role of drug addiction and alcohol consumption in the growing crime rate in general and in juvenile delinquency in particular.

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : *Write a composition*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Problems of Juvenile Delinquency

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.

Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: Учебно-методическое пособие. Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. - 162 с.)

№4 Сабақ – 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *The Continuous Tenses*. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Open the brackets, using the appropriate tense forms.

1. I wondered why he (laugh). I could see nothing funny in what (go on).
2. What you two (talk) about? You (discuss) his plan?
3. You (leave) the town early this summer?
4. When you (speak) to her about her lessons?
5. She (wear) dark spectacles. They are not just sun glasses. She (not/see) very well.
6. Why you (wear) sun glasses on a gray day like this?
7. He (live) with his parents now. I think, he (look) for a job.
8. I could not see his face, he (sit) so that his face was in shadow.
9. When I (see) her last she (try) on hats at Angela's.
10. For some fifteen minutes he (write) in silence without once raising his eyes from what he (write).
11. We (walk) for some time. The road (get) worse, just a narrow goat trail.
12. You (leave) us soon. It (get) colder with every day.
13. We were friendly at school. I still (see) him from time to time.
14. You (hear) from me one of these days.
15. Phone as late as you can. I (be) up. I (watch) the football game on TV. It's the semi-finals tonight.
16. The rain started when I (wait) for my bus.
17. Why did you speak to him so? He only (try) to help.
18. I hate the place in autumn. It always (rain) there. It (rain) when we came and it (rain) when we left.

3. Лексикалық Тақырып «*Problems of Juvenile Delinquency*»

Fill in the following words:

emotional needs disintegration of the family
poor health lack of education
juvenile delinquency decline of moral values
poverty

1. According to a widely accepted point of view juvenile delinquency is mostly the result of _____ and _____.
2. _____ influences upon the increase of juvenile delinquency.
3. Non-satisfaction of important _____ lead to delinquency.
4. _____ may be regarded as a social problem of serious proportions.
5. In the less developed countries juvenile delinquency can still be clearly linked with factors such as _____ and _____.

Transform the sentences according to the model

Model: The Police will do their best to stop juvenile delinquency.

The police is going to do their best to stop juvenile delinquency.

1. The government will discuss the problem of juvenile delinquency.
2. Teachers will study the causes of juvenile delinquency.
3. Lawyers will prevent juvenile criminals instead of punishing them.
4. The improvement of living conditions will help to stop juvenile criminals

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Problems of Juvenile Delinquency

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№20 Тақырып Description of Criminal – 5 сағов

№1 Сабақ - 1 сағ

1.Грамматикалық тақырып: *The Present Perfect Tense.*

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I have worked	I have not worked	Have I worked?
He has worked	He has not worked	Has he worked?
She has worked	She has not worked	Has she worked?
It has worked	It has not worked	Has it worked?
We have worked	We have not worked	Have we worked?
You have worked	You have not worked	Have you worked?
They have worked	They have not worked	Have they worked?
I've worked	I haven't worked	
He's worked	He hasn't worked	

The Present Perfect is always connected with the present:

Present Perfect = Past + Present.

1. It denotes a completed action connected with the present.

- I am a little frightened for I **have lost** my way.
- He **has recovered** from his illness (he is better now).

The only thing which matters here is the result: the time when the action took place is of no importance.

- I **have seen** this film (I can discuss it with you now).
- Questions in the Present Perfect never start with **when**:

- **When** did you see this film?

2. *Present Perfect is frequently used with:*

a) the adverbs: **ever never just already yet of late / lately / recently**

- I **have never seen** him.
- I **have not spoken** to her **yet**.

b) **this morning / evening, today, this week, this year**

(when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking):

- **Has Ann had** a holiday *this year?*

- **Have you seen** him *today*?
- c) the prepositions **for, since**:
- I **have known** her *for two years*.
- He **has not seen** his friends *since last September*.
- I **haven't seen** him *since he left for Moscow*.
- d) the expression: **This (it) is the first time**:
- *This is the first time* he **has driven** a car.

2. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

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.

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."

Answer the questions. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect. Example: Is his article ready? (write)

Yes, he *has written* it.

1. Are her rooms clean? (do)
2. Is our dinner ready, Mother? (cook)
3. Does she know the poet? (learn)
4. Do you know this sort of pencil? (use)
5. Does he know how nice the cake is? (eat)
6. Do you know that your gloves are on the table? (find)
7. Is Bobby's face clean? (wash)

3. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: «*Do you know this robber?*»

Read and translate the text:

Do you know this robber?

Police are searching for a man who is wanted for questioning about a string of burglaries in the Manchester area, which they suspect may be connected.

In the first of two recent incidents, a man tied up a woman in her own house in the early hours of the morning and escaped with goods valued at around 2000 dollars. They included items of jewellery, a stereo, a video recorder and a color TV set. She managed to free herself, unhurt, after he fled. She described him as white, around 5'8", in his late twenties, well-built, clean-shaven, with a pointed nose and straight dark hair.

Two days later a man wearing a sticking mask broke into a factory in the same area and got away with cash of around 3000 dollars. A man fitting the description above was later seen driving away from the scene in an old blue Escort van.

Police warn that this man could be armed and therefore dangerous. They have issued the photofit picture above and ask the public to contact them immediately if they have any information.

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Description of Criminal

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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Сабақ №2 - 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: The Present Perfect Tense. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Put the verb in brackets into the Present Indefinite and the Present Perfect.

1. Look! They (stop). 2. I (want) to see you. I (not/see) you for ages ! 3. "What (be) your name?" - "My name (be) always Cole." 4. "You (read) this book?" - "Yes." - "What you (think) of it?" 5. I (not/be) to a zoo before. It (be) a nice feeling to go somewhere you never (be) before. 6. "You (know) Nick?" - "Yes." - "How long you (know) him?" - "I (know) him for 10 years." 7. There (be) a lot of things I (want) to do for a long time and I (not/do) them. 8. You (realize) we (know) each other for quite a period of time now? And this (be) the first occasion you (ask) me to come with you. 9. "You (know) the girl who just (leave) the shop?" - "Yes, that (be) Bella York." - "She (be) a customer of yours?" - "Not, exactly. She (be) here several times, but she never (buy) anything." 10. Come in, I (be) awake since sun-up. 11. I (not/see) your pictures for a long time. Can I look round? 12. It'll be good to see him again. How long he (be) away? It (seem) ages. 13. I (know) you nearly all my life, but I never (see) you so excited about anything.

2. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс:

Read and translate:

FACE — long, round, oval, thin, plump, fleshy, puffy, wrinkled, pasty, pimpled, pock-marked, clean-shaven

FEATURES — clean-cut, delicate, forceful, regular / irregular, large, small, stern

COMPLEXION — fair, pale, dark, sallow

HAIR — curly, wavy, straight, receding (scanty), ruffled, shoulder-length, medium-length, short-cut, crew-cut, bobbed, dyed, bald, fair /dark-haired

FOREHEAD — high, low, narrow, square, broad

EYES — hollowed, bulging, close-set, deep-set, sunken, wide-apart, crossed-eyed

EYEBROWS — thin, thick, bushy, arched, penciled, shaggy

EARS — small, big, jug-eared

NOSE — prominent, straight, pointed, hooked, flat, aquiline, snub-nosed

LIPS — full, thin, painted, cleft lip

TEETH — even / uneven, sparse, artificial

CHEEKS — plump, hollow, ruddy, stubby

CHIN — square, pointed, double, massive, protruding

BEARD — full, bushy, spade beard, grey-bearded, heavy-bearded

MOUSTACHE — thin, thick, tooth brush, walrus

HEIGHT — tall, short, of medium height

BUILT — average, medium built, well-built, plump, skinny

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES — birth marks, freckles, scars, wooden leg, humpback, pot-belly

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : give the description of your friend

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Description of Criminal

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№3 Сабақ - 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: The Present Perfect Tense. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау

Use just. Answer the questions using the words given.

Example: Could you lend me your dictionary? (sorry, I /just /give/it/to Mike)

Sorry, I've just given it to Mike.

1. Has Mother come from the market? (yes/she/just/come/from the market) ____
2. Have you phoned Jack yet? (yes /I/just /phone/him) _____
3. Would you like some coffee? (no thanks/I/just/have/a cup) _____

Make sentences with already and yet.

Example: Don't forget to pack some warm clothes. - I've **already packed** them.

Have you typed the letters yet? - Yes, I've **already typed** them.

Have you bought that dress? - No, I **haven't bought it yet**, but I'm going to buy it.

1. Why don't you have a bath? - _____
2. Shall I buy some newspapers? - No, _____
3. Have you asked Jim yet? - Yes, _____
4. Have you invited Larry and Sue? - No, I _____, but I am _____
5. Has the manager arrived yet? - Yes, _____
6. Has Jill written to Dad? - No, she _____ but she _____ tonight.

2. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: Make the description

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Description of Criminal

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№4 Сабақ - 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: The Present Perfect Tense Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Use the words in brackets to make questions according to a pattern.

Example: (he/ever/paint/people) Has he ever painted people?

1. (ever/be/to Scotland?) _____
2. (your parents/live/here all their lives?) _____
3. (you/hear/this concert?) _____
4. (how many times/you/ be married?) _____
5. (he ever/meet/the President?) _____
6. (you/ever/visit/the White House?) _____

Make questions using the words given.

Example: (anything/happen/recently?)

Has anything happened recently?

1. (you / read / any books recently?) _____
2. (you / hear / from Tom in the past few days?) _____
3. (you / buy/any new records recently?) _____
4. (you / eat / anything today?) _____
5. (you / see / any good films recently?) _____
6. (it/snow/here this year yet?) _____

2. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс:

Read and translate:

Crime: Armed Robbery

Location: South & South Park Streets

Date: November 13, 1999

The public's assistance is requested in identifying the person or persons responsible for an armed robbery on the southwest corner of the South St. and South Park St. intersection.

This crime occurred at 9:30 a.m. on November 13, 1999.

At about 9:30 a.m. the victim, a young visitor to the city, was walking south along South Park St. At the southwest corner of South Park St. and South St., the suspect jumped in front of the victim, pulled a knife from his jacket and said, "Give me your purse or you're stuck!" The victim handed it over and the suspect fled the scene of the crime.

The suspect is described as a white male, 20-25 years old, medium build, 5'2, moustache, blue eyes, short brown hair, pointed nose. he was wearing a red baseball cap with a Montreal Canadians logo, a dark blue jacket, green jeans and white sneakers.

This man is armed and therefore dangerous. If you can identify the man in the photofit picture, or have any information on this or any crime, contact the local police Department or Crime Stoppers at 1-800-555-84-77, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Description of Criminal

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№5 Сабақ - 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: The Present Perfect Tense. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Write short answers to the following in the grid below

1. Something useful you have done today or something haven't done but should have.
2. The number of hours you have worked today.
3. The number of years you have lived in your flat
4. The best place you have ever been to on holiday.
5. A place you have never been to but would like to go to.
6. The number of years you have been married or going out with your boyfriend / girlfriend.

7. The number of countries you have visited.
8. The number of years you have been studying English.
9. A film you have seen recently or a book you have read recently.

3. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс: составление описания преступника

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс, составление диалогов

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : *Description of Criminal*

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№21 Тақырып Human rights – 4 саға

№1 Сабақ - 1 сағ

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *The Past Perfect Tense*

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I had worked	I had not worked	Had I worked?

I'd worked

I hadn't worked

The Past Perfect Tense denotes an action completed before a certain moment in the past.

1. Past Perfect + 2. Past Indefinite

- He **had finished** his work *when I called him.*
by 5 o'clock yesterday.

- When we came to the station the train **had already gone**.

The Past Perfect is not used to denote a succession of actions. In this case the Past Indefinite is used.

- He got up, went to the bathroom, had breakfast and left for work.

The Past Indefinite is used with the conjunctions **after, before, when** if the succession of actions should be expressed.

- He **had** a short rest before he **went on** with his work.
- When I **wrote** the letter, I **posted** it.

The Past Perfect is used with the conjunctions:

Hardly...

Scarcely...

Nearly ...

Barely ...

+ Past Perfect ... **when** + Past Indefinite

No sooner + Past Perfect ... **than** + Past Indefinite

- He had hardly done it when they came.
(Hardly had he done it when they came).
- No sooner they had arrived than it started to rain.
(No sooner had they arrived than it started to rain.)

2. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Use the Past Perfect Tense.

Examples: Why didn't you listen to that play on the radio?

a / *Because I had heard it before.*

b / *I didn't listen to that play on the radio, because I had heard it before.*

1. Why didn't you see Fred when you came to Moscow? (leave)
2. Why didn't Kate want to go to the cinema? (see the film)
3. Why didn't you tell him my new address? (forget)
4. Why didn't Jeff hear about Kate's examination? (pass)
5. Why did Fred come home so soon from his holiday? (spend all the money)
6. Why couldn't you get into your flat at once? (lose the key)
7. What did you learn about Bob? (get married)
8. What did she read in the newspaper about the expedition? (return)
9. What did he learn about Helen from the letter he received? (be ill for a month)

Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets. You visited a friend and learned a lot of news about his family and other friends.

Example: His father didn't work in the bank anymore. He had retired (retire)

1. His parents didn't live there any longer. They ____ (go) to live in the country.
2. His sister wasn't there either. She ____ (get) married.
3. His house was larger. He ____ (build) the third storey.
4. Your friends, Mike and Brenda, were away. They ____ (leave) for Sweden.

3. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс «Human rights»*

Read and translate the dialogue:

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.

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Reproduce the dialogue*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Human rights

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№2 Сабақ -1 саз

1. *Обзор грамматического материала: The Future Perfect Tense*

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I shall/will have worked	I shall/will not have worked	Shall/Will I have worked?
He will have worked	He will not have worked	Will he have worked?
She will have worked	She will not have worked	Will she have worked?
It will have worked	It will not have worked	Will it have worked?
We shall/will have worked	We shall/will not have worked	Shall/Will we have worked?
You will have worked	worked	Will you have worked?
They will have worked	You will not have worked	Will they have worked?
	They will not have worked	
	worked	

I won't have worked (shan't)

The Future Perfect denotes an action completed before a definite moment in the future.

- He **will have finished** his work *when I call him.*
by 5 o'clock tomorrow.

2. *Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Put the verb in brackets into the Future Perfect.

1. I (translate) this letter by 6 o'clock this afternoon. 2. I (make) this doll by her birthday. 3. He (not/learn) his lesson by tomorrow, if he has not yet begun to study it. 4. This work is so arduous, that I (not/complete) it in a year's time. 5. After you finish this book, you (learn) over a thousand words. 6. By the end of the month the commission (come) to some decision. 7. If she returns after 1 July, I won't see her since I already (go) to the South by the time.

Answer the questions in the Future Perfect Tense, using the words in brackets.

Example: Will you still be busy if I call you at six? (finish)

Oh, no, we will have finished by that time.

1. Will they still be staying at the hotel tomorrow? (move to their new house)
2. Will you be discussing the plan at 2 o'clock? (make a decision)
3. Will your students be writing a test at ten in the morning? (finish)
4. Will your brother still be a student next autumn? (graduate)
5. Will you still remember me in five years? (forget)

6. Will he be at home on Saturday? (leave for Scotland)
7. Will she be expecting your call tomorrow morning? (receive my letter)
8. Will you be having a lesson when I come home? (go to the swimming-pool)

3. *Лексикалық Тақырып «Human rights»*
Watching the film “Human rights”

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :*
 Write the basic human rights

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Human rights

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№ 3 Сабақ -1 саз

1. *Обзор грамматического материала: The Past, Future Perfect Tense. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау на закрепление грамматического материала:*

Put the verb in brackets into the Present Indefinite, the Future Indefinite and the Future Perfect.

1. He (be) here for two hours by the time you (come) back. 2. "It (be) very late." - "They (be) back soon." 3. "There (be) no planes tonight." - "Never mind, I (go) by train". 4. You (be) angry if I (talk) to you about it? 5. By the time you (finish) cooking they (do) their work. 6. "I (be) afraid, my train (leave) already." - "(not/worry), I (drive) you home." 7. I hope it (stop) snowing by tomorrow morning. 8. If you (think) it over you (see) I am right. 9. If you (not/take) a taxi, you (be) late. By the time you (get) to the theatre the first act (be) over and you (miss) the most interesting dialogues.

3. *Лексикалық Тақырып «Human rights»*
Watching the film “Human rights”

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :*
 Write the basic human rights

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Human rights

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№4 Сабақ - 1 саз

1. *Грамматикалық тақырып: The Past, Future Perfect Tense Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Put the verb in brackets into the Past Indefinite, the Past Continuous and the Past Perfect.

1. He (close) the window and (sit) in his armchair, reading a newspaper. 2. When I (arrive) the lecture already (start). 3. The rain (stop) and the sun (shine) brightly. 4. Unfortunately when I

arrived Ann just (leave), so we only had time for a few words. 5. I (watch) his eyes pretty closely while we (exchange) these remarks. 6. When we (reach) the field, the game already (start). 7. He suddenly (realize) that he (travel) in the wrong direction. 8. When I (look) for my passport, I (find) this old photograph. 9. You looked very busy when I saw you last night. What you (do)? 10. He (not / be) there five minutes, when the storm (begin). 11. He (not / allow) us to go out in the boat yesterday as a strong wind (blow). 12. I (call) Paul at 7.00 but it wasn't necessary because he already (get) up. 13. When I (hear) his knock I (go) to the door and (open) it, but I (not / recognize) him at first because I (not / wear) my glasses. 14. When he (seal and stamp) the envelope, he (go) back to the window and (draw) a long breath. 15. I (see) you yesterday from the bus. Why you (use) a stick? - I (use) because I (hurt) my leg that morning. 16. We (return) home at nightfall and we (be) very glad to get home again, but we (have) a wonderful day.

2. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс «Human rights»*
Write a composition

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :*

Use the Past Perfect Tense of the verbs given in brackets to complete the sentences.

Example: When John and I got to the river, the boat race (start already) ____

When John and I got to the river, the boat race had already started.

1. When she went to bed, she remembered that she (not / switch off the light) ____
2. She felt tired because she (walk a lot / that day) ____
3. She went for a holiday after she (pass the exams) ____
4. I didn't know what to do when they (show / me / the picture) ____
5. I didn't look at the present until after she (go) ____
6. I was very sorry to hear that he (die) ____
7. He didn't start speaking until the children (leave /the room) ____
8. When I met Helen, I understood why Bill (marry her) ____
9. He understood the book only after he (read it / again) ____

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Human rights

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№22 Тақырып Crime scene and the duties of a police officer at a crime scene – 4 саға
№1 Сабақ -1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: Active and Passive Voice

THE FORMATION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE
to be + Participle II

TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	NOTE: The action is done to the subject
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INDEFINITE	Present	Ask(s)	am is asked are	He asks / He is asked Он спрашивает / Его спрашивают
	Past	asked	was asked were	
	Future	will ask	will be asked	
CONTINUOUS	Present	am is asking are	am is being asked are	He is asking / He is being asked Он сейчас спрашивает / Его сейчас спрашивают
	Past	was asking were	was being asked were	
	Future	will be asking	-	
PERFECT	Present	have asked has	have has been asked	He has asked / He has been asked Он уже спросил / Его уже спросили
	Past	had asked	had been asked	
	Future	will have asked	will have been asked	

MODAL VERBS

can / could

may / might

must / have to

should / would

needn't

be done

have been done

2. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Choose a proper form (active or passive).

1. Russia (washes, is washed) by seas and oceans in the North and in the East. 2. The case (has investigated, has been investigated) successfully. (Дело было расследовано успешно). 3. At our Institute the students (teach, are taught) English, German and Russian. 4. The University (founded, was founded) in 1755. 5. My friend (has finished, has been finished) the translation of this exercise. 6. I am sure the exams (will pass, will be passed) successfully. 7. This event (is reporting, is being reported) in all newspapers. 8. English (speaks, is spoken) at our English lessons. 9. A very interesting competition (has organized, has been organized) by the chair of foreign languages. (Очень интересное соревнование было организовано кафедрой иностранных языков). 10. Specialists of high qualification (train, are trained) at the Karaganda Law Institute. 11. Books by Jack London (read, are read) by many readers with interest. 12. Some new phrases must (use, be used) in your story.

Make up sentences using the given verbs in the Passive Voice.

Model: the vase (to break) – The vase has been broken.

the flowers (to water) _____

the basket (to empty) _____

the dishes (to wash) _____

the supper (to cook) _____

the article (to write) _____

Put the following words into the Passive Voice.

1. They often invite me to their parties.
2. People speak English in different parts of the world.
3. One uses milk for making butter.
4. We form the Passive Voice with the help of the auxiliary verb "to be".
5. They build a lot of new houses in this district every year.
6. They built this house in 1950.
7. Somebody locked the front door.
8. Someone broke my pen last night.
9. People will forget it very soon.
10. They will translate this book next year.

3. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс* «Crime scene and the duties of a police officer at a crime scene»:

Read and translate the text:

CRIME SCENE AND THE DUTIES OF A POLICE OFFICER AT A CRIME SCENE

When a crime is reported to the police, the initial police actions on arrival usually are:

- to arrest the perpetrators of the crime, if possible;
- to give first aid if required, protect the crime scene, question witnesses at the scene;
- to make a preliminary search for, recording and preserving of, and delivery of pertinent physical evidence to a laboratory.

The investigating process very often depends on the discovery of physical evidence found at the scene. The correct handling of any criminal evidence involves the vital need for proper collection and identification of all articles of interest.

Proper handling means to prevent careless destruction of any evidence, to establish and maintain the chain of evidence and to prevent, wherever possible, the addition of any extraneous data to evidence already collected.

A competent search of a crime scene requires that an officer should have specialized training, an understanding of basic procedures, good knowledge of the «why» of certain actions, and close attention to detail in carrying them out.

To satisfy the legal requirements concerning physical evidence the investigator must be able to

- identify each article of evidence, even months after he collected it;
- describe the exact location of the item at the time it was collected;
- prove that from the moment of its collection until it was presented in court, the evidence was continuously in proper custody;
- describe changes that have occurred in the evidence between the time of its collection and its presentation in court.

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма* : *Грамматикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығу орындау*

Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs (in the correct form)

Arrest, wake, knock, check, translate, find, drive, make, spend, hear, carry.

Model: The music at the party was very loud and **could be heard** from far away.

1. A decision will not _____ until the next meeting.
2. That building is dangerous. It ought to _____ down before I falls down.
3. When you go through Customs, your luggage may _____ by a customs officer.
4. I told the hotel receptionist that I wanted to _____ up at 6.30.
5. Her new book will probably _____ into a number of foreign languages.
6. If you kicked a policeman, you'd _____.
7. Police are looking for the missing boy. He can't _____ anywhere.
8. Do you think that less money should _____ on arms?
9. The injured man couldn't walk and had to _____.
10. I don't mind driving but I prefer to _____ by other people.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Crime scene and the duties of a police officer at a crime scene.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№2 Сабақ -1 саз

1 . Грамматикалық тақырып: *Active and Passive Voice*

STUDY THESE EXAMPLES:

Indefinite:

1. A lot of rice **is eaten** in Asia.
2. These houses **were built** about twenty-five years ago.
3. Our class **will be taught** by another teacher next year.
4. He said that our class **would be taught** by another teacher next year.
5. Lions and tigers **can be seen** in Zoos.
6. He spoke very clearly; he **could be heard** by everyone.
7. This letter **must be answered** at once.
8. When he was in hospital, he **had to be fed**; he couldn't eat himself.
9. The books **may be kept** for two weeks. After that they **must be returned** to the library.
10. The librarian said that books might be kept for two weeks.

Continuous:

11. The little girl has been very ill and the doctor says she mustn't go to school, so she **is being taught** at home.
12. I couldn't use my car last week, it **was being repaired**.

Perfect:

13. This room **hasn't been swept** for a fortnight.
14. He said the newspaper **had been thrown** away.
15. By the year 2000, many actresses who are famous today **will have been forgotten**.
16. What did you say? I said that by the year 2000, many actresses who are famous today **would have been forgotten**.

2. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Practice saying these sentences and answer the questions.

1. a) The secretary will mail these letters tomorrow, b) These letters will be mailed tomorrow, and what about these ones? 2. a) Someone ought to wash those dishes right away, b) Those dishes ought to be washed right away, and what about these ones? 3. a) The factory produced 5.000 cars every day last year, b) 5.000 cars were produced every day last year, and what about this year? 4. a) People drink a great deal of tea in England, b) A great deal of tea is drunk in England, and what about your country? 5. a) Craftsmen make many beautiful objects of paper in Japan, b) Many beautiful objects of paper are made in Japan, and what about India? 6. a) They used to sell medicine here, b) Medicine is used to be sold here, and where is it sold now? 7. a) You must return these books within a fortnight, b) These books must be returned within a fortnight, and what about those ones? 8. a) A gang of workmen built this house in 1840. b) This house was built in 1840, and what about that one?

3. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс «*Crime scene and the duties of a police officer at a crime scene*»

Study the selection of newspaper articles covering shop-lifting cases. Comment on the penalties given in each case:

Let off with a Caution

Fourteen-year old Jane was lucky this time. Caught by a store detective with a bottle of hair conditioner, eye-lash dye, and a copy of *Hello* magazine hidden in her bag, she found herself in a van being driven to the police station. Even more upset that Jane was her Mum. She was as white as a sheet when she went to collect Jane from police station, and burst into tears.

Jane says, "I was lucky. Two policemen came and looked at my home, which is very middle class and respectable. I think that is why they let me off. They even asked to see my school books."

After two years of regular shop lifting, Jane has decided to go straight now on. She says she did it mostly out of boredom, and not to impress her friends as a lot of yongsters do. But she feels she's grown out of it after the fright she got the other day, and has decided to look for other interests.

Yellow fever

Roy Philips Downfall was the colour fellow. Appearing in court on shop lifting charges, he wore a yellow parka, yellow shirt, yellow pants, and a yellow tie. It was a similar dress that drew him to the attention of the store detective at a supermarket on Oldham, England, where everything he was after had a yellow connection: lemons, jellies, mustard, cheese, three pairs of socks, and two pairs of underpants. He was given a one-month suspended sentence.

Shop-lifting celebrity

Anna Bronx, the well-known TV personality, was found dead in her flat in Knightsbridge this morning after taking an overdose of sleeping pills.

The tragedy occurred less than a month after she had appeared in court on a charge of shoplifting in a department store. It was claimed that she had taken goods worth £7.30 when she was arrested outside the store. She was sentenced to a fine of £100, and was given a two-week suspended sentence.

Mrs. Bronx was for many years a well-loved personality on a popular programme, but for the last several years had withdrawn from public life and was living by herself. Friends say that they did not think she was unhappy, but that she may have been a little bored after such an active public life.

It was a course of great shock when she was arrested for shop-lifting. Local feeling was that the magistrate had been far too severe, a feeling that can only grow after this tragic incident.

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :

Retell each story as if you were a Store Detective or Police Officer giving evidence in court. Use some of the Colour Idioms given below:

- to catch smb. red-handed – to catch smb. during his or her committing a crime
- to be in the red – to be broke, having no money
- to see red – to get terribly angry
- to appear out of the blue – from nowhere, unexpectedly
- in the black and white – in a very clear way

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Crime scene and the duties of a police officer at a crime scene.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№3 Сабақ -1 саз

1. *Грамматикалық тақырып: Active and Passive Voice. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Turn from active into passive.

1 Two reports on Hemingway's stories (to make) in our group last month. Both of them were very interesting.

2 He said that grandmother's letter (to receive) the day before.

3. Two new engineers just (to introduce) to the head of the department.

4 Don't worry, everything will be all right: the children (to take) to the theatre by the teacher and they (to bring) back to school in the evening.

5 I am sure I (to ask) at the lesson tomorrow.

6 They told me that the new student (to speak) much about.

7 The hostess said that one more guest (to expect).

8 The newspaper said that an interesting exhibition (to open) in the Hermitage the next week.

9. This new dictionary (to sell) everywhere now.

10 All the texts (to look) through yesterday and not a single mistake (to find).

Turn from passive into active.

1. The room was cleaned and aired. 2. Have all these books been read? 3 Whom were these letters written by? 4. The letter has just been typed. 5. She showed me the picture which had been painted by her husband. 6. I shall not be allowed to go there. 7. He has been told everything. 8. All the questions must be answered. 9. The door has been left open. 10. Betty was met at the station. 11. The girl was not allowed to go to the concert.

Rewrite the following passage in the Passive.

a) Some people saw a UFO in the sky above London last night. They reported it to the police. The army sent a helicopter to look at it more closely. The UFO shot the helicopter down and killed both men in it. People have given photographs of the UFO to the police. Experts are looking at them now.

b) Someone broke into a local jeweler shop yesterday. The owner had just locked up the shop when a robber with a gun threatened him. The robber told him to unlock the shop and give him all the diamonds in the safe. Then the robber tied him up. The police have organized a search for the robber. They hope they will find him in a few days. Doctors are treating the owner of the shop for shock.

c) My uncle painted this picture. Someone has offered him a lot of money for it. He will deliver the painting tomorrow. When they give him money he will tell them the truth. He painted it one night while he was sleepwalking.

2. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс

Read and translate:

It's interesting to know!

To be caught red-handed means to be caught in the act of crime. The guilt of the person is usually not in doubt. If you found a burglar in your living room holding some valuables that belong to you, then that person is said **to have been red-handed**.

Red-handed connotes **hands red with blood**. The expression dates back to the time when it was almost impossible to prove that somebody was guilty of a crime unless the person confessed – usually under torture – or was caught in the act of committing a crime. One crime was the killing of another man's cow, sheep or pig. There was also a law which forbade the killing of the king's

deer in the forests of England. If a person was caught in possession of fresh meat, this was not usually enough to prove the person's guilt. It was only when a person was caught with both a dead animal and blood on his hands that there was enough evidence for the person to be arrested and then convicted.

Complete the following texts with the words and phrases from the bracket:

A. (*Walkie-talkie, plain clothes, detective, uniform, policeman, police force, rank, join*)

Alan is now old enough and tall enough to _____ the _____. At first, of course, he'll be an ordinary _____ of the lowest _____. He'll wear a _____ and go out in the streets keeping in touch with the police station with his _____. Then he'd like to be a _____ in _____ investigating serious crimes.

B. (*rate, uniformed, detectives, duties, riot, truncheons, firearms, investigation, wardens, control, violence, authorities*)

Police _____ cover a wide range of activities, from traffic _____ to more specialized departments such as river police. Each independent force has a _____ branch and a Criminal _____ Department with _____ in plain clothes. In addition, the police _____ in England and Wales employ 40,000 civilians and nearly 5,000 traffic _____.

Britain has relatively few police _____ approximately one policeman for every 400 people _____ and traditionally they are armed only with _____ expert in special circumstances. However, recent years have seen some major changes in police policy in response to industrial disputes and inner city _____ in Great Britain. In general, there has been an increase in the number of special units trained in crowd and _____ control and in the use of _____, a controversial area for the British police. The number of police has been risen along with the crime _____.

3. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :

Complete the following texts with the words and phrases from the bracket:

C. (*order, law, aim, control, prevention, central, keep order, legal*)

A police force is an organization of men and women who help to keep _____ and enforce the _____ in a state or country.

There are two forms of police force. One is a national police under the direct _____ of the _____ government. It is often organized like an army and its main aim is to _____. In most English-speaking countries the police are non-military groups. Such a police force is locally organized and its main _____ is crime _____. It hands over criminals to be dealt with by other branches of the _____ system.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : *Crime scene and the duties of a police officer at a crime scene.*

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.

Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: Учебно-методическое пособие. Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. - 162 с.)

№4 Сабақ -1 саз

1 . Грамматикалық тақырып: Active and Passive Voice. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау на закрепление грамматического материала:

Put the verbs in brackets into Past Indefinite or Past Continuous Passive.

Model: 1. They (shut) the window. → The window **was shut**.

2. A beautiful melody (play) → A beautiful melody **was being played**.

1. The student (ask) to tell the story again. 2. Such mistakes (make) by even the best students. 3. A

modern tune (play) when we came into the hall. 4. Every morning the workers (tell) what they had to do. 5. The houses (build) of stone, brick and wood. 6. At last the problem (solve) to everyone's satisfaction. 7. A new museum now (open). 8. A week ago two students of our group (choose) for jury service. 9. A special rule (make) for students to be taken to the University. 10. Last Friday he (meet) at the railway station. 11. When Tom was young, he (teach) two languages.

Write the sentences in the Passive.

(my sister/operate on/a distinguished surgeon)

My sister will be operated on by a distinguished surgeon.

1. (a sound of violin/hear/ in the hall) _____
2. (he/praise/his father/work hard) _____
3. (Bob/take for/his brother) _____
4. (I/wake up/at 7 o'clock/my mother) _____
5. (the envelope/find/on my desk) _____
6. (this book/buy/a week ago) _____
7. (this house/live in/never) _____
8. (he/find fault with/always) _____
9. (his lecture/listen to/with great interest) _____
10. (the plan/agree upon) _____
11. (this article/refer to/often) _____
12. (his speech/speak about/much) _____
13. (the teacher/listen to/attentively) _____
14. (the doctor/send for) _____
15. (a telegram/send/her brother) _____
16. (I/lend/this book/last Tuesday) _____
17. (the lecturer/ask/question/about Dryzer) _____
18. (she/show/the shortest way/station) _____
19. (the room/dust/carefully) _____
20. (this cup/break/my little brother) _____
21. (milk/spill/just/Jack) _____
22. (the letter/bring/recently) _____
23. (we/meet/at the station Дот) _____
24. (the time-table/change/in a week) _____
25. (your report/discuss/next week) _____
26. (the letter/post/tomorrow) _____
27. (the window/break/the other day) _____
28. (the picture/paint/great artist) _____

2. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс

Translate the following text in writing:

The Miranda Warning

"You have the right to remain silent; anything you say can be used against you....", these are the words of the Miranda warning which was created as a result of 1966 United States Supreme Court case, *Miranda v. Arizona*. It began when Ernesto Miranda was arrested at his home and taken into custody to the police station, where he was identified by a witness as the man who had kidnapped and raped a woman. Police officers took Mr. Miranda into an interrogation room and two hours later emerged with a written confession signed by Mr. Miranda that also stated that the confession was made voluntarily and with full knowledge of his legal rights. The officers, however, failed to advise Mr. Miranda that he had a right to have an attorney present.

The United States Supreme Court ruled that the confession could not be used as evidence of Mr. Miranda's guilt because he was not fully advised on his legal rights, which included the

right to have his attorney present. The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution states that no person can be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. To ensure that other accused criminals are made aware of their constitutional rights, The Supreme Court ruled that a presence of an attorney, and that if he can not afford an attorney, one will be appointed for him prior to any questioning if he so desires. The "Miranda warning" is now applied by law officers throughout the United States as a result of this ruling.

3. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :*

Read the situation and write a sentence. Use the words in brackets.

Model: 1. He seldom keeps his promise, (he/can/ rely on). He can't be relied on.

2. He's very sensitive, (he/not like/to laugh at). He doesn't like to be laughed at.

1. The child is very ill. (The doctor/send for). 2. The old car is in excellent condition, (it/look after/well). 3. He was speaking for two hours, (he/listened to/in silence). 4. She is going into hospital tomorrow, (she/take good care of). 5. This little boy is always dirty, (he/look after/properly). 6. She is always breaking things in the kitchen, (she/speak to/her carelessness). 7. He's a sensible man. (his advice/listen to/carefully). 8. The dentist said her teeth were very bad. (they/taken care of). 9. He never broke a promise in his life, (he/can/rely on). 10. Shakespeare was born more than 400 years ago. (he/look upon/the greatest of English poets).

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Crime scene and the duties of a police officer at a crime scene.

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.

Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: Учебно-методическое пособие. Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. - 162 с.)

№23 Тақырып Physical Evidence – 4 саға

№1 Сабақ -1 саз

1. *Обзор грамматического материала: Sequence of tenses. Direct and Indirect Speech*

INDIRECT STATEMENTS

Study the following pairs of sentences in Direct and Indirect Speech. Notice carefully the changes in personal and possessive pronouns. Indirect speech is formed according to the Rule of the Sequence of Tenses. The verbs most commonly used to introduce the reported speech are: to tell, to say, to add, to notice, to remark, to explain, to inform, to remind, etc.

NOTE:

to say **smth** (to **smb**)

to tell **smb** smth

<i>DIRECT SPEECH</i>	<i>INDIRECT SPEECH</i>
Jimmy said, "My brother is learning to drive". (<i>The Present Continuous Tense</i>)	Jimmy said that his brother was learning to drive. (<i>The Past Continuous Tense</i>)

Nick said, "Sometimes I go home by tram". (<i>The Present Indefinite Tense</i>)	Nick said that sometimes he went home by tram. (<i>The Past Indefinite Tense</i>)
The teacher told John, "You didn't write exercise two".	The teacher told John that he hadn't written exercise two.
Frank said, "Ron fell down , but he didn't hurt himself" (<i>The Past Indefinite Tense</i>)	Frank said that Ron had fallen down, but he hadn't hurt himself. (<i>The Past Perfect Tense</i>)
Bob said, "My uncle has just arrived from Paris". (<i>The Present Perfect Tense</i>)	Bob said that his uncle had just arrived from Paris. (<i>The Past Perfect Tense</i>)

If the reporting verb is in the present, the tenses that follow are usually the same as those used in the original statement.

"I've eaten"	He says he has eaten .
"I enjoyed it"	He says he enjoyed it.

2. *Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. Jack told his father, "I hope to pass the examination". 2. Henry said to me, "The teacher is listening to us". 3. Bob said to Tom, "I made no mistakes in the last dictation". 4. I told the policeman, "I saw the thief in the garden". 5. He said, "I haven't read many English books." 6. Jack's father said to him, "You haven't cleaned your shoes". 7. Mary said, "I don't want to wear my old dress". 8. My mother said to me, "I feel very tired, and I have a headache". 9. My friend told me, "We have plenty of time to do our work". 10. I said to my sister, "I haven't seen my uncle for a long time".

Change the following sentences into Direct Speech.

1. My sister said that she hadn't got a watch. 2. The teacher told his students that he was teased with their work. 3. I told him that I hadn't seen his brother for a long time. 4. I told my mother that Henry was studying medicine at the university. 5. She told the grocer that she didn't want any sugar. 6. We told the teacher that we didn't understand his question. 7. I told the taxi-driver that he was driving too fast. 8. She said that her children were playing in the garden.

3. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс «Physical Evidence»*

Read and translate the text: (part I)

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The finding, collecting and preservation of physical evidence are the most important phases in a criminal investigation.

Physical evidence is of value only if it helps prove a case or clear a suspect. The most valuable evidence may be worthless if inefficiently handled.

In general, the term «chain of evidence» may be defined as the documentation of every article of evidence, from the point of initial discovery at a crime scene, to its collection and transport to a laboratory, its temporary custody and its final disposition. Within this context, it is natural that:

- the admissibility of the information derived from any article of evidence be directly proportional to and fully dependent on the manner and precautions taken to ensure that the evidence presented to a court has been protected;

- There be no viable alternative to a strong chain of evidence.

It is not always possible to know whether or not an object has evidential value until it is analyzed. For example, one is generally unable to see all the details in a shoe imprint until a cast has been made and that cast compared with the shoe.

In collecting any object of possible evidential value an officer should keep in mind the importance of the following:

1. The possibilities of fingerprints being found on it.

2. The chances of certain pieces of microscopic debris, such as hair, blood, paint, fibers, etc., adhering to it.

3. How that article should be removed, marked, packaged and transported.

Physical evidence is something that is concrete, something that can generally be measured, photographed, analyzed, and presented as a physical object in court. Circumstantial evidence is a specific circumstance. For example, a suspect might be accused of burglary, and the shoes he is wearing are proved to have made certain impressions found at the scene of a crime. The shoes and the imprint are physical evidence, while the fact that the suspect was wearing the shoes when arrested is circumstantial evidence. Someone else could have worn the shoes at the time the burglary was committed, therefore that type of evidence is circumstantial.

If there are witnesses, the investigator needs corroborative evidence; if there are no witnesses, the entire case must often be proved through physical evidence alone.

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :

Give the synonyms:

to look for, to analyze, a possibility, custody, latent, impressions, a picture, a dactyloscopic expert, to search for, an article, a criminal, a probability, to examine, imprints, a photograph, preservation, invisible, an item, a fingerprint man, a perpetrator.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Physical Evidence

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.

Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: Учебно-методическое пособие. Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. - 162 с.)

№ 2 Сабақ -1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: Sequence of tenses. Direct and Indirect Speech

INDIRECT COMMAND AND REQUEST

An order or request in indirect speech is expressed by the infinitive.

The verbs most commonly used to introduce indirect orders are: *to tell, to order, to command.*

Requests are usually introduced by the verb *to ask*. More emotional forms are: *to beg, to implore* (умолять), *to urge* (настаивать, уговаривать).

Study the following chart

<i>DIRECT SPEECH</i>	<i>INDIRECT SPEECH</i>
The mother said to the lazy son, " Wake up! "	The mother told the lazy son to wake up.
Father said to me: " Remember to post those letters".	Father reminded me to post those letters.
I said to Nick, " Shut the door, please".	I asked Nick to shut the door.
Mother said to the children: "Don't ever enter this room".	Mother warned the children not to enter the room.

2. *Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech. Decide whether to use "told" or "asked", or whether either of these two verbs is suitable.

1. Mary said to her brother, "Take the letter to the Post Office, please". 2. The teacher said to Tom, "Collect the exercise-books and put them on my table". 3. The old man said to the little girl "Don't run across the street". 4. The teacher said to the pupils, "Learn the poem by heart". 5. I said to my friend, "Meet me outside the cinema at six o'clock". 6. Mary's mother said to her, "Don't go out without your coat". 7. The teacher said to the students, "Open your book; at page 60". 8. The doctor said to the sick man, "Don't go back to work for a fortnight". 9. Jack said to the policeman, "Tell me the time, please".

3. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс «Physical Evidence»*

Read and translate the text: (part II)

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

A lone piece of evidence, because of its great intrinsic value and the impossibility of being duplicated, may be sufficiently important to warrant a conviction - for example, a fingerprint. At other times it may be a combination of a number of articles of physical evidence, none of which are conclusive, that proves the case.

The intrinsic value of physical evidence often depends on its location. A hat on one's head has little significance but if it is found beside a murder victim it might become of great importance.

There is no such thing as a perfect crime, a crime that leaves no traces - there is only the inability to find the evidence.

When the investigating officer arrives at a crime scene it is necessary that he should first protect the scene and prevent anybody from touching any object.

The preliminary survey is to acquaint the investigating officer with the entire scene and its important details. After he has completed his preliminary survey the photographer may go to work. It is important that the investigator should accompany the photographer, pointing out various objects of possible evidential value. He should note possible location of latent print (invisible prints), and guard against contamination of such objects and surfaces.

After the general scene has been completely photographed, the officer with casting equipment casts all possible imprints, if such are present, and then the fingerprint man should work on various objects. He should also note movable objects where fingerprints may be found, and should carefully remove them to a safe place for dusting and developing later.

As the fingerprint man completes his work, the investigator may go to work thoroughly

searching the scene of possible evidential value.

As evidence is found, it should be marked, carefully packaged, each article separately, and placed in some locality where it will not be destroyed or contaminated, until it is transported to a laboratory.

(Scientific Investigation and Physical Evidence, L.V. Jones)

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : *learn the words by heart*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : *Physical Evidence*

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: Учебно-методическое пособие. Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. - 162 с.)

№3 Сабақ -1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *Sequence of tenses. Direct and Indirect Speech*

INDIRECT GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. The inversion in the direct question changes to statement word order.
2. If necessary, the tense is changed at the same time.
3. We use **if / whether** (ли) after **ask, want to know, wonder, not know, didn't say / tell me**

NOTE:

to ask **smb**

to ask **a question**

<i>DIRECT SPEECH</i>	<i>INDIRECT SPEECH</i>
Ann's mother asked her, " Are you tired? "	Ann's mother asked her if she was tired .
He asked his friend, " Do you like the wine?"	He asked his friend if he liked the wine.
I asked Frank, " Did you buy a new car?"	I asked Frank if he had bought a new car.
Ann's father asked her, " Have you finished the work?"	Ann's father asked her whether she had finished the work.
I asked my sister, " Will you go to Italy in summer?"	I asked my sister whether she would go to Italy in summer.

2. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. The teacher asked Tom, "Do you come to school by bus or on foot?"
2. A man stopped me in the street and asked, "Have you got a match?"
3. The teacher asked us, "Do you understand the question?"
4. Henry's father asked his son, "Do you want to be an engineer or a doctor?"
5. I asked Peter, "Are you going to play football on Friday?"
6. He asked his secretary, "Has the postman been yet?"

3. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс «*Physical Evidence*»

Complete the sentences:

(*circumstantial, value, a cast, examined, the preliminary survey, to clear, contamination, to*

prove, marked, fingerprints, gathering, removed, corroborative, to protect).

1. Physical evidence is of value only if it helps ... a case or ... a suspect.
2. The first phase in handling physical evidence is ... all potential evidence at the scene of a crime.
3. If a shoe imprint is found at the crime scene ... should be made and compared with the shoe.
4. ... may be found on any object of possible evidential value.
5. No article should be moved or touched until it has been photographed and ... for fingerprints.
6. If there are no witnesses, the investigator needs ... evidence.
7. The first responsibility of an officer is ... the crime scene.
8. The investigating officer should prevent ... of objects which may bear fingerprints.
9. After being photographed objects where fingerprints may be found should be carefully ... from the scene.
10. When the fingerprint man completes his work, the investigating officer should examine the scene for articles of possible evidential....
11. All evidence found at the scene of a crime should be ... and packaged carefully and transported to a laboratory.
12. The aim of ... is to acquaint the investigator with the entire crime scene and its important details.
13. Besides physical and corroborative there is also ... evidence.

Answer the questions to the text:

1. What are the most important phases of a criminal investigation?
2. Why should an officer keep in mind that any article on the crime scene should be handled with great care?
3. What does the term «chain of evidence» define?
4. What types of evidence do you know?
5. What is physical evidence?
6. In what way is circumstantial evidence different from physical evidence?
7. When is corroborative evidence very important?
8. What is the first responsibility of an officer at a crime scene?
9. What is the aim of preliminary investigation?
10. How should the investigating officer conduct the examination of the crime scene?
11. What should be done with physical evidence found at a crime scene?

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : retell the text

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Physical Evidence

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№4 Сабақ -I саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: Sequence of tenses. Direct and Indirect Speech

INDIRECT SPECIAL QUESTIONS

An indirect special question is introduced by the same adverb or pronoun that introduces the direct question.

<i>DIRECT SPEECH</i>	<i>INDIRECT SPEECH</i>
Peter asked, "Who has taken my book?"	Peter asked who had taken his book.
I asked the gardener, "What are you planting here this year?"	I asked the gardener what he was planting there that year.
Nina's sister asked her, "Who did you meet at the theatre?"	Nina's sister asked her who she had met at the theatre.
I asked my mother, "What did the teacher say ?"	I asked my mother what the teacher had said .
He asked Roger, "When will he come back?"	He asked Roger when he would come back.
Ted asked Ron, "Where do your parents live ?"	Ted asked Ron where his parents lived .
The professor asked his student, "Why haven't you done the home assignment?"	The professor asked his student why he hadn't done his home assignment.

A direct subject-question has the same word order as the statement:

□ *John* **paid** the waiter ---- *Who* **paid** the waiter?

We keep the same word order when we report a subject-question, though if it is necessary, we change the tense.

The policeman asked: "Who **left** this car here?"

□ The policeman asked who (**had**) **left** that car there.

□ The teacher asked: "What **made** you change your mind?"

□ The teacher asked what had **made** me change my mind.

2. *Бекіту жаттыгуларын орындау:*

Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. Mother asked Jane, "What are you doing here?" 2. Margaret asked Richard, "Where are you going for your holidays?" 3. Ann asked Mary, "What do you usually have for breakfast?" 4. The inspector asked, "Who caused the accident?" 5. The teacher asked Bob, "When did you learn to swim?" 6. Mary's mother asked her, "Where have you put your shoes?" 7. The teacher asked, "Which number can be divided by three?" 8. Peter asked me, "When are you going to have dinner?" 9. The policeman asked me, "Where did you lose your wallet?" 10. The teacher came into the classroom and asked the pupils, "What are you doing?" 11. I asked Bob, "Why didn't you answer my letter?" 12. There was a crowd in the street. I asked a man in the crowd, "What is the matter?" 13. Father asked, "When will lunch be ready?" 14. The little boy his father, "Why does the policeman wear a uniform?" 15. I asked him, "Who are looking at?" 16. The nurse asked, "Who is the next, please?" 17. The man asked his friend, "When did you buy your car?"

3. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс «Physical Evidence»

Read and translate the text:

TRACE EVIDENCE

Much of the criminal officer's work consists in providing evidence which links a person (the suspect or defendant) with a place (the scene of the crime) or an object. The link may be direct or indirect. The guiding principle in criminalistics is «Every contact leaves a trace». Identification of the trace may provide evidence of the contact. The examination of contact traces is most frequently necessary in such crimes as theft and burglaries. In this case, the following items are to be examined:

- 1) footprints;
- 2) fingerprints;
- 3) impressions reproducing the shape of the objects which made them;
- 4) pieces of wood, metal, glass, etc., which are broken off in committing the crime;
- 5) pieces of clothing, hairs, etc.;
- 6) stains and traces of materials, such as paint, oil, etc...

The transfer of traces is often a two-way process. Traces from the crime scene may be carried away on the person, clothing, etc., and at the same time, traces may be left at the crime scene by the criminal.

However, the help which the expert can give is limited if no one in particular is suspected or if no arrest has been made, i.e. if only the scene of the crime is available for the examination. But even in this case the detective must make a thorough examination which may help him discover what size and type of footwear, or what colour and material of clothing the criminal was wearing.

1. What are contact traces?
2. Why is the transfer of traces a two-way process?
3. Why is the help which the expert can give in the case of contact traces limited?

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :

Put the following into Indirect Speech

1. I asked friend, "How do you feel after your holiday?". 2. "Ernie's an educated man", remarks Florie. 3. "John never seems low or depressed", says Jane. 4. Jack's father asked him "Who are you writing a letter to?" 5. "Jack is on the terrace. He is playing chess with his brother", says Nelly. 6. I saw a cloud of smoke and asked, "What is burning?" 7. "I can't understand what he is talking about", replies Bessie. 8. I asked her, "Who gave you that watch?" 9. "I'll tell you when I'll be back", Nora says to Jack. 10. Mr Nyman asked his wife, "How much do you spend on food every week?" 11. "You have known me long", Barbara says to Martha. 12. "You're the best assistant I've ever had, Sheppey", he says. 13. Henry asked Tom, "Who did you visit in the hospital?" 14. "He was born in Moscow", she says. 15. "We didn't have dinner there", say the boys. 16. "I was so thrilled and excited by the opera", Stella says to Maurice. 17. "When I came Jane was playing the piano", says Kitty. 18. "When the doorbell rang I was writing a letter to John", says George.

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Physical Evidence

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: Учебно-методическое пособие. Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. - 162 с.)

№24 Тақырып Traffic - 3 саға

№ 1 Сабақ – 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *Conditional sentences.*

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional sentences may express real and unreal condition. They are introduced by the conjunctions: **if, in case, provided, unless, suppose.**

CONDITION		SUBORDINATE CLAUSE	PRINCIPAL CLAUSE
Real		If it looks like rain, If I have more time, If he is working on Friday <i>Present Ind./Cont.</i>	we'll stay at home. I'll come over. he won't be able to go with us <i>will + Inf.</i>
Unreal	Present/Future	If I were you, If I had more time, If you knew him better, If it were not raining, <i>Past Ind./Cont.</i>	I would go there myself. I would come over, you wouldn't think so. I could go out. <i>would</i> <i>could + Inf.</i> <i>might</i>
	Past	If you had gone there, If it hadn't been so hot last summer, <i>Past Perfect</i>	you would have seen him. we could have gone to the South. <i>would</i> <i>could + have +</i> <i>might Participle II</i>

2. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Choose the correct form of the verb: RIGHT/ WRONG.

1. If I *don't feel/won't feel* well tomorrow, I *stay/I'll stay* at home.
2. If the weather *is/will be* nice tomorrow, we can go to the beach.
3. It will be hard to find a hotel if we *arrive/will arrive* late.
4. The alarm will ring if there *is/will be* a fire.
5. I *am/will be* surprised if they *get/will get* married.
6. Do you *go/will go* to the party if they *invite/will invite* you?
7. If I *am/will be* late this evening, don't wait for me.
8. What shall we do, if it *rains/will be raining*.
9. I'll be able to understand you, if you *speak/will speak* slowly.

Practice the following according to the model.

Model: He runs round the park every morning, so he keeps very fit.

If I **ran** round the park every morning I **would keep** fit too.

1. He lives in the South, so he can grow a lot of flowers.
2. They use electric typewriters, so they finish their work soon,
3. He lives near his work, so he is never late.
4. He goes to bed early, so he always wakes up in time,
5. His French is good, so he reads French books in the original.
6. They have a maid, so they can enjoy themselves.

3. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс «Traffic»

Read and translate the text:

The fight Against Drug Traffic

1. The most serious crime against society today is the trafficking and abuse of drugs.
2. The fight against drug traffic is the subject of real anti-crime policies at national levels. It is now clear that, since the 1970s, drugs trafficking has become the most organized, most professional and most profitable of all illegal activities. The trafficker of today has nothing in common* with typical street-corner pusher**; he is ruthless, highly- organized and mobile. It is well known that law enforcement services throughout the world have increased the efforts and manpower in an attempt to contain this growing threat. Nevertheless, drug trafficking continues to gain momentum.***
3. Interpol is adopting its structures and working methods to the new situation by setting up a special group at the General Secretariat.
4. Nowadays, most of the large international trafficking gangs engage the operations involving heroin and cocaine as well as cannabis. The results of international police cooperation induced national governments to revise their policies and to devote more resources to combating international drug trafficking.
5. The Drugs Sub-Division of Interpol handles these problems. Its staff consists of 26 police officers and analysts from 18 different countries around the world.

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма:

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Traffic

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.

Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: Учебно-методическое пособие. Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. - 162 с.)

№ 2 Сабақ - 1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: Conditional sentences.

1. "If" is the most common. "In case" and "provided" are chiefly used in sentences of real condition.

- **In case** I don't find her at home, I'll leave her a note.
- We'll finish the work on time **provided** you send all the necessary materials.

Unless has a negative meaning

- I'll come in time **unless** I am detained at the Institute.

Suppose is more common in sentences of unreal condition.

- **Suppose** he wrote to you, would you answer?

2. In the subordinate clause auxiliary "should" can be used. Such sentences are translated by means of "Если бы случилось так ...", "Случись так..."

- If he **should** come, ask him to wait.

2. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:

Match two parts of the conditional sentences.

1. You can borrow the money a) I would have invited you to lunch.
2. He'll get lost b) you would ask him to call later.
3. If I had known you were coming c) if he was recovered from his cold.
4. George says he will come d) unless you are staff member.
5. You're not allowed to park here e) if it was black.

6. If he telephones while I am out f) if you can stay overnight.
 7. Henry Ford said you could have any colour you wanted g) if you promise to pay back.
 8. Fred will be at school next week. h) unless someone shows him the way.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Ex. 3. Translate into Russian.

1. I'll ask Tom if I see him today. 2. We would go to the party if we had time tomorrow. 3. She would pass her exam next month if she worked harder. 4. She wouldn't be happy if she met him at the party next Sunday. 5. We'll go nowhere tomorrow if it rains. 6. If she knew his phone number, she would call him next week.

3. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс «Traffic»

Insert these words into the sentences:

Rehabilitate, sentence, patrol, conduct, prevent, punish, arrest

- The police _____ the streets of cities and towns on a regular basis.
- Police officers are doing their best to _____ crimes.
- Sometimes the police _____ criminals with the help of ordinary people on the scene of crime.
- Courts _____ trials of the accused and _____ criminals to different terms.
- The society has created a correctional process to _____ convicted persons and implement programs to _____ those persons.

Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases from the bracket:

A. (*Guards; kidnappers; tap; couriers bug; armoured vehicles; security firm; bullet-proof; private detectives*)

I run a (a) ... which offers a complete range of security services. We have (b) ... with special (c) ... windows to transport money and other valuable items. We can supply trained (d) ... to protect exhibits at art shows and jewellery displays. We can advise you if you think someone is trying to (e) ... your phone or (f) ... your private conversations at home or in the office with hidden microphones. We have ex-policemen whom you can hire as (g) ... and special (h) ... to deliver your valuable parcels anywhere in the world. We can protect you or your children against possible (i)

B. (*theft; evidence; sentence; court; pleaded; arrest; charge; magistrate; fingerprint; oath; detained; handcuff; found; investigate; fine; witness; cell*)

A policeman was sent to (a) ... the disappearance of some property from a hotel. When he arrived, he found that the hotel staff had caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and some cash. When the policeman tried to (b) ... the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to (c) ... him. At the police station the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to (d) ... him with the (e) ... of the camera and cash. They took his (f) ..., locked him in a (g) ..., and (h) ... him overnight. The next morning he appeared in (i) ... before the (j) He took an (k) ... and (i) ... not guilty. Two (m) ..., the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave (n) After both sides of the case had been heard the boy was (o) ... guilty. He had to pay a (p) ... of 50 dollars and he was given a (q) ... of three month in prison suspended for two years.

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Грамматикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығу орындау

Answer the questions in complete sentences.

- To which town/city would you go if you didn't need a visa?

2. Who would you ask to dance if you had the choice?
3. Could you come to the Institute on Sunday if the teacher asked you?
4. How would you feel if you won a thousand dollars?
5. Could you wake up at 5 a.m. if none called you?
6. Could you cook your own dinner if your mother asked you?
7. If you had been born in 1950, what would you be now?
8. If you had been late for this lesson, would you have apologized to the teacher?
9. What would you have done if you had been the Rector of the University?
10. Could you have answered these questions correctly if you had been absent at the last lesson?

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Traffic

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.

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№ 3 Сабақ – 1 сәз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: Conditional sentences. Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

I.

1. If I had this tool, I (give) it to you.
2. If he worked more slowly, he (not make) so many mistakes.
3. I could give you his address if I (know) it.
4. He might get fat if he (stop) smoking.
5. If he knew you were away, he (not come).
6. I (keep) a/gardener if I could afford it.
7. What would you do if the lift (get) stuck between two floors.
8. He (not go) there if his family were not invited.
9. The car wouldn't break so often if you (have) it serviced regularly.

II.

1. If I (know) her better, I (introduce) you.
2. The journey takes about 3 hours by bus. You (get) there much sooner if you (go) by train.
3. If I (have) money with me then, I (can lend) you some.
4. He couldn't find job when he came to Germany. If he (like) children, he (work) at school.
5. The teacher told Peter that he (not pass) the exam if he (not work) harder.

3. Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс жасау:

Fill in the gaps in the text below with the appropriate words from the box:

theft; sentence; charge; fine; fingerprints; oath; arrest; evidence; cell; court; magistrate; handcuff; witnesses; investigate; detained; pleaded; found

A policeman was sent to _____ the disappearance of some property from a hotel. When he arrived, he found that the hotel staff had caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and some cash. When the policeman tried to _____ the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to _____ him. At the police station the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to _____ him with the _____ of the camera and cash. They took his _____, locked him in a _____, and _____ him overnight.

The next morning he appeared in _____ before the _____. He took an _____ and _____ not guilty. Two _____, the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave _____. After both sides of the case had been heard the boy was _____ guilty. He had to pay a _____ of 50 dollars and he was given a _____ of three month in prison suspended for two years.

4. Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : Грамматикалық тақырып бойынша жаттығу орындау

Make the conditional sentences:

Model: “The weather is not fine and we won’t go for a walk. – If the weather is fine, we will go for a walk”.

1. He is busy and does not come. If... 2. The girl did not study well last year and received bad marks. If... 3. He broke his bicycle and so he did not go to the country. If... 4. He speaks English badly: he has no practice. If... 5. I had a bad headache yesterday, that’s why I did not come to see you. If... 6. The ship was sailing near the coast, that’s why it struck a rock. If... 7. He was not in town, therefore he was not present at our meeting. If... 8. The pavement was so slippery that I fell and hurt my leg. If... 9. The sea is rough, and we cannot sail to the island. If ... 10. They made a fire, and the frightened wolves ran away. If ...

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Traffic

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№25 Тақырып Fingerprints – 2 саға

№1 Сабақ -1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *Non-finite forms of the verb.*

THE VERBALS

(the Non-finite forms of the verb)

The verb has finite and non-finite forms, the latter being also called the Verbals. The Verbals don’t express person, number or mood, that is why they can't be used as the predicate of a sentence.

There are three verbals in English: **the Gerund, the Infinitive and the Participle.**

THE GERUND

1. Forms. Tense/Voice Distinctions

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

Like the finite forms the verbals have tense and voice distinctions, but their tense distinctions differ from those of the finite verbs.

The Tense Distinctions of the Gerund are relative:

The Indefinite Gerund

The Perfect Gerund

denotes an action simultaneous with denotes an action prior to that of the

that of the predicate

predicate

• He avoided **making** the same mistake again.

• He admitted **having made** the mistake.

2. *Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

1. Could you please stop making so much noise? 2. I don't enjoy writing letters. 3. Does your work involve meeting a lot of people? 4. I considered taking the job but in the end I decided against it. 5. If you walk into the road without looking you risk being knocked down by a car. 6. I don't fancy going out this evening. 7. The batteries of this radio need changing. 8. Do you think the grass needs cutting? 9. Before going out I phoned Ann. 10. Tom left without finishing his dinner. 11. I wonder what prevented him from coming to the party. 12. The arrested man was suspected of breaking into the house. 13. Have you ever thought of getting married? 14. I had difficulty in finding a place to live. 15. Do you think this book is worth reading?

3. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс «Fingerprints»*

Read and translate the text

FINGERPRINTS

The study of fingerprints is the best means available for identifying individuals. Fingerprinting is a simple and inexpensive means of recording an unchanging characteristic of an individual. Fingerprint records are consulted to determine if there is any prior criminal record. They help in determining the identity of the dead or injured. First the anthropometrical system introduced by Alphonse Bertillon in 1882 was used as the means of individual identification. But in 1896 Argentina became the first country to introduce dactyloscopic with the formation of a fingerprint classification system developed by Dr. Juan Vucetich. In 1897 in India Inspector Edward Henry worked out his fingerprint classification system. And by the beginning of World War 1 England and practically all of Europe were using dactyloscopic. This method is still used today though it has been further improved. Fingerprints are perhaps the most common form of physical evidence and certainly one of the most valuable. They relate directly to the final aim of every criminal investigation - the identification of an offender. Fingerprints of the offender are often found at the scene of a crime. However, the prints can be easily destroyed by the first careless act. They are also, in many cases, difficult to find, especially latent prints. So it is necessary that the crime investigator make a thorough search of all surfaces in and around the scene of a crime. Particular attention should be paid to such places as the backs of chairs, table tops, telephone, etc. Valuable help in obtaining latent prints may be given from a person who knows the usual layout of the crime scene. He may point out articles that are out of place or identify objects that may have been brought in by the criminal. The possibility that the weapons of science can be turned against itself by the forging of fingerprints cannot be ignored. At least forgery is of theoretical importance. To make a facsimile of a fingerprint for some purpose would not be difficult, but it becomes a very different matter when it is put into practical use as a forgery. It is certainly possible to make a fingerprint and get from it a visible print, but the forged fingerprint does not stand up to expert examination. Even, if it were possible, it is easily detectable with the use of a good hand-lens. The best weapon against such forgeries is, basically, the photographic enlargement.

(Fingerprinting: Magic Weapons Against Crime, E.B. Block)

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма :*

Answer the questions:

1. What was the first system of identification?
2. Who introduced dactyloscopy?
3. When was the first fingerprint classification worked out?
- 4., Why is fingerprinting the best means of identification?

5. Who may give help in obtaining latent prints?
6. Is forgery of fingerprints possible?
7. How can a forged fingerprint be detected?

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Fingerprints

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

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№2 Сабақ -1 саз

1. Грамматикалық тақырып: *Non-finite forms of the verb.*

THE INFINITIVE

1. Forms. Tense/Voice Distinctions

In modern English the Infinitive has the following forms:

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write	be written
Continuous	to be writing	to have been written
Perfect	to have written	-
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing	-

Negative form: **not + infinitive**

- She asked me **not to forget** to post the letter.
- Like the tense distinctions of all verbals those of the infinitive are also relative. It means that **the Indefinite and Continuous Infinitive** express an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb. **The Continuous Infinitive** shows an action in progress:
- I **am** glad **to meet** you.
 - I **was** glad **to see** Mr. Paul.
 - Mr. Forsyte **will be** glad **to see** you.
 - He pretended **to be sleeping**.
- I'm glad **to have** met him.

THE PARTICIPLE

1. Forms and Functions

	Active	Passive
Indefinite Participle (Participle I)	asking	being asked
Past Participle (Participle II)	—	asked
Perfect Participle	having asked	having been asked

Indefinite Participle (Active and Passive) shows that the action named by the Participle takes place at the same time with that of the finite verb. These forms denote simultaneous action in the present,

past or future.

- Do you see the child **waving** the flag?
- That day we stayed at home **watching** TV.
- In a few minutes the guests will be arriving **wearing** smiles and **carrying** presents

2. *Бекіту жаттығуларын орындау:*

Combine each of the following parts of sentences into one sentence using an infinitive.

Model: They sent me to University, they wanted me to study law.
They sent me to University *to study law*.

1. I am buying bread. I want to feed the bird. 2. He opened the door. He intended to go out. 3. He rushed into the burning house. He wanted to save the child. 4. He rang the bell. He wanted to tell us that the dinner was ready. 5. The farmer shot the rifle. He wanted to frighten the birds. 6. He sent his children to his sister's house. He wanted them to watch the television programme. 7. I am saving up. I want to buy a car. 8. I keep my hens in a field surrounded by wire netting. I want to protect them against the foxes.

Translate the sentences from English into Russian, paying special attention to the function of the participle in the sentence.

I. 1. The boy playing in the garden is my sister's son. 2. You can get the book recommended in the library. 3. He asked her to go on with her story, promising not to interrupt her again. 4. Receiving no letters from her father, she called him. 5. He left the office at three o'clock, saying he would be back at five. 6. She stood leaning against the wall. 7. He lay on the sofa reading a newspaper. 8. Seeing her he raised his hat. 9. Having signed the letter the manager asked the secretary to send it off at once. 10. Informed of the arrival of the ship, they sent a car to the port. 11. Having lived in that town all his life, he knew it very well. 12. Having arranged everything, he went home on the 10.30 train. 13. Having been well prepared for the interview, he could answer all the questions. 14. Being checked with great care, the report didn't contain any errors. 15. These machines will be sent to the plant being constructed in this region. 16. Having been advised by the doctor to go to the south, she decided to spend her leave in Sochi. 17. Being told of his arrival, I went to see him. 18. Having been three times seriously wounded, he was no longer fit for active service.

3. *Лексикалық тақырыппен жұмыс «Fingerprints»*

1. Divide the text into logical parts.
2. Give a name to each part.
3. Give the contents of each part in 1 -2 phrases.
4. Give the summary of the whole text.

4. *Өзіндік орындауға берілетін тапсырма : learn the words by heart*

Курсанттардың өзіндік жұмысы : Fingerprints

(Литература: Туркенова С.С., Рамазанова А.С., Джагипарова Д.Б., Игликова С.Д., Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: учебно-методическое пособие. – Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. – 168 с.

Джагипарова Д.Б., Жданович Н.П. Учебно-методическое пособие по грамматике английского языка. - Караганда: Карагандинская академия, 2012. - 250 с.

Жданович Н.П. Английский язык для юристов: Учебно-методическое пособие. Караганда: Карагандинская академия МВД РК им.Б.Бейсенова, 2015. - 162 с.)

3.10. Пәнді оқыту бойынша әдістемелік ұсыным

«Шет тілі» пәні мамандандырылған жоғарғы білімнің мемлекеттік стандартындағы жалпы гуманитарлық және әлеуметтік-экономикалық пәндер қатарына кіреді, сонымен қатар студенттердің мамандандырылған және жалпы әлеуметтік дайындығын құрайды.

Тілді тереңдетіп оқытпайтың жоғарғы оқу орындарындағы студенттердің тілдік дайындығы біркелкі болмағандықтан тіл кафедрасының оқытушыларына оқу жылына арналған тақырыптық жоспарлар және жұмыс жоспарларын, белгілі бір оқу материалдарын және оқу мен сөйлеу мәнерін дамытатың мәліметтерді дайындау қажет.

Барлық оқу курсының барысында техникалық құралдар мен компьютерлік ақпараттық-анықтамалық бағдарламаларды аудиторияларда, өзіндік дайындық кезінде, сонымен қатар көрнекі текстілерді, жаттығуларды, видеофильмдерді, мультимедиа құралдарын, оқу, документалды және художественные фильмдерді және т.б. қолданған жөн.

Тілді тереңдетіп оқытпайтың жоғарғы оқу орындарындағы студенттер орта мектепте өткен тілді оқуды жалғастырады.

Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері

Тілді тереңдетіп оқытпайтың жоғарғы оқу орнында шет тілін үйретудің мақсаты болып тәжірибе түрінде пәнді меңгеру болып табылады, соның нәтижесінде оқу курсы аяқталғаннан кейін келесі дағдыларды иелену керек.

- дәлелдеме және эмоционалды-суреттеу құралдарын қолдана отырып, тұрмыстық, әлеуметтік-мәдени және оқу-еңбек салаларында ресми және бейресми түрде диалог құрастыру;

оқып үйренген тақырып, оқылған және тыңдалған мәтін мәселесі бойынша әңгімелесу және талқылау, оның ішінде таңдап алынған профиль тақырыбына сәйкес оқиғаларды суреттеу, дәлелді көрсету, хабарлама жасау.

- әртүрлі елтану және мәдениеттану ақпарат негізінде өзінің және оқып үйрену елі туралы ауызекі түрде әлеуметтік-мәдени сурет жасау;

Тыңдалым

- оқып үйренетін шет тілде сөйлеу жағдайларына қатысты айтылғанды түсіну;

- жеке қызығушылықтар мен таңдап алынған мамандыққа байланысты аудио және видео мәтіндердің мазмұнын түсіну, қажетті мәліметті таңдап алу;

- ақпарат жаңашылдығын және маңыздылығын бағалау, оған қатысты пікір айту.

Оқылым

- сөйлеу нысанына байланысты оқылымның негізгі түрлерін қолдана отырып (танысу, зерттеу, іздеу), әртүрлі стильдегі мәтіндерді оқу (публицистикалық, көркем, ғылыми-әйгілі, сонымен қатар, таңдап алынған мамандық бойынша берілген қарапайым арнайы мәтіндер).

Жазу

жеке және іскерлік түрде хатта оқиғаларды, құбылыстарды суреттеу, фактілерді көрсету; әртүрлі сауалнама түрлерін толтыру, оқып үйрену тілдегі талапқа сәйкес өзі жайлы мәлімет беру; жоба жұмыстарының нәтижелерін ұсынуға қажетті жазба материалдарын дайындау

Оқу барысын жоспарлау

Оқуды үйрету кезінде ақпараттық-танысдық, жатығулар және жалпылама-бақылау топтарының оқу жұмыстары қолданылады және оқу барысында бір бірімен алмасып отырады.

Сөйлеуді үйрену барысында оқу барысында әртүрлі ауызша тапсырмалар орындалады: имитациялық-аудиолық, конструктивтік, өнімдік және т.б.

Сөйлеуді үйрену үшін ауызша материалды келесі түрлері қолданылады: диалог, монологиялық, кәсіби мәтіндер (сөйлесетін тараптар, әңгімеге қатысушылар). Оқуға арналған мәтінде тақырыпқа сай жағдайларға, студенттің оқу материалдарына сай келу керек.

Шет тіліндегі мәтіндер оқу кезінде сөйлесу барысында пайда болатын мәселелерін шешуге арналу керек.

Мәтінді өз туған тіліне аудару кезінде мамандандырылған ғылыми және кәсіби стильде қолданудың ерекшеліктерін ескеру керек.

Жазбаша мәтін тек көрнекі түрде қолданылады, ал сөйлеу қабілетін дамыту үшін айызша мәліметтер қолданылады.

Бағдарламалық мәліметтердің аз болуы

Зат белгісі ретінде артикль. Формальды белгілері, көпше зат. Ілік зат. Есімдік. Белгісіз есімдік кейбір, кез келген, ешқандай, және олардың туындылары. Сын және үстеу салыстыру дәрежесін пайдаланыңыз. Сандары(түбегейлі және реттік) бар (болып табылады) . Айналамы there is(are). Етістіктер Present, Past, Future Indefinite(Simple), Present, Past, Future Perfect, Present, Past, Future Continuous. Жарамды және пассивті дауыс. Модальды етістіктерді. Жанама сөйлеу.

Бағынысты мән тармақта болашақ құны осы уақыт пайдаланыңыз. Императивтік және subjunctive көңіл пайдалану.

Студенттерге қойылатын талап:

-шет тіліндегі сөздерді лексикалық түрде, лексикалық тұрғыда дұрыс жазу;

-мамандандырылған және кәсіби құжаттардың қысқаша мазмұның айтуды;

-аннотация, реферат, кәсіби хатты жаза білу керек.

3.11. Курстық және тәжірибелік жұмыстарды орындау бойынша нұсқаулық пен әдістемелік ұсыным.

«Ағылшын тілі» пәні бойынша тәжірибелік және курстық жұмыстар көзделмеген .

3.12. Өзіндік бақылауға арналған тест тапсырмалары

1. Which of the nouns is used with article **an**:

- A) Game
- B) Rose
- C) Table
- D) Plane
- E) Umbrella

2. Find the right variant: There ... three windows in my room:

- A) Be.
- B) Am.
- C) Are.
- D) Was.
- E) Is.

3. Find the right variant: How many pages ... there in this book?

- A) Are.
- B) Is.
- C) Do.
- D) Be.
- E) Was.

4. Find the right variant: She was... than Roy.

- A) shorter
- B) more short
- C) short
- D) shortest
- E) the most short

5. Choose the correct answer: An apple a day -.

- A) Keeps everybody away.
- B) Keeps the doctor away.
- C) Keeps your enemies away.
- D) Keeps you friends away.
- E) Keeps you away.

6. Choose the correct word: The person who came back from the faraway trip is to bring relatives and friends.

- A) presents
- B) curses
- C) good words
- D) something to eat
- E) good wishes

7. Shallow water is warmer than

- A) low
- B) deep
- C) high-risen

- D) high
- E) shallow

8. Fill in a suitable word: The USA is in coal, iron and oil.

- A) supposed
- B) shown
- C) full
- D) represented
- E) rich

9. Find the correct Plural form: These ... are teachers:

- A) A men.
- B) A woman.
- C) Man.
- D) Women.
- E) Woman.

10. Choose the right article: This is fine map.

- A) in
- B) an
- C) A
- D) -
- E) For

11. Choose the right variant: The doctor already all my questions.

- A) Is / answering.
- B) Will / answer.
- C) Do / answer.
- D) Have / answered.
- E) Has / answered.

12. Choose the right variant: The question can tomorrow morning

- A) Was discussed
- B) Is discussed
- C) Were discussed
- D) Are discussed
- E) Be discussed

13. Choose the correct answer: The window by the boy who lives opposite

- A) Is broken
- B) Breaking
- C) Was break
- D) Broken
- E) Breaks

14. Choose the right variant: You take the journal. I don't need it.

- A) Shouldn't.
- B) Couldn't.
- C) May.

- D) Can't.
- E) Had to.

15. Choose the correct variant: Nobody is making you do this. You go to the party if you don't want to.

- A) are not able to;
- B) can't;
- C) shouldn't;
- D) mustn't;
- E) needn't.

16. Choose the right variant: Look at black clouds. I think it's going to rain.

- A) Her.
- B) It.
- C) That.
- D) Those.
- E) This.

17. Give the right answer: twenty + twenty-five =?

- A) fifty-five
- B) thirty- five
- C) seventy-five
- D) forty-five .
- E) twenty-five

18. Choose the right variant: How do you say the title: Elizabeth II?

- A) The Two Elizabeth.
- B) Elizabeth the Second.
- C) The Second Elizabeth.
- D) Two Elizabeth.
- E) Elizabeth 2.

19. Find the right variant: Who is looking..... the children this afternoon?

- A) for
- B) at
- C) on
- D) after
- E) of

20. Choose the right variant: He doesn't do at his English.

- A) Good.
- B) The best.
- C) Well.
- D) The better.
- E) Best.

21. Choose the correct variant. "I can't stand modem music," Mary tells me.:

- A) Mary tells me she couldn't stands modem music.
- B) Mary tells me she couldn't stand modem

music.

C) Mary tells me she couldn't stood modem music.

D) Mary tells me she can't stand modem music.

E) Mary tells me she can't standing modem music.

22. Choose the correct answer.

If you the directions those days, you at the court now.

- A) follow / won't be
- B) had followed / wouldn't have been
- C) followed / wouldn't be
- D) had followed / wouldn't be
- E) followed / aren't

23. Choose the right answer in a possessive case:

- A) The mouse set
- B) The mices set
- C) The mices set
- D) The mouse's set
- E) The mousse set

24. Complete the sentence:

He ... her for three months.

- A) Hasn't seen.
- B) Haven't saw.
- C) Hasn't saw.
- D) Will not see.
- E) Haven't seen.

25. Choose the right variant:

The hotel owner informed us that he ... the police already.

- A) Calling.
- B) Had called.
- C) Is calling.
- D) Are calling.
- E) Calls.

26. Which of the noun is used with an:

- A) Bed
- B) Fawn
- C) Tree
- D) Actor
- E) Fridge

27. Choose the best alternative. Close the window, please ...

- A) It will co1d.
- B) I'm cold.
- C) I cold.
- D) I have co1d.
- E) It has co1d.

28. Choose the correct answer: There a big meeting here tomorrow.

- A) Was
- B) Be
- C) Will be
- D) Is
- E) Are

29. Choose the right answer. I can speak English ...than you:

- A) well.
- B) the best.
- C) more good.
- D) good.
- E) better.

30. Choose the correct answer: What is your mother like?

- A) Dancing
- B) Cooking
- C) Impatient and unfriendly.
- D) Helping people
- E) Sailing and swimming.

Білімді бағалау критеріі

Емтиханнің бағасы пән бойынша үлгерімнің межелік бақылау бойынша ең жоғарғы көрсеткішімен (60% дейін) және қорытынды аттестация (емтихан) (40% дейін) және таблица сәйкес сынақты дайындау 100% дейін.

Әріптік тәсілмен бағалау	Балл	%-дық көрсеткіш	Дәстүрлі тәсілмен бағалау
А сандық эквивалент	4,0	95-100	Өтте жақсы
A-	3,67	90-94	
B+	3,33	85-89	Жақсы
B	3,0	80-84	
B-	2,67	75-89	
C+	2,33	70-74	Қанағаттанарлық
C	2,0	65-69	
C-	1,67	60-64	
D+	1,33	55-59	
D	1,0	50-54	
F	0	0-49	Қанағаттанарлық емес

3.13. Пән бойынша емтихан сұрақтары

«Ағылшын тілі» пәні бойынша экзамен тест және ауызша түрінде болады

№1 Билет

1. **Grammar:** Present Indefinite Tense.
2. **Text :** The Family of a policeman
3. **Topic for discussion:** Sightseeing in Kazakhstan.

№2 Билет

1. **Grammar:** Past Indefinite Tense.
2. **Text** I am a future detective
3. **Topic for discussion:** State order of the RK.

№3 Билет

1. **Grammar:** Future Indefinite Tense.
2. **Text :** My motherland - Kazakhstan.
3. **Topic for discussion:** I'm a future detective

№4 Билет

1. **Grammar:** Present Continuous Tense.
2. **Text..** Parliament of Kazakhstan
3. **Topic for discussion:** Police work

№5 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** Past Continuous Tense.
- 2. Text :** The Police Academy in New York
- 3. Topic for discussion:** Astana is the capital of Kazakhstan

№6 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** Future Continuous Tense.
- 2. Text :** The United States of America.
- 3. Topic for discussion:** Introducing yourself

№7 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** Degrees of comparison of adjectives.
- 2. Text** US Government
- 3. Topic for discussion:** My future profession.

№8 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** The verb “to be” in the Present Indefinite Tense.
- 2. Text** Great Britain
- 3. Topic for discussion:** The Constitution of the RK

№9 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** Conjunctions *Neither... nor, either... or, both*
- 2. Text** The British system of Parliament
- 3. Topic for discussion:** Washington.

№10 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** Personal, possessive pronouns.
- 2. Text** Three branches of Government
- 3. Topic for discussion:** Karaganda Police Academy

№11 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** Numerals.
- 2. Text :** The most glamorous aspect of police work
- 3. Topic for discussion:** Three branches of Government

№12 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** Prepositions of time.
- 2. Text:** Police work.
- 3. Topic for discussion:** Crime

№13 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** “There + to be” construction.
- 2. Text** Do you know this robber?
- 3. Topic for discussion:** Description of a criminal

№14 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** Indefinite pronouns: some, any, no.
- 2. Text:** Crime in Great Britain
- 3. Topic for discussion:** Terrorism

№15 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** Imperative Mood.
- 2. Text** Kidnapping
- 3. Topic for discussion:** Kazakhstan

№16 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** Modal verbs *can, may, must*.
- 2. Text:** Prisons
- 3. Topic for discussion:** Human rights

№17 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** Prepositions of place and direction
- 2. Text** Human rights
- 3. Topic for discussion:** Prisons

№18 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** Plural form of nouns.
- 2. Text** Description of a criminal
- 3. Topic for discussion:** The United States of America

№19 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** Articles.
- 2. Text** Police force in the US
- 3. Topic for discussion:** Great Britain

№20 Билет

- 1. Grammar:** Types of questions.
- 2. Text:** Police service in the UK.
- 3. Topic for discussion:** Introducing yourself

3.14. Құрастырғандар: полиция майоры Д.Б.Джагипарова,
полиция майоры Н.П.Жданович

3. Пән бойынша жазба жұмыстарының тақырыптары және оны орындау бойынша әдістемелік ұсыным қарастырылмаған.

4. Білім алушылардың оқу жетістіктерін бақылау және бағалау бойынша материалдар

Вариант 1

Английский язык

1. Which of the nouns is used with article an:

- A) Game
- B) Rose
- C) Table
- D) Plane
- E) Umbrella

2. Find the right variant: There ... three windows in my room:

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- D) Was.
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3. Find the right variant: How many pages ... there in this book?

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4. Find the right variant: She was... than Roy.

- A) shorter
- B) more short
- C) short
- D) shortest
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5. Choose the correct answer: An apple a day -.

- A) Keeps everybody away.
- B) Keeps the doctor away.
- C) Keeps your enemies away.
- D) Keeps you friends away.
- E) Keeps you away.

6. Choose the correct word:

The person who came back from the faraway trip is to bring relatives and friends.

- A) presents

- B) curses
- C) good words
- D) something to eat
- E) good wishes

7. Shallow water is warmer than_____

- A) low
- B) deep
- C) high-risen
- D) high
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8. Fill in a suitable word: The USA is in coal, iron and oil.

- A) supposed
- B) shown
- C) full
- D) represented
- E) rich

9. Find the correct Plural form: These ... are teachers:

- A) A men.
- B) A woman.
- C) Man.
- D) Women.
- E) Woman.

10. Choose the right article: This is fine map.

- A) in
- B) an
- C) A
- D) -
- E) For

11. Choose the right variant: The doctor already all my questions.

- A) Is / answering.
- B) Will / answer.
- C) Do / answer.
- D) Have / answered.
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- A) Was discussed
- B) Is discussed
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- B) Breaking
- C) Was break

- D) Broken
- E) Breaks

14. Choose the right variant: You take the journal. I don't need it.

- A) Shouldn't.
- B) Couldn't.
- C) May.
- D) Can't.
- E) Had to.

15. Choose the correct variant: Nobody is making you do this. You go to the party if you don't want to.

- A) are not able to;
- B) can't;
- C) shouldn't;
- D) mustn't;
- E) needn't.

16. Choose the right variant:

Look at black clouds. I think it's going to rain.

- A) Her.
- B) It.
- C) That.
- D) Those.
- E) This.

17. Give the right answer: twenty + twenty-five =?

- A) fifty-five
- B) thirty- five
- C) seventy-five
- D) forty-five .
- E) twenty-five

18. Choose the right variant:

How do you say the title: Elizabeth II?

- A) The Two Elizabeth.
- B) Elizabeth the Second.
- C) The Second Elizabeth.
- D) Two Elizabeth.
- E) Elizabeth 2.

19. Find the right variant:

Who is looking..... the children this afternoon?

- A) for
- B) at
- C) on
- D) after
- E) of

20. Choose the right variant:

He doesn't do at his English.

- A) Good.

- B) The best.
- C) Well.
- D) The better.
- E) Best.

21. Choose the correct variant. "I can't stand modem music," Mary tells me.:

- A) Mary tells me she couldn't stands modem music.
- B) Mary tells me she couldn't stand modem music.
- C) Mary tells me she couldn't stood modem music.
- D) Mary tells me she can't stand modem music.
- E) Mary tells me she can't standing modem music.

22. Choose the correct answer.

If you the directions those days, you at the court now.

- A) follow / won't be
- B) had followed / wouldn't have been
- C) followed / wouldn't be
- D) had followed / wouldn't be
- E) followed / aren't

23. Choose the right answer in a possessive case:

- A) The mouse set
- B) The mices set
- C) The mices set
- D) The mouse's set
- E) The mousse set

24. Complete the sentence:

He ... her for three months.

- A) Hasn't seen.
- B) Haven't saw.
- C) Hasn't saw.
- D) Will not see.
- E) Haven't seen.

25. Choose the right variant:

The hotel owner informed us that he ... the police already.

- A) Calling.
- B) Had called.
- C) Is calling.
- D) Are calling.
- E) Calls.

Вариант 2

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. Which of the noun is used with an:

- A) Bed
- B) Fawn

- C) Tree
- D) Actor
- E) Fridge

2. Choose the best alternative. Close the window, please ...

- A) It will cold.
- B) I'm cold.
- C) I cold.
- D) I have cold.
- E) It has cold.

3. Choose the correct answer: There a big meeting here tomorrow.

- A) Was
- B) Be
- C) Will be
- D) Is
- E) Are

4. Choose the right answer. I can speak English ...than you:

- A) well.
- B) the best.
- C) more good.
- D) good.
- E) better.

5. Choose the correct answer: What is your mother like?

- A) Dancing
- B) Cooking
- C) Impatient and unfriendly.
- D) Helping people
- E) Sailing and swimming.

6. Choose the right variant: People in Kazakhstan celebrate on March 22.

- A) Constitution Day.
- B) Independence Day.
- C) Longest day of the year
- D) Nauryz.
- E) Republic Day.

7. Choose the right variant: The UK can be divided into 4 parts:

- A) Scotland, Greenland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- B) Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- C) Sweden, England, Wales and Northern.
- D) California, Scotland, England and Wales.
- E) Australia, England, Wales and Scotland.

8. Fill in a suitable word: Among the most popular are basketball, football, hockey, etc.

- A) movies
- B) concert
- C) books

D) papers

E) sports

9. Choose the right suffix for: Настойчивость

A) - hood

B) - age

C) - ence

D) - ion

E) – ship

10. Choose the right article:

Yesterday I met old friend.

A) -

B) An

C) Any

D) In

E) The

11. Choose the correct variant. I want ...a new pair of jeans, but I haven't got enough money.:

A) is buying.

B) buy

C) on buying.

D) buying

E) to buy

12 Write a Passive sentence People don't use this road very often.

A) People aren't using this road very often

B) This road isn't used very often

C) This road were not being used very often

D) This road are not used very often

E) This road is using by many people

13. Choose the correct variant: The monument ... away.

A) Is taking;

B) Taken. .

C) Took;

D) Has been taken;

E) Takes;

14. Read the situation and use the words in brackets to write sentence with modal verbs: She knew everything about our plans. (She/ listen/ to our conversation)

A) She listens to our conversation

B) She has been listened to our conversation

C) She must has been listened to our conversation

D) She must had been listened to our conversation

E) She must have been listened to our conversation

15. Choose the right variant. .You have to support your children ...?:

A) don't you.

- B) haven't you.
- C) did you.
- D) isn't you.
- E) have you.

16. Choose the correct answer: Can we have ... coffee?

- A) An
- B) Many
- C) Little
- D) Any
- E) Some

17. Choose the right number: There are (14) schools in our town.

- A) fourteen
- B) two
- C) one
- D) three
- E) five

18. Choose the right variant:

The house was constructed in the ... century.

- A) Nineteenth.
- B) Nineteen.
- C) Nine.
- D) Ninety.
- E) Nineties.

19. Choose the correct answer.

I'm in favor NATO, but I'm against the use of nuclear weapons.

- A) to
- B) of
- C) after
- D) for
- E) about

20. Find the correct sentence:

- A) He returned soonest yesterday.
- B) He returned late1y yesterday.
- C) He returned late yesterday.
- D) He returned short1y yesterday.
- E) He returned hard1y yesterday.

21. Choose the correct answer.

If someone into the store smile and say, 'May I help you?'

- A) came
- B) could come
- C) would come
- D) comes
- E) will come

22. Choose the correct variant. A piece of land ...is surrounded by water is an

island.:

- A) where.
- B) who
- C) which
- D) when.
- E) whom.

23. Write sentence with the same meaning using appropriate adjective form:

You and I both have dark brown hair.

- A) Your hair is the colour as mine
- B) My hair is dark brown
- C) Your hair is not as dark brown, as my hair
- D) Your hair is more darker than my hair
- E) Your hair is darker than my hair

24. Choose the right variant:

This book..... here for hours.

- A) Has been lying
- B) Had lied
- C) Has been lay
- D) Is lying .
- E) Was lied

25. Complete the sentence:

I... a lot of work today.

- A) Did.
- B) Do.
- C) Will doing.
- D) Would do.
- E) Have done.

Вариант 3

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. Which of the noun is use with an:

- A) Telephone
- B) Lemon
- C) Car
- D) Orange
- E) Bag

2. Choose the best alternative.

... the people friendly?

- A) Wasn't
- B) Is
- C) Be
- D) Were
- E) Was

3. Choose the right variant:

I ... in the 10th grade.

- A) am

- B) were
- C) be
- D) are
- E) is

4. Choose the correct answer: He is than his sister.

- A) taller
- B) tall
- C) Bigger
- D) The tallest
- E) Big

5. Choose the right variant. He....when I saw him:

- A) did not worked.
- B) was not working.
- C) were not working.
- D) am not worked.
- E) is not working.

6. Find the antonym:

Day.

- A) Week
- B) Midday
- C) Night.
- D) Year
- E) Month

7. Choose the correct word:

Astana is the

- A) small city
- B) country
- C) state
- D) village
- E) capital

8. Indicate the correct answer

What is the capital of England:

- A) London.
- B) Cardiff.
- C) Belfast.
- D) Dublin.
- E) Birmingham.

9. Choose the right answer in a possessive case:

- A) Jacks coat
- B) Jack's coat
- C) Jaks coat
- D) Jackes coat
- E) Jack coat

10. Choose the right article:

I have pencil.

- A) A
- B) Any
- C) -
- D) That
- E) Some

11. Find the right variant:

My little sister sleeping at this time yesterday:

- A) Am.
- B) Were.
- C) Is.
- D) Are.
- E) Was.

12. Write a passive sentence

People advised us not to go out alone.

- A) We are advised not to go out alone
- B) We were advised not to go out alone
- C) We advised people not to go out alone
- D) We were not advised not to go out alone
- E) People are advising us not to go out alone

13. Choose the correct variant. The water level...every week.:

- A) is being checked
- B) is checked.
- C) was checked.
- D) is check
- E) is being check.

14. Choose the right variant. We ...do our lessons everyday:

- A) must.
- B) will have to.
- C) had to.
- D) could.
- E) might.

15. Choose the correct variant: With the support of James Madison, the first ten amendments to the Constitution, ... in 1791.

- A) are approved;
- B) have approved;
- C) approved.
- D) were approved;
- E) to be approved;

16. Choose the right variant:

How - cheese should I buy?

- A) Some.
- B) Few.
- C) Much.
- D) Many.
- E) A lot.

17. Choose the right variant:

17759

- A) seventeen thousand seventy hundred fifty nine
- B) seventeens thousand seven hundred fifty nine
- C) seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty nine
- D) seven thousand seven hundred fifty nine
- E) seventeen thousands seven hundred fifties nine

18. Choose the right variant:

From the years 1941 to 1945.

- A) Ninety fourty one to nineteen fourty five.
- B) Nineteen fourty one to nineteen fourty five.
- C) Nineteen fourty one to ninety fourty five.
- D) Nineteen four one to nineteen fourty five.
- E) Nineteens fourty one to nineteen fourty fives.

19. Find the right variant:

She was looking ... her notes.

- A) After.
- B) To.
- C) About.
- D) For.
- E) With.

20. Choose the correct answer.

She seems so offended by his remarks that she probably him as long as she.

- A) doesn't forgive / will live.
- B) didn't forgive / lived
- C) won't forgive / lives
- D) wouldn't forgive / was living
- E) hasn't forgiven / has lived

21. Choose the correct variant. If I found a fly in my soup, I ...to manager of the cafe.:

- A) complained
- B) will complain
- C) complain
- D) would complain.
- E) would be complained.

22. Choose the right variant. There are ... great lakes in the USA:

- A) four.
- B) two
- C) three.
- D) no.
- E) five.

23. What do you say in these situations? Use suitable adjective form and the words in brackets: You're drinking a coffee with a friend. It's really good coffee. You say: (good/ coffee/taste)

- A) This is better coffee I've ever tasted
- B) This is the good coffee I've ever tasted
- C) This is best coffee I've ever tasted
- D) This is the better coffee I've ever tasted
- E) This is the best coffee I've ever tasted

24. Choose the right variant:

She ... thought of it yet.

- A) Doesn't
- B) Wasn't
- C) Hasn't
- D) Isn't
- E) Didn't

25. Find the right variant:

I have ... too much ice-cream:

- A) Buy.
- B) Ate.
- C) Bring.
- D) Eat.
- E) Eaten.

Вариант 4

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. Which of the nouns is used with an:

- A) Driver
- B) Rose
- C) Glove
- D) Apple
- E) Sofa

2. Choose the correct answer: They have got many books, ?

- A) Don't they
- B) Won't they
- C) Haven't they
- D) Aren't they?
- E) Isn't they?

3. Choose the best alternative.

What ... on the table? A course book or a dictionary?

- A) is there
- B) there are
- C) there wasn't
- D) are there
- E) wasn't there

4. Choose the right answer. The Trans-Siberian railway is ... in the world:

- A) longer.
- B) more long.
- C) long.

- D) most longest.
- E) the longest.

5. Choose the correct answer.

We had... time at the disco yesterday.

- A) the really nice
- B) really a nice
- C) really nice
- D) a really nice
- E) an really nice

6. Find the right variant:

- A) I passed secondth exam successfully.
- B) I passed two exam successfully.
- C) I passed twoth exam successfully.
- D) I passed the second exam successfully.
- E) I passed second exam successfully.

7. Find the right variant:

We're ... an excursion to London next weekend.

- A) going on
- B) make
- C) becoming
- D) getting on
- E) doing

8. Find the right answer:

What is the capital ofthe USA?

- A) Washington.
- B) Manila.
- C) New York.
- D) Kokshetau.
- E) Chicago.

9. Complete the sentence using suitable adjective form: Everest is mountain in the world. It is thin any other mountain.

- A) the highest, higher
- B) the highest, the more high
- C) the most high, higher
- D) higher, the higher
- E) the most high, more higher

10. Choose the right article, if it is necessary.

He does it with pleasure.

- A) -
- B) In
- C) A
- D) At
- E) The

11. Choose the best alternative to complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence.

I think you should know the truth. = I want ... the truth.

- A) to know
- B) know you

13. Choose the right variant:

English in Australia.

- A) Am spoken
- B) Is spoken
- C) Are spoken
- D) Be spoken
- E) Was spoken

14. Choose the correct answer.

You ... those vegetables. I already bought a lot. There is no place in the fridge to put them.

- A) must not have bought
- B) shouldn't have bought
- C) must not buy
- D) shouldn't buy
- E) need not to buy

15. Choose the correct answer.

He..... in his office. I saw him arrive about ten minutes ago.

- A) shall be
- B) may be
- C) must be
- D) is
- E) can be

16. Choose the right pronoun. ...years ago scientists found a way of splitting atoms artificially:

- A) something.
- B) no.
- C) any.
- D) some.
- E) every.

17. Choose the right number: He lives on (7) floor.

- A) seven
- B) the fourth
- C) the seventh
- D) the fifth
- E) the sixth

18. Choose the cardinal numeral?

- A) the second
- B) thirteen
- C) the sixth
- D) the fifth
- E) the first

19. Choose the right variant:

We've lived in this flat ... five years.

- A) In.
- B) Ago.
- C) For.
- D) Already.
- E) Since.

20. Choose the correct answer: I ... a shower when the lights went out.

- A) Am in
- B) Was having
- C) Were having
- D) Am have
- E) Have

21. Choose the correct answer.

If you don't want to burn yourself, you lie in the sun all day.

- A) couldn't
- B) don't
- C) shouldn't
- D) don't have to
- E) won't

22. Choose the correct word:

In the West and North, Kazakhstan ... with the Russian Federation

- A) borders
- B) stretches
- C) lies
- D) surrounds
- E) occupies

23. Choose the correct answer.

Because of the ... in his mind, he stood there for a while undecided.

- A) proposal
- B) comparison
- C) confusion
- D) thought
- E) activity

24. Find the right variant:

I don't think it will make her... her mind

- A) to change
- B) changes
- C) changing
- D) changed
- E) change

25. I miss you. I wish you (stay) with us.

- A) Will stay.
- B) Stayed.
- C) To stay.
- D) Stay.

E) Staying.

Вариант 5
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. Choose the correct answer: The Titanic sank in ... Atlantic Ocean.

- A) On
- B) -
- C) The
- D) A
- E) An

2. Choose the right variant:

I fine.

- A) is
- B) were
- C) are
- D) be
- E) am

3. Find the right variant: "to be": What... your hobby?

- A) am.
- B) been.
- C) is.
- D) are.
- E) be.

4. Choose the correct answer: Choose the word that does not belong to colours:

- A) brown
- B) clean
- C) blue
- D) red
- E) black

5. Which of the following adverbs has suffix. - er in the comparative degree?

- A) best
- B) most
- C) worst
- D) good
- E) soon

6. Find the correct answer:

What is this woman?

- A) She has a family.
- B) She is a teacher.
- C) Her name is Helen.
- D) She is beautiful.
- E) She is my sister.

7. Choose the right variant:

William Shakespeare is the greatest ...of all times.

- A) Advocate.
- B) Playwright and poet.
- C) Statesman.
- D) Surgeon
- E) Painter.

8. Choose the right variant. What is "White house"?:

- A) The exhibition of president.
- B) University.
- C) House where people live.
- D) The resident of Indians.
- E) The residence of president.

9. Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct position: A beautiful table (wooden / round)

- A) a beautiful table wooden round
- B) a round beautiful wooden table
- C) a wooden round beautiful table
- D) a beautiful round wooden table
- E) a table beautiful wooden round

10. Find the plural form of "Fish":

- A) Fishes.
- B) Fishs.
- C) Fishies.
- D) Fish.
- E) Fishis.

11. Make the right choice: She has ... good sense of ... dress.

- A) The / a.
- B) A/-.
- C) A / the.
- D) The / the .
- E) A/a.

12. Complete the sentence:

Tom his key yesterday.

- A) Has lost.
- B) Had lost.
- C) Would lose.
- D) Lost.
- E) Will lose.

13. Choose the correct answer.

It is ... known that Berlin is a city divided between East and West.

- A) well
- B) the best
- C) rather
- D) best
- E) quite

14. Complete the sentence:

It is very late. You ... phone them now.

- A) Am not to.
- B) Hadn't to.
- C) Couldn't
- D) Shouldn't.
- E) May.

15. Write the sentence using modal verb: Perhaps Margaret is busy.

- A) She might be busy
- B) She must be busy
- C) She needs to be busy
- D) She is able to be busy
- E) She can be busy

16. Find the personal pronoun for the underlined words:

My brother works at an office.

- A) We
- B) They
- C) He
- D) you
- E) She

17. Choose the right variant: 8579.

- A) Eighteen thousand five hundreds seventy nine.
- B) Eight thousand five hundred seventy nines.
- C) Eighteen thousand five hundred seventy nine.
- D) Eight thousands five hundred seventy nine.
- E) Eight thousand five hundred and seventy nine.

18. Choose the right variant:

How do you say the number "101"?

- A) One thousand ones.
- B) Ones hundreds one.
- C) One hundred and one.
- D) One and one hundred.
- E) One hundreds one.

19. Choose the correct answer.

We are very enthusiastic - the holiday we will take next year.

- A) about
- B) for

20. Choose the correct variant. Susan ... coffee when she heard the news.:

- A) was drinking.
- B) drunk
- C) were drinking.
- D) is drinking.
- E) drank

21. Choose the correct variant. The plants ..., if you don't water them.:

- A) will grown.
- B) won't grow.

- C) grow
- D) grows.
- E) will grow

22. Choose the right variant. What is the population of Kazakhstan?:

- A) 100,000,000.
- B) 20,000,000.
- C) 3,000,000.
- D) 16,000,000.
- E) 50,000,000.

23. Choose: Present Perfect Continuous:

- A) Don't forget to post that letter.
- B) He has already started his work.
- C) I've lost my key.
- D) Jim has gone to Canada.
- E) I've been talking to Tom about your problem.

24. Find the right transformation of sentence:

"Go home", said the teacher to us:

- A) The teacher told us go home.
- B) The teacher told us will go home.
- C) The teacher told us to go home.
- D) The teacher told us gone home.
- E) The teacher told us went home.

25. Choose the correct variant. Miss Bennet ...about the party.:

- A) has been told
- B) have been told
- C) was telling
- D) were told
- E) was told

5. Иллюстративті және үлестірмелі материалдар

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 Thames 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, Mr. Snow. He is a banker from New York. And now, one of the kidnapers 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? I

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 Hyde 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?

Kidnapper: 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 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 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

6. Оқу сабақтарын бағдармалық және мультимедиялық қамтамасыз ету

Тақырып	Сабақтың түрі	бағдарламалық өнім түрі	Орны
№ 21 Human rights	Тәжірибелік сабақ	Оқу фильмі	Оқу аудиториясы
№ 16 Terrorism	жірибелік сабақ	Оқу фильмі	Оқу аудиториясы
№ 13 FBI	жірибелік сабақ	Оқу фильмі	Оқу аудиториясы

7. Пәннің оқу-әдістемелік қамтамасыз етілу картасы (ПОӘҚЕК)

Автордың А.Ж.Т.	Оқу-әдістемелік мәліметтің атауы	Басылым атауы, жылы	Дана саны	
			кітапханада а	кафедрада
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