

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ

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Кафедра иностранных языков гуманитарных
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М.А.КОНОВА

МОЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЬ
ТАМОЖЕННОЕ ДЕЛО
МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

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Рецензент

кандидат филологических наук, доцент Л.Ф. Мачнева

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Данные методические указания предназначены для студентов специальности «Таможенное дело» финансово-экономического факультета.

Цель методических указаний состоит в том, чтобы познакомить студентов с основной лексикой по экзаменационной теме для данной специальности. Разнообразные упражнения к текстам способствуют развитию навыков делового общения и чтения специальных текстов.

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Введение

Данные методические указания разработаны для студентов II курса специальности 35 00 90 “Таможенное дело” и рассчитаны на 16 часов работы.

Указания составлены на основе лексики, общей для школьного и вузовского курсов и ставят своей целью активизировать рецептивные навыки и умения студентов по данной теме. Методические указания состоят из предтекстовых, текстовых и послетекстовых упражнений, способствующих реализации поставленных задач.

Методические указания включают в себя также тексты для дополнительного чтения по специальности.

Данные тексты предназначены для поискового чтения с целью извлечения информации.

1 Unit 1 My Specialty

1.2 Pre-text Assignments

1.1.1 Check the meaning of the following verbs in the dictionary:

recruit	appeal	tend
check	smuggle	seize
target	bounce off	keep
challenge	interact	involve

1.1.2 Learn the following words and expressions:

customs regulations	таможенные правила
customs restrictions	таможенные ограничения
customs office	таможенное управление, таможня
to collect tariffs	взимать таможенные
and customs duty (duties)	пошлины/платежи
duty-free	не подлежащий оплате таможенными
	пошлинами
liable to duty	подлежащий оплате таможенными
	пошлинами
to exercise control	осуществлять контроль
vessel	судно
stowaway	безбилетный пассажир
obscene items	подозрительные предметы
cargo	груз
freight	фрахт, перевозка груза
firearms	огнестрельное оружие
drugs	наркотики
to give evidence in court	давать показания в суде
clerical	чиновничий
quarantined	на карантине
detect	выявлять
board	подниматься на борт судна
shift work	работа по сменам
search	искать, досматривать
stipulate	определять, ставить условием
vehicle	транспортное средство
flexibility	гибкость
personal requirements	личные качества, требования

1.2 Read the following text and translate it, using the dictionary. Pay attention to the words printed in bold

Text A

The Duties of a Customs Officer

The moment a traveler crosses the border his/her luggage is taken to the customs house. This is a place where travelers' belongings are searched when leaving or entering the country by the **customs officer**, or **inspector**. Every country has its own customs regulations, which stipulate what articles are **liable to duty** and what are **duty-free**. The functions and legal powers of customs agencies vary from country to country.

Although customs officers' duties vary greatly from police officers', their role in protecting the country from security threats is just as important. Customs officers **exercise control** over the movement of goods, vehicles and people entering and leaving the country.

They protect society by combating the importation of dangerous or illegal goods such as firearms, drugs and **obscene items**. Customs officers are involved in preventative work - targeting and searching vehicles, **freight** and documentation. There can also be some agency work for the police (licensing vehicles, drink driving etc), and for the immigration authorities.

The job requires keen observation, quick analysis and the knowledge of over a hundred different pieces of legislation ranging from the Customs Act, agriculture laws, and citizenship and immigration laws, to a series of other laws regulating firearms, importation and drugs.

Customs officers administer customs and related laws. They work for the Customs Service, mainly at major airports, seaports or outposts. They are subject to discipline and must wear uniform, carry firearms, work irregular hours, and work anywhere in the country as required by duties.

Customs officers check passengers and crew before clearing them for entry into the country. They check luggage and other **cargo** of ships and aircraft to prevent the illegal entry of prohibited, **quarantined** or **dutiable** goods.

Customs officers may perform the following tasks:

- 1) assist with customs control of all incoming and outgoing passengers, crew, aircraft, ships' cargo and mail;
- 2) board ships and aircraft to detect illegal activity such as undocumented cargo, prohibited goods or **stowaways**;
- 3) check documents, and clear goods for import or export;
- 4) write reports, **collect tariffs and duty**;
- 5) patrol the coastline to detect illegal entry of people, drugs, firearms, and other goods and **vessels**;
- 6) make arrests, assist with prosecution and **give evidence** in court.

Much of the work undertaken by Customs officers involves contact with the public, use of computers and **clerical duties**. Most positions involve shift work. Customs officers usually work as part of a team or under general supervision. During initial training and the early stages of their careers, they can expect to be moved through a number of different areas, some of which may involve shift work and overtime. This may include periods of transfer to customs centres around the country.

Personal Requirements

- 1) good communication and interpersonal skills;
- 2) flexibility;
- 3) good organization and planning skills;
- 4) able to work as part of a team;
- 5) at least 18 years of age;
- 6) pass a medical examination;
- 7) satisfy Customs security requirements;
- 8) courteous and efficient with high ethical standards;
- 9) must be a permanent resident of the country.

1.2.1 Answer the following questions to the text:

- 1) Where are travelers' belongings searched when leaving or entering the country?
- 2) What articles are liable to duty and what are duty-free in this country?
- 3) Do the functions and legal powers of customs agencies vary from country to country?
- 4) What does customs officers' job include? What does it require?
- 5) What tasks may customs officers perform? How do they usually work?
- 6) What are personal requirements for this job?

1.2.2 Find in the text English equivalents for the customs terminology and memorize them:

duty	border	regulations
importation	immigration	vehicle
cargo	check	clear
vessel	luggage	outpost
custom	crew	freight
illegal	search	patrol
tariff	prosecution	citizenship

1.2.3 Suggest the question to the part printed in bolds:

- 1) A customs officer may search **individuals, vehicles and cargo for smuggled goods.**
- 2) **Every country** has its own customs regulations.
- 3) Customs restrictions also include **a prohibited articles list.**
- 4) The declaration is made **either orally or in writing.**
- 5) The formalities at the customs-house usually **take some time.**
- 6) **The customs practice** seems to vary in different countries.
- 7) **As a rule, personal effects are duty-free.**
- 8) **In 1950** the Customs Cooperation Council (now the World Customs Organization, or WCO) was established.

1.2.4 Match the synonyms:

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1)check | 7) supervise | 13)goods | 19)include |
| 2)cargo | 8) firearms | 14)help | 20)defend |
| 3)guns | 9) examine | 15)passenger | 21)search |
| 4)assist | 10) traveler | 16)belongings | 22)demand |
| 5)test | 11) protect | 17)stipulate | as a condition |
| 6)watch over | 12) involve | 18)luggage | |

1.3 Read the conversation “Will you please open your suitcase?” and put the lines in the correct order. The first lines and the last one have been marked for you

- 2 **Passenger:** Anything to declare? Uh... nothing.
- 1 **Customs Officer:** Have you got anything to declare, sir?
- Customs Officer:** How much whisky have you got?
- Customs Officer:** That’s all right. And how many cigarettes have you got?
- Customs Officer:** Fine. What about perfume? Have you got any perfume?
- Passenger:** Pardon?
- Passenger:** A litre.
- Passenger:** Two hundred.
- Customs Officer:** Good. Will you please open your suitcase?
- Passenger:** Er... No, I haven’t.
- Passenger:** But I didn’t buy anything in the Spain.
- Customs Officer:** I am asking you to open your case.
- Passenger:** I can hardly believe my eyes. They weren’t there when I packed the bag this morning.
- Customs Officer:** Oh dear. Look at this. You’ve got six bottles of whisky, five hundred cigarettes and a lot of perfume.
- Passenger:** Well, sir, you must remember, when you smuggle things you lose them. And you pay a fine as well.
- 15 **Customs Officer:**

1.4 Scan through the following text and answer the questions in italics for yourself. What would you advise to those who want their life to be connected with customs?

Text B

**Barry - Customs Officer Working in Operations
as a Freight Anti-Smuggling Officer**

Why Customs? Customs appealed as offering a safe job near my home. There were no applications being taken at the time, so I wrote in and was put on a waiting list until they were recruiting again. I started as an assistant preventative officer.

A Typical Day? We work 12-hour shifts, I tend to work night shifts starting at 7pm. Having checked through my mail and e-mail, it is crucial to get myself up-to-speed on the latest trends in smuggling, seizures and confiscations, which vehicles are being targeted, and methods that the offenders are using. Obviously we can't check each and every vehicle that comes through, so it's important to do our background checks and target specific vehicles. We work in all conditions and it can be quite repetitive at times - that's when team work is so important, for example - if you're working a night shift and it's minus eight outside, you have to bounce off each other by making jokes and so on, to keep on your toes.

The Most Rewarding Aspect of the Job? Using your own common sense and experience to find a good concealment and working effectively as a team to successfully see the job through. The most challenging aspect of the job is battling cost cutting. We work in particularly poor facilities here, especially in comparison with the nine to five disciplines in Customs and Excise.

My advice to those looking to get into the operational side of Customs is to make sure you really are suited to the job. Make sure you understand exactly what is involved and what will be required of you. And remember it's really important that you can interact well with other people.

(1400 symbols)

1.4.1 Retell the text "The duties of a customs officer"

1.4.2 Choose the best alternative to complete each sentence: **excess baggage/ check in / stopover / aisle / ticket**

- 1) The church consists of the nave, chancel, and four side _____.
- 2) It is always advisable to _____ early to get a good seat on your flight.
- 3) How much did you pay for the _____?
- 4) On the London-Tokyo flight there is sometimes a _____ at Anchorage.
- 5) I queued for two hours to get _____ to see the football game.

1.4.3 Match the words and their explanations

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) aisle n. | 1) passenger's telephone validation of return reservation; reconfirmation |
| 2) baggage claim n. | 2) large display in airport showing times, destinations etc of departing flights |
| 3) board v. (on board adv.) | 3) national, not international [a flight entirely within one country] |
| 4) boarding pass n. | 4) [of products: cigarettes, perfume etc] not taxable; exempt from customs taxes |
| 5) check in v. | 5) the strip on which planes land and take off |
| 6) confirmation n. | 6) a break for a day or two on an international flight |
| 7) departures board n. | 7) receipt for transportation etc. An air ticket has one coupon for each journey |
| 8) domestic adj. | 8) luggage that is more than the permitted or allowed weight |
| 9) duty free adj. | 9) an aeroplane scheduled to fly a certain route at a certain time |
| 10) excess baggage n. | 10) the point in an airport at which a particular flight arrives and departs |
| 11) flight n. | 11) light bags, briefcases etc that may be carried on board by passengers |
| 12) gate n. | 12) International Air Transport Association |
| 13) hand luggage n. | 13) government official responsible for checking passengers' passports |
| 14) IATA abbr. | 14) extreme tiredness etc after a long flight between extreme time zones |
| 15) immigration officer n. | 15) A transit passenger is one stopping at an airport that is not his destination |
| 16) jet lag n. | 16) corridor in aeroplane between the seats [there are usually one or two] |
| 17) runway n. | 17) place where passengers go to find their luggage (cases etc) at the end of a flight |
| 18) stopover n. | 18) to get on or enter an aeroplane |
| 19) ticket n. | 19) special ticket showing that passenger has checked in and may board plane |
| 20) transit n. | 20) to register for a flight, inc. checking of tickets, passports, luggage etc. |

1.5 Reading for Fun. Read the text and suggest the title

Text C

Five Englishmen in an Audi Quattro arrive at the Italian border. The Italian Customs agent stops them and tells them: "Its illegal to put five people in a Quattro." "What do you mean it's illegal?" asked the Englishmen. "Quattro means four" replies the Italian official. "Quattro is just the name of the automobile," the Englishmen retort disbelievingly. "Look at the papers: this car is designed to carry 5 persons." "You can't pull that one on me," replies the Italian customs agent. "Quattro means four. You have five people in a your car and you are therefore breaking the law".

The Englishmen replies angrily, "You idiot! Call your supervisor over - I want to speak to someone with more intelligence!" "Sorry," responds the Italian official, "he can't come. He's busy with 2 guys in a Uno."

Uno – one (Italian)

1.5.1 Render the following text into English

Отныне (с 27/11/01) изменен порядок въезда в США. Теперь перед вылетом в Штаты полное имя пассажира, паспортные данные, пол и род занятий американские власти должны знать заранее (beforehand). Также, им нужно будет сообщать номера виз и других документов, которые таможенники США (immigration officers) сочтут необходимыми. Такие требования выдвинуты в письме, которые начальник таможенной службы США Роберт Боннер (Robert Bonner) разослал авиакомпаниям 58-ми стран, включая Россию. Тем путешественникам, чья "подноготная" (whole truth) останется неизвестной придется проходить тщательный таможенный досмотр. Цель введения нового правила - выявление возможных террористов. Меры эти вводятся на основании Закона "Об усилении мер безопасности на авиатранспорте". 19 ноября его подписал президент Джордж Буш.



The two faces of customs: To most people, customs is just another stop in the airport, but to smugglers, customs agencies are a highly mobilized border guard.

2 Unit 2 How U.S. Customs Stuff Works

2.1 Pre-text Assignments

2.1.1 Check the meaning of the following verbs in the dictionary:

regulate face prefer tilt impose join monitor arm pick

2.1.2 Give the initial forms of the following words and state what parts of speech they belong to

inconvenience	encouraging	enabling	essential
competing	beneficial	weaponry	freely

2.1.3 Read the following words and their translation. Try to memorize the vocabulary:

obstacle	препятствие
foremost	прежде всего, во-первых
supply	снабжать
tribe	племя
fur	мех(а)
tilt	поддерживать
in many cases	во многих случаях
impose tariffs	налагать тарифы
encourage	поощрять
revenue	доход
except	кроме
Internal Revenue Service	налоговая служба США
mutually	взаимно
freely	свободно
monitor	проверять
common-sense	здравый смысл
safety	безопасность
domestically-produced	отечественного производства
duty charges	таможенные пошлины
keep track	держат курс
scrutinize	тщательно рассматривать
implement	выполнять, осуществлять
bulk shipments	объемный груз
ivory	слоновая кость
counterfeit	подделка, фальсификация
contamination	заражение, инфекция
deem	считать
infestation	инвазия (заражение паразитами)

due to	благодаря
exemption	освобождение (от налога и т. п.)
nominal duty	номинальная пошлина
reasonable	приемлемый
feasible	реальный, выполнимый
thorough	тщательный
random	случайный
warrant	ордер
sneak	проникать
apprehend	задерживать
prosecute	преследовать
deploy	развертывать
odor	запах
sniff	вынюхивать; находить по запаху

2.2 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary. Explain the meaning of the words printed in bold in English

Text A

One of the little rituals all international travelers go through is **customs**. To most people, this is just another stop in an airport or a minor inconvenience at a country's borders. But when you go through customs, you are actually taking part in a key component of the global **economy**. Let's find out what customs is for and how it operates. We'll also look at some of the major obstacles customs agents face and the equipment they use to meet those challenges. When you see everything that customs agencies do, it's clear that they are one of the most essential pieces of a nation's government.

Duty Calls

A nation's customs service has many responsibilities. Its purpose is to regulate what comes into and goes out of a country. The foremost element of this regulation is controlling international **trade**. The concept of trade is as old as civilization itself. If my tribe has a huge supply of bananas, and your tribe has a huge supply of fur, we will trade goods so that both our tribes can eat and both can keep warm. In the modern world, international trade is based on money, but it works in the same way.

Any nation wants its own businesses to do well, so most of the time they prefer their people buy domestic goods over competing foreign goods. But in many cases, goods are available cheaper in another country than in your country, and people naturally want to buy them at the lower price. To tilt the **balance** in favor of domestic businesses, governments impose **tariffs**, also called duty, on foreign goods coming into the country.

Customs agencies are often major sources of **revenue** for the government. The U.S. Customs Service brings in more money than any other government office except the Internal Revenue Service. To control specific sorts of trade, a government may impose a higher tariff on certain types of goods (alcohol, for example). Certain countries may join together to work out mutually beneficial trade agreements, enabling **businesses** in those nations to trade more freely with each other than they can with businesses in other nations.



U.S. Customs inspectors check bulk shipments entering the United States.



They tried to smuggle this stowaway through Mexican- American border

Customs agencies also monitor what is being exported from a country. For example, most governments strictly regulate what weapons can be exported to other nations. This is simply a common-sense safety measure: It's not a good idea to arm

enemy nations, so the government has to know who is buying any domestically-produced weaponry. Customs agencies also pay careful attention to how much money citizens are transporting out of the country.

Duty charges have a huge effect on big businesses, which may import millions of dollars worth of goods every year. To regulate trade on this level, a country's customs agency must keep track of all shipments that come into the nation's ports or cross its borders. They can't check every bit of **foreign** cargo, of course, so agents pick certain boxes to inspect and certain shipments to scrutinize. In an effort to speed up the process, the U.S. Customs Service is implementing new, computerized systems for processing shipments and charging importers.

(2900 symbols)

2.2.1 Answer the following questions:

- 1) Why is going through customs compared with a little ritual?
- 2) What responsibilities does customs agency have?
- 3) How can you explain the concept of trade? Give examples.
- 4) Why do governments impose tariffs?
- 5) Why can customs agencies be considered the major source of revenue for the government?

2.2.2 Give the English equivalents of the following collocations:

пересекать границу, ускорить процесс, взаимовыгодные торговые соглашения, основной источник дохода, определенные виды товаров, небольшое неудобство

2.3 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary

Text B

When you bring home souvenirs from another country, you are actually importing goods. In the United States and many other countries, the customs agency grants each traveller a nominal duty **exemption** to allow them to bring back a reasonable amount of goods without having to pay tariffs. In most countries, it isn't feasible for the customs agency to check all of the goods that every single traveller is importing, so governments have to depend largely on people's honesty. When you enter a country, you are asked to truthfully report what goods you are importing and make a good faith estimate of their value. They don't put their entire trust in people's good character, of course; customs performs a thorough search of some percentage of all travelers.

Some customs agencies decide which travellers to search based on random chance. You are asked to press a button on a machine that activates a random number generator. Depending on the number that comes up, either a green light comes on and

you can pass through or a red light comes on and the agent searches your bags. Other customs agencies decide who to search based solely on intuition. Unlike the police, customs agents are fully authorized to search your luggage, clothes and even your body without any warrant or reason for suspicion. Customs agents often work side-by-side with immigration officials, and in some ports of entry, one inspector may represent both agencies. But at its core, a customs agency is concerned with the things that are coming in and out of a country, rather than the travelers themselves.

Smuggler's Blues

In addition to monitoring legal imports, a nation's customs agency also works to keep out illegal or contraband items. The most prevalent example of this is illegal drugs. In the United States and many other countries, stopping drug smugglers is among the government's top priorities. That's why customs agencies employ a fleet of boats, planes and border-patrol cars to keep people from getting drugs into the country without passing through customs. In the United States, for example, the U.S. Customs Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Coast Guard and the Immigration and Naturalization Service would all have an interest in a group of foreign smugglers sneaking in a boat carrying a shipment of drugs. In apprehending and prosecuting the smugglers, the agencies would all have to work together.



U.S. Customs agents in a Blackhawk helicopter hover over a smuggler's boat.

The United States Customs Service uses advanced, radar-equipped airplanes to patrol the coast from above and a fleet of its own high-speed boats. To stop smugglers, agents rely on a combination of their own experience and sophisticated equipment. At a few airports, customs uses room-sized X-ray machines. At the main border crossing between the United States and Mexico, customs agents use an X-ray machine large enough to scan entire cars and trucks. Customs agencies also use drug-sniffing and bomb-sniffing dogs to stop smugglers. These animals go through an intense training process that teaches them to recognize and locate particular odors in exchange for some play time. In airports, customs agents let the dogs sniff out arriving passengers' luggage and sometimes the passengers themselves.

(2200 symbols)



Customs inspectors use specially trained dogs to sniff out drugs and other contraband.

2.3.1 Guess the meaning of the following words by their explanation:

warrant apprehend suspect equipment sniff random

a. to believe to exist or be true, think likely, to believe to be guilty	d. an official written order, esp. allowing the police to take a certain action
b. the things needed for a particular activity	e. to arrest a person who breaks the law
c. made or done aimlessly, without any plan	f. to discover a smell of something or someone

2.3.2 Say whether the following statements are true or false:

- 1) When you bring home souvenirs from another country, you are actually exporting goods.
- 2) Customs agencies also use drug-sniffing dogs to stop smugglers.
- 3) Customs agencies hire a fleet of boats, planes and border-patrol cars to keep people from getting drugs into the country.
- 4) Customs agents are fully authorized to search your luggage but can't examine your clothes and your body without your written consent.
- 5) To stop smugglers, agents rely on a combination of their own experience and equipment.

2.4 Read the text and translate the last paragraph (printed in bold) in the written form

Text C

Manning the Gates

Drugs are not the only goods that people smuggle across borders; in different countries throughout the world, there are a wide variety of things that are considered contraband. In addition to drugs, customs agencies may watch for weaponry, child pornography, counterfeit merchandise and stolen goods. Sometimes people try to import items without even realizing it's against the law.

These sorts of illegal materials make up only one category of contraband goods. Customs agents also stop the importation of legal goods that are a threat to the nation's security. In most countries, the importation of fruits, meats, animals and plants is heavily regulated due to the fear of disease or ecological imbalance. While it may seem strange that a piece of fruit is considered a threat to national security, the risk of biological contamination is very real.

In the late 1980s, one traveler with one piece of contaminated fruit caused an infestation of Mediterranean fruit flies that destroyed millions of dollars worth of crops in California. Customs agencies test food imports, and if the samples do not meet the governments standards, the goods are destroyed or turned away from the port. When animals are brought into the country, they may be put in quarantine for long-term observation.

A country's government might also ban importation of items based on ethics and morality. For example, in many countries, you cannot import ivory or other products that come from endangered animals. Without customs agencies, nations would have no control over what comes in and goes out of their country. In order to protect its citizens and businesses, a government has to be vigilant in protecting its borders, not only against armed attack, but also against unwanted imports. As any customs agent will tell you, this is crucial to maintaining order in modern society.

(1600 symbols)

2.5 Vocabulary and Grammar Assignments

2.5.1 Look at these customs documents and payments. For items 1-4 choose the document you would need to use:

1 This is an indirect tax included into the structure of the price of separate goods.

**A. Excised
Goods Tax**

**B. Bill of
Lading**

2 An official mark put onto a passport giving a foreigner permission to enter,

pass through or leave a particular country.

C. Customs Declaration

D. Import VAT

3 A tax added to the price of articles being brought into the country.

F. Certificate of Origin

E. Visa

4 A special registration form filled in when you or your family arrive in or leave the country.

2.5.2 Choose the word or phrase (A,B,C,D) that best completes the sentence:

1 The customs service is designed for carrying out customs control

- a) for regularly import and export of goods and currency.
- b) regulate import and export of goods and currency.
- c) to regulate import and export of goods and currency.
- d) regulated import and export of goods and currency.

2 Have you got any things ...

- a) liable to taxation?
- b) liable for duty?
- c) liable to taxation?
- d) liable to duty?

3 To go through customs means

- a) to have your luggage inspected by customs officers.
- b) to make your luggage inspected by customs officers.
- c) allowing your luggage inspected by customs officers.
- d) having your luggage inspecting customs officers.

4 Russia's State Customs Committee urged the Central Bank to allow the liberalization of foreign currency cash

- a) to flow through the customs border
- b) flow through the customs border
- c) flows through the customs border
- d) flew through the customs border

5 The railway service to the place where I live is no longer

- a) to economize
- b) economy
- c) economically
- d) economic

6 The ... is the place where your ticket is looked at, your things are weighed and labeled and you are given a boarding pass with a seat number on it.

2.6 Render the information given in the text below in English

Отныне Госдепартаментом ужесточен порядок въезда в США. Введено правило заполнения дополнительной анкеты (так называемая "Форма DS-157", которые должны будут заполнять все мужчины от 16 до 45 лет для получения въездной визы в любой стране мира, в том числе и в России. Без этой анкеты (которая уже существует на английском и русском языках) заявление в консульском отделе США просто не примут. Анкета должна подаваться одновременно с заявлением на получение не иммиграционной визы. Исключение будет делаться только в дипломатических и официальных случаях. Правила отражены в анкете в 18-ти пунктах. Заявитель должен в частности указать полное имя супруги, отца и матери. Также необходимо ответить на вопрос, имеет ли проситель какую либо специальную подготовку работы с огнестрельным оружием, взрывчаткой или химическими веществами. Нужно указать и участие в военных конфликтах в качестве военнослужащего или жертвы. Госдепартамент даже хочет знать название Вашего племени или Рода (если, конечно, оно Вам известно). Таким образом, Госдеп США хочет предотвратить въезд в страну потенциальных диверсантов.

В посольстве опровергли слухи, что теперь россиянам, решившим посетить Соединенные Штаты придется пройти процедуру сканирования глазного яблока и измерения черепа. Также в дипмиссии не согласны с информацией о том, что в год 80% россиян отказывают в получении въездной визы. По их данным - в год отказывают в визе лишь 30% граждан России.

В американском посольстве считают, что из-за нововведения на получение визы не будут рассматривать дольше. Тем не менее посольство как и прежде просит подавать заявления как можно раньше до планируемой поездки.

Маяк, Эхо Москвы, 01/2002



Barky the Customs Inspection Dog spots another illicit haggis.

3 Unit 3 How U.K. Customs Stuff Works

3.1 Pre-text Assignments

3.1.1 Practice the reading of the following words and guess their meaning:

bootleggery	license	pornography
serious	prevent	crime-free
major	resist	traffic
community	anabolic steroids	figure

3.1.2 Give the initial forms and state what parts of speech they belong to:

illegal	firearms	misuse	enable	traffickers
---------	----------	--------	--------	-------------

3.1.3 Check up the meaning of the following verbs:

proceed	supply	deprive	pose	swallow
stuff	ship	classify	seize	distribute

3.1.4 Read the following words and their translation. Try to memorize the vocabulary:

Customs & Excise	управление таможенных пошлин и акцизных сборов (в Англии)
line of defence	линия защиты
sophisticated	сложный, замысловатый
to stifle	сдерживать, заминать, утаивать
National Crime Squad	отдел по борьбе с преступностью
to tackle the problem	решить проблему
to pull together	свести вместе
to be split into	быть поделенным на части
cannabis	марихуана
opium poppies	маковые коробочки
to stockpile	складировать
scam	афера, жульничество
cavity	полость (тела)
to stash	утаивать, припрятывать, копить
fraudster	жулик, мошенник, обманщик, плут
rogue	злодей
hefty	большой, объемистый, массивный
to jail	посадить в тюрьму
host	множество

dismantle	разоружать
knuckle-duster	кастет
flick knife	складной нож, финка
explosive	взрывчатка
stun gun	дубинка (полицейская)

3.2 You are going to read three texts and translate them using the dictionary. Here are the headlines. Which headline goes with which text?

Drug culture
Our fight against drug smuggling
Overseas threat

Text 1

Customs & Excise is the UK's first line of defense against some of today's most serious and organized criminals. It is our job to prevent illegal goods, such as some drugs, firearms, and child pornography, from entering the country. We play a major role in breaking up and jailing the sophisticated criminal organizations at the center of these crimes. Experts estimate the worldwide illegal drugs trade is worth as much as the individual oil, gas or world tourism industries. Whatever the true figure, the UK alone spends more than one billion pounds tackling the problem. It pulls together a host of anti-drugs initiatives set up to:

- 1) help young people resist drug misuse and achieve their full potential;
- 2) protect our communities from drug related anti-social and criminal behaviour;
- 3) enable people with drug problems to overcome them and live healthy and crime-free lives;
- 4) stifle the availability of illegal drugs on our streets.

Working with other agencies such as the police, National Criminal Intelligence Service and the National Crime Squad we are committed to:

- 1) reducing the supply of illegal drugs;
- 2) dismantling the criminal gangs that traffic drugs;
- 3) helping our colleagues around the world tackle illegal drug production and distribution;
- 4) depriving traffickers of their assets and proceeds of crime.

Text 2

UK law classifies some types of drugs as 'controlled' substances, which means it is illegal to import or export them, possess them, possess them with an intention to supply them to others, or actually supply them without a license. These drugs are split

into three categories - class A, B and C - according to the threat they pose to a person's health and to society as a whole:

- 1) Class A drugs include those which are widely abused, such as heroin, cocaine and Ecstasy.
- 2) Class B drugs include cannabis and amphetamine.
- 3) Class C drugs include anabolic steroids and temazepam.

Text 3

Illegal drug manufacture of heroin and cocaine is almost unheard of in the UK. Most of the drugs taken by British users come from thousands of miles away on different continents. For instance, the majority of heroin sold in the UK started life as opium poppies in south west Asia, in countries such as Pakistan and Afghanistan. It is processed and moved to Turkey, before being shuttled to Britain through Europe.

Cocaine is similar. Its origins are more likely to be in South America. A great deal is routed through the Caribbean, stockpiled in Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium and the Netherlands before making it into the hands of British dealers. The Low Countries of Belgium and the Netherlands also tend to be prime sources of synthetic drugs, such as Ecstasy and amphetamine, although production appears to be on the rise in the UK, too. The main source country for cannabis tends to be Morocco.

(2400 symbols)

3.2.1 Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the official name for the U.K. Customs Agency?
- 2) What amount of money does the UK spend on combating with illegal drug trade?
- 3) Where do most of the drugs taken by British users come from?
- 4) How many classes are drugs split into?
- 5) What kind of synthetic drugs can you name?

3.2.2 Suggest the question to the part printed in bolds:

- 1) Travelers have been allowed to bring large quantities of alcohol **into the UK** from abroad.
- 2) Duty is paid on the goods **in the country where they are bought**.
- 3) They must be for **the personal use of the traveler**.
- 4) Smuggling means **major losses to society**.
- 5) **Eco-crime** is likely to involve the movement of goods from one country to another.
- 6) Criminals even smuggle live animals **by post**.

3.3 Study the following pictures. Read the text and try to guess the meaning of the words printed in bold

Text A
Smugglers and their techniques



People will try anything to smuggle contraband past the customs service. These pictures show a gun hidden in a bible, marijuana concealed in a car battery, and cash hidden inside a shampoo bottle and a teddy bear.

Traffickers try a huge variety of scams to get past Customs officers. We routinely seize drugs that have been:

- 1) swallowed or stuffed into a body cavity;
- 2) hidden on a person;
- 3) packed into someone's luggage or belongings;
- 4) stashed in a car, boat or aeroplane;
- 5) hidden in seemingly legitimate freight.

Guns and violence

Customs and Excise helps to protect society from the threat of weapons in the same way it tackles drugs offences - by stopping illegal imports as they come into the country. British law is very strict about who can own or move firearms, ammunition

and explosives. All firearms and explosives must be licensed. There is a total ban on offensive weapons such as knuckle-dusters and flick knives. It is also against the law to import high voltage electric 'stun guns' and pepper sprays and CS gas canisters.

Guns by post or Internet

Although anti-smuggling checks at ports and airports lead to firearms detections every year, increasingly seizures are being made through scrutiny of international mail, by our officers at the UK's postal depots. Internet websites and adverts in specialist magazines allow anyone to place an order for firearms or ammunition - or even their component parts - and have it sent to their house.

(1100 symbols)

3.3.1 Find out English and Russian equivalents for the words presented below:

conceal	-----
-----	законный
depot	-----
-----	груз
scrutiny	-----
-----	провозить контрабандой
threat	-----
-----	кастет
detection	-----
-----	высоковольтный

3.4 Read the text and try to guess the meaning of the words printed in bold

Text B

Our Fight Against Alcohol and Tobacco Fraud

Since the introduction of the European Single Market in 1993 and the **relaxation** of border controls that went with it, travelers have been allowed to bring large quantities of alcohol and tobacco into the UK from abroad. Duty is paid on the goods in the country where they are bought, but usually at much lower rates than in the UK. There is nothing wrong with bringing these goods back into the UK, but they must be for the personal use of the traveler who is bringing them into the country.

With an estimated £2.5 billion in revenue being **drained from** the **public purse** each year by tobacco smugglers alone and a further £215 million lost through alcohol smuggling, the problem of **excise fraud** is a real one and one which both the Government and Customs and Excise are determined **to crack**. Often called bootleggers, alcohol and tobacco fraudsters are not “enterprising rogues”. They are criminals cashing in **at the cost** of honest taxpayers and businesses.

They have also become increasingly sophisticated over the past decade:

- 1) they often operate in large gangs;
- 2) a large proportion already have criminal records;
- 3) many have a history of violence and **benefit fraud**.

(1100 symbols)

3.5 Grammar Assignments

3.5.1 Put in the suitable modal verbs where necessary:

- 1) The rules for passengers who are going abroad are similar in most countries, but sometimes there be a slight difference in formalities.
- 2) An experienced customs officer usually «smells» a smuggler but he ask any passenger routine questions.
- 3) This is an anti-hijacking measure, and anything that be dangerous or disturbing to other passengers be handed to one of the crew.
- 4) After fulfilling all the formalities you go to the departure-lounge, where you have a snack, read a paper, buy something in the duty-free shop etc.
- 5) At the airport you be met by a specially trained dog who will make sure that you are not carrying drugs.

3.5.2 The following statements are grammatically incorrect. Find the errors and correct them:

- 1) If you are planning to travel into or out of the UK, there are rule about what goods you can bring with you without paying duty. (1 error)
- 2) Some goods is also banned or restricted by law. (1 error)
- 3) HM Customs and Excise has a duty to protect the UK at drugs, firearms and other harmful goods. (1 error)
- 4) If we stop you and ask you about your baggage, please co-operate as we needs your help to preventing smuggling. (2 errors)
- 5) If you are driving, make sure that everyone travelling with you knows what goods is banned or restricted. (1 error)
- 6) If you smuggle goods in car, car may be seize by Customs. (3 errors)
- 7) If you in doubt, speak to a Customs officers in the red channel or use the red point phone. (2 errors)

3.5.3 Make up sentences with modal verbs using the following word combinations:

evade taxes, smuggle goods, endangered plants, cooperate with other agencies, identify illegal imports and exports, avoid customs control points.

3.6 Translate the following text into Russian in written form (time limit – 45 minutes)

Text C

Our Fight Against Environmental Crime

The illicit trade in endangered plants, animals and environmentally hazardous substances is one of the most serious global problems of our time. Governments across the world are realizing the importance of taking action now and are looking to their Customs organizations to play a crucial, front-line role in controlling eco-crime.

By its nature, eco-crime is likely to involve the movement of goods from one country to another. Customs and Excise co-operates with other agencies in detecting the illegal trans-boundary movement of dangerous waste products and uses its unique position at ports and airports to identify illegal imports and exports of endangered plants and animals, CFCs and other ozone-depleting substances, banned products such as some pesticides.

After the destruction of natural habitats, illegal trade in plants and animals is thought to be the biggest cause of the disappearance of endangered species. Tourists too play their part. By buying illegal souvenirs made from endangered species products such as ivory and crocodile skin, they are, often unknowingly, helping to boost this illegal trade. Animals protected under the agreement include: gorillas, chimpanzees, giant pandas, rhinoceroses, most parrots, even the medicinal leech or giant clam. Wild plants protected under the agreement include cacti, orchids, snowdrops.

(1000 symbols)

3.7 Render the following information into English

Великобритания. С 4-го февраля 2002 года отменен упрощенный въезд в Королевство через тоннель на поезде "Евростар" (Eurostar). Ранее было возможным купить билет из Парижа до французского города Кале и не выходить из поезда до прибытия в Лондон. Ежегодно этим пользовалось более 800 человек, по прибытии в Королевство запросивших политического убежища.

BBC, 02/2002

4 Unit 4 Green Channel, Red Channel...

4.1 Pre-text assignments

4.1.1 Check the meaning of the following verbs in the dictionary:

prove	intend	amount	require	comply (with)
sign	allow	forbid	stamp	purchase

4.1.2 Give the initial forms of the following words and state what parts of speech they belong to:

exceeding	permission	limited	infuriating	barely
allowance	authorization	valuable	commercial	banned

4.1.3 Read the following words and their translation. Try to memorize the vocabulary:

red tape	бюрократия, бумажная волокита
infuriate	приводить в ярость, бешенство
queue	очередь
particular	особенный
feature	отличительная черта
written concern	письменное согласие
over-the-counter	продаваемый без посредников
significant	значимый, значительный
crawfish	лангуст
caviar	икра
can	баллон, канистра
typhoid	тиф
yellow fever	желтая лихорадка

4.2 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary. Explain the meaning of the words printed in bold in English

Text A **European Community**

Travelling has become such a normal feature of our life these days that we can barely remember the time when crossing a border was sometimes quite an

adventure, involving visas, red tape, detailed and infuriating customs checks, endless queues at **frontier posts**, etc.

Nowadays, so far as the Community is concerned, all that is a thing in the past, even if special steps are sometimes necessary for reasons of security, which does not, however, amount to a real return to the days of border controls. You can travel to another country of the European community with your **identity card**, without any formalities, provided you do not intend to work.

However, if you wish to stay for a long time, you must have a particular reason for this, either because you are working there or because of your family or personal situation (e.g. you are the mother or father of a migrant worker). Minors (children under the age of 18 in the majority of Member states) require their parents' **written concern** to cross a border.

You may normally take goods across the border with you without formalities provided they are yours and are intended for your **personal use**.

Customs officers always have right to check that you are complying with the regulations, and that you are not transporting goods for the purpose of selling them or exceeding the quantities for which no formalities are required.

(1100 symbols)

4.2.1 Find the English equivalents for the following Russian collocations:

письменное согласие, для личного пользования, без всяких формальностей, европейское сообщество, бесконечные очереди, пересечь границу, при условии что, соответствовать требованиям.

4.2.2 Rewrite the sentences in the travel guide using **mustn't** or **don't have to**. Start each sentence with the word 'Tourists'.

REPUBLIC OF RUZANIA

Travel Guide

VISAS Visas are not required for visits of less than one month.

CURRENCY Tourists are not allowed to take Ruzanian pesos out of the country.

VACCINATION Cholera, Typhoid and Yellow Fever vaccinations are recommended although they are not officially required.

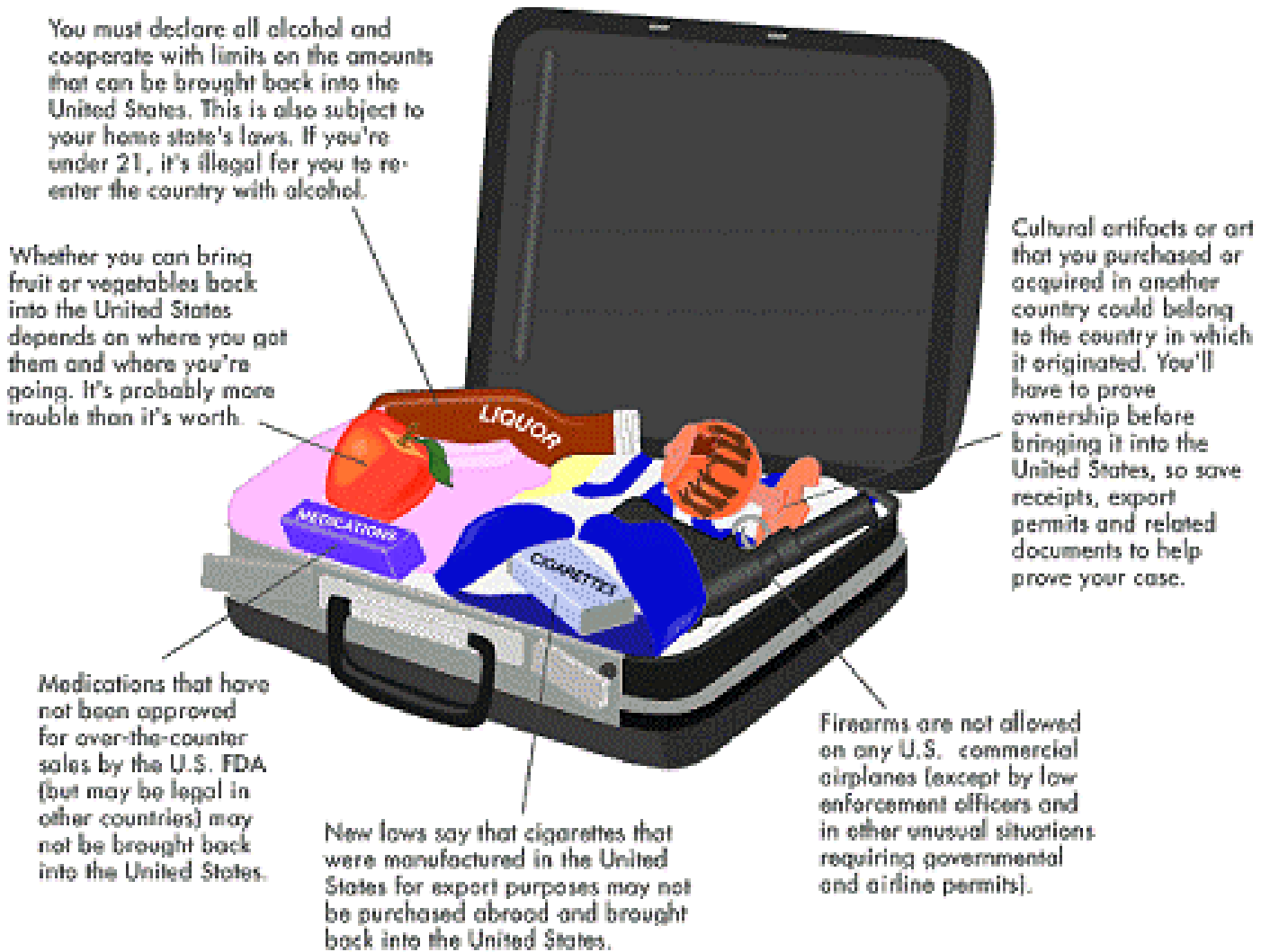
DUTY FREE ALLOWANCES Tourists are allowed to import duty free-goods to the value of US\$200 without making a declaration.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS Photography is not permitted within the military zone in the north of Ruzania. The law forbids the importation of all weapons.

- 1 Visas.....
- 2 Currency.....
- 3 Vaccination.....
- 4 Duty free allowances.....
- 5 Special restrictions.....

4.3 Roleplay. Divide into pairs. Student A is a customs inspector and Student B is a passenger. Study the following picture and explain to each other what is allowed to bring into the USA and what is not. Think of as many minialogues as possible

Example: Student 1 – Can I bring fruit and vegetable to the USA?
 Student 2 – It depends on where you got them and where you’re going.



4.4 Read the text and translate it using the dictionary. What title would you suggest?

Text B

You can bring in the country goods that are not intended for sale without paying the customs duty. You have to declare expensive jewelry and other valuables and use "red corridor" when going through the customs. In other cases tourists can go through the "green corridor". There is no limit on how much cash you can bring in. When leaving the country you must declare any amount of cash if it exceeds \$10,000. A special bank authorization is required in this case.

If you bought an original piece of art that is not of any significant cultural value you have to present the customs officer a signed and stamped receipt from an antique shop certified by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation. Icons cannot be brought outside of the country. It is also not allowed to carry out of the country more than one pack of one brand of medicine, more than 5 kilos of fish and crawfish, more than 280 grams of black caviar per person and more than five gold and platinum items weighing altogether not more than 130 grams (120 grams for silver), etc. When crossing the border by car you can only have 20 liters of gas in a can. Souvenir coins with precious metals content can only be brought out of the country with a special permission of the Central Bank of Russia and you can only take away a limited amount of regular coins.

(1100 symbols)

4.4.1 Find out English and Russian equivalents for the words presented below:

souvenir

драгоценный

permission

содержание (металлов)

brand

монета

original

ценность

certify

наличные (деньги)

4.4.2 Read the following instruction for those who enters the US. In most of the lines 1-5 there is one extra word which doesn't fit. One or two lines, however, are correct. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) in the space. If there is an extra word in the line, write that word there.

Examples:

0 We should like to apologise for the delay, and can assure you that✓.....
00 such as a thing will not happen again.**as**.....

- 1 Travelers 21 and older may bring back one liter of alcohol duty-free.
- 2 In addition, regardless of your age on, you are allowed 100 non - Cuban
- 3 cigars and 200 cigarettes. Antiques, which as the U.S. Customs Service
- 4 defines as objects more than 100 years old, enter duty- free, as do for
- 5 original works of art done entirely by hand, including paintings,
drawings and sculptures.

4.5 Read the text. Be ready to explain the difference between red, green and blue channel

Text C

How to go through Customs

Most UK ports and airports have three exits or 'channels', while some have only one exit, with a red point phone for declaring goods. If there are three channels:

Use the **Red Channel** or red point phone if you have goods to declare; have commercial goods; have tobacco products from an EU country that are over the limits for imports from that country; are not sure what you should declare.

Use **the Green Channel** if you are traveling from a non-EU Country with no more than the customs allowances and with no banned or restricted goods.

Use the **Blue Channel** if you are traveling from a EU Country with no banned or restricted goods; and no tobacco products that are over the limits for imports from that country.

If you bring in goods on which tax has been paid in an EU country, you do not have to pay any tax or duty on them in the UK. However any alcohol or tobacco you bring in must be for your own use and transported by you. 'Own use' includes goods for your own consumption and gifts. If you bring in goods for resale, or for any payment, even payment in kind, they are regarded as being for a commercial purpose. But there are special rules for cigarettes and some tobacco products from some EU countries. The EU Countries are: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia,

Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, the Irish Republic, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain (but not the Canary Islands), Sweden and the UK (but not the Channel Islands).

4.6 Vocabulary and Grammar Assignments

4.6.1 Look at these customs documents and payments. For items 1-4 choose the document you would need to use:

1 A document sold by a bank to a person intending to travel abroad, exchangeable at most banks for the money of the particular country.

A. Credit Card

B. Traveler's Cheque

2 This is money paid for commodities and vehicles left and kept in customs warehouses (terminals) for a certain period of time.

C. "Customs Cleared" Stamp

D. Certificate of Origin

3 This document is required for every import consignment.

F. Immigration Card

E. Storage of Goods Duty

4 A special mark or a label which states that you or your luggage/shipment have gone through customs.

4.6.2 Choose the one word or phrase (A,B,C,D) that best completes the sentence.

1) Custom-houses define customs control zones at the check-points on the state order of Russia in coordination with... .

a) the President b) the government c) the border forces d) the Customs Law

2) You must ... all articles acquired abroad and in your possession at the time of your return.

a) have a declare b) declared c) be declared d) declare

3) We all had an ... drive in order to save money for our holiday.

a) economy b) economically c) economize d) economics

4) Customs control is performed by customs officials ...necessary checking, customs examination and other forms which do not contradict the law of a particular country.

- a) by b) through c) at d) without

5) If your luggage weighs more than 20 kgs, you have to pay ...

- a) over b) extra c) off d) through

6) The customs declaration and the immigration form are often filled in the plane or a vessel.

- a) on board b) at the board c) on the board d) on board of

7) The head of the family may make a joint declaration ...and returning together to the USA.

- a) for all members reside in the same household
b) for all of members reside in the same household
c) for all members residing in the same household
d) for all members reside into the same householding

8) You can travel to the countries of the European Community with your identity card, without any formalities, ... you do not intend to work.

- a) provide b) provides c) providing d) provided

9) Wildlife and fish are ... to certain prohibitions and restrictions.

- a) subjected b) subject c) subjected d) subjecting

10)This prohibition also to transhipments via any airport in the UnitedKingdom.

- a) applies b) applying c) to be applied d) are applying

4.7 Translate the following text in the written form

(800 symbols – 45 minutes)

Text D

Duty Free?

In airports, boat ports and other entryways into a country, you may find **duty-free shops**. These stores are special exceptions to a country's customs regulations: They are licensed to import goods into the country without paying duty on them. Since they're not paying duty, they can sell the goods at a lower price, which is a good deal for travelers.

The duty exemption only applies to the importer, not to the customer. If you are coming home and buy a bottle of wine at the duty-free shop in your own country, you won't have to pay any duty -- you weren't the one who imported the wine. But if you buy the wine at a duty-free shop in the country you were visiting, the standard duty applies when you return home with it. Items purchased in a duty-free shop are treated just like any other goods once they leave the store.

4.7.1 If you are bringing in alcohol or tobacco goods and we have reason to suspect they may be for a commercial purpose, a Customs officer may ask you questions and make checks, for example about:

- 1) the type and quantity of goods you have bought
- 2) why you bought them
- 3) how you paid for them
- 4) whether all your goods are openly displayed or concealed
- 5) how often you travel
- 6) how much you normally smoke or drink

Make up direct questions basing on the information mentioned above using **why**, **how**, **how often**, **how much** and other forms.

4.8 Render the following information in English. Suggest the title for the article

Если всем известно, с чего начинается театр, то любое путешествие за границы нашей обширной Родины и начинается и заканчивается одним и тем же - таможней. Таможни в странах мира безусловно имеют отличия и работают они по разным правилам. Тем не менее общим является их основная функция - не пропускать, предотвращать и контролировать ...

Даже если Вы путешественник неприхотливый и отправляясь за границу берёте с собой исключительно зубную щётку, фотоаппарат и фотографию

любимой бабушки - эти скромные пожитки всё равно попадают под категорию багажа. И по международным правилам предъявляются на границе для таможенного просмотра.

Самые большие заблуждения у покидающих страну через Аэропорт Шереметьево - это то, что таможенники обязательно внимательно изучают Ваши глаза, и то что зона таможенного досмотра заканчивается на линии паспортного контроля. На самом деле, что бы определить всё ли у вас в порядке таможеннику достаточно взглянуть на Ваш паспорт и картинку Вашего багажа на экране компьютера. А зона таможенного досмотра заканчивается там, где заканчивается воздушная граница страны. Так что при желании Вас могут и в самолёте ещё раз досмотреть, и даже посадить из-за Вас лайнер на территории России. Для того, чтобы этого не случилось, надо соблюдать три простых правила.

Во-первых: очень хорошо знать, что же вы взяли с собой. Во-вторых, внимательно ответить на вопросы таможенной декларации и в третьих, не получать справки на провоз валюты в тех банках, где их не надо получать.

Неправильный провоз через границу валюты, кстати, самое распространённое сейчас нарушение. По новым таможенным правилам Вы без проблем можете провезти через границу 3 тысячи долларов. Излишки наличности Вы обязаны занести в таможенную декларацию. Она сейчас имеет новую форму. Помимо привычных вопросов о валюте, оружии и наркотиках, она содержит и графу о наличии в багаже сотовых телефонов и пейджеров. Ваша забывчивость (*oblivion*) в ответах на вопросы может привести к серьёзным правонарушениям.

Данное действие квалифицируется по статье "Недекларирование...". Внимательно отнеситесь к заполнению декларации и постарайтесь чётко ответить на все вопросы. И не забудьте разрешение, если собираетесь провезти с собой за рубеж то, что рядовому гражданину (*ordinary citizen*) везти совсем не обязательно: оружие, иконы, старинные картины и т.д. Именно оно, выданное в соответствующих инстанциях, не сделает из Вас нарушителя (*violator*).

Вывозить можно абсолютно всё при наличии соответствующего разрешения. Вывозить можно даже наркотики. И, наконец, о самом важном - о квотах (*quotas*) на вывоз спиртных напитков и сигарет. Раскроем Вам большой секрет: они конечно существуют. Но по большому счёту, признались таможенники, их не всегда соблюдают. И вытаскивать из Вашей сумки лишнюю бутылку водки никто не будет. Таможенники - они тоже люди. И прекрасно понимают, что русский турист без водки - это уже не русский турист.

Приятных Вам путешествий! Таможня даёт добро.

5 Appendix

Countries and Nationalities

A country is a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory or piece of land. For example, China, France, Iraq and Japan are all countries.

"Country" is a political term, not geographical. In theory, all countries are sovereign, meaning that they are independent and decide their own laws (though they may sometimes surrender or modify certain rights by treaty).

The noun for a country's language usually comes from the adjective for that country, for example:

He speaks Polish.

Is French difficult?

In English, all words (nouns and adjectives) relating to countries or nationalities begin with a capital letter, for example:

France (not france)

French (not french)

a Frenchman (not a frenchman)

Countries & Nationalities

Country	Adjective	Person	Country	Adjective	Person
Afghanistan	Afghan	Afghan	Madagascar	Malagasay	Malagasay
Albania	Albanian	Albanian	Malawi	Malawian	Malawian
Algeria	Algerian	Algerian	Malaysia	Malaysian	Malay
Andorra	Andorran	Andorran	Maldives	Maldivian	Maldivian
Angola	Angolan	Angolan	Mali	Malian	Malian
Argentina	Argentinian	Argentinian	Malta	Maltese	Maltese
Armenia	Armenian	Armenian	Mauritania	Mauritania	Mauritania
Australia	Australian	Australian	Mauritius	n	n
Austria	Austrian	Austrian	Mexico	Mauritan	Mauritan
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani	Azerbaijani	Moldova	Mexican	Mexican
Bahamas	Bahamian	Bahamian	Monaco	Moldovan	Moldovan
Bahrain	Bahraini	Bahraini		Monégasqu	Monégasqu
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Mongolia	e/	e/
Barbados	Barbadian	Barbadian	Montenegro	Monacan	Monacan
Belarus	Belorussian	Belorussian	Morocco	Mongolian	Mongolian
Belgium	(Byelorussian) Belgian	(Byelorussian) Belgian	Mozambique	Montenegri	Montenegri
Belize	Belizian	Belizian	Namibia	n	n
Benin	Beninese	Beninese	Nepal	Moroccan	Moroccan
Bhutan	Bhutanese	Bhutanese	New Zealand	Mozambica	Mozambica
Bolivia	Bolivian	Bolivian		n	n
	Bosnian	Bosnian		Namibian	Namibian

Bosnia-Herzegovina	Botswanan	Tswana		Nepalese	Nepalese
Brazil	Brazilian	Brazilian	Nicaragua		New Zealander
Britain	British	Briton	Niger		Nicaraguan
Botswana	Bruneian	Bruneian	Nigeria	Nicaraguan	Nigerien
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Bulgarian	North Korea	Nigerien	Nigerian
Burkina Faso	Burkinese	Burkinese	Norway	North	North
Burma (official name Myanmar)	Burmese	Burmese	Oman	Korean	Korean
Burundi	Burundian	Burundian	Pakistan	Norwegian	Norwegian
Cambodia	Cambodian	Cambodian	Panama	Omani	Omani
Cameroon	Cameroonian	Cameroonian	Papua New Guinea	Pakistani	Pakistani
Canada	Canadian	Canadian		Panamania	Panamania
Cape Verde Islands	Cape Verdean	Verdean	Paraguay	n	n
Chad	Chadian	Chadian	Peru	Papua New Guinean / Guinean	Papua New Guinean / Guinean
Chile	Chilean	Chilean	the Philippines	Paraguayan	Paraguayan
China	Chinese	Chinese	Poland	Peruvian	Peruvian
Colombia	Colombian	Colombian	Portugal	Philippine	Filipino
Congo	Congolese	Congolese	Qatar		Polish
Costa Rica	Costa Rican	Costa Rican	Romania	Polish	Pole
Croatia	Croat or Croatian	Croat or Croatian	Russia	Portuguese	Portuguese
Cuba	Cuban	Cuban	Rwanda	Qatari	Qatari
Cyprus	Cypriot	Cypriot	Saudi Arabia	Romanian	Romanian
Czech Republic	Czech	Czech		Russian	Russian
Denmark	Danish	Dane	Scotland	Rwandan	Rwandan
Djibouti		Djiboutian	Senegal	Saudi	Saudi
Dominica	Dominican	Dominican	Serbia	Arabian/ Saudi	Arabian/ Saudi
Dominican Republic		Ecuadorean	the Seychelles	Scottish	Scot
Ecuador	Ecuadorean	Egyptian	Sierra Leone	Senegalese	Senegalese
Egypt	Egyptian	Salvadorean		Serbian / Serb	Serbian / Serb
El Salvador	Salvadorean	Englishman, Englishwoman	Singapore	Seychellois	Seychellois
England	English	Englishman, Englishwoman	Slovakia	Sierra Leonian	Sierra Leonian
Eritrea	Eritrean	Eritrean	Slovenia	Singaporean	Singaporean
Estonia	Estonian	Estonian		n	n
	Ethiopian	Ethiopian	Solomon Islands	Slovak	Slovak
	Fijian	Fijian	Somalia	Slovene / Slovenian	Slovene / Slovenian
					Solomon Islander
			South Africa	Somali	Somali
				South	South

Ethiopia	Finnish	Finn		African	African
Fiji	French	Frenchman,	South		South
Finland		Frenchwoma	Korea	South	Korean
France	Gabonese	n	Spain	Korean	Spaniard
	Gambian	Gabonese	Sri Lanka	Spanish	Sri Lankan
Gabon	Georgian	Gambian	Sudan	Sri Lankan	Sudanese
Gambia	German	Georgian	Suriname	Sudanese	Surinamese
Georgia	Ghanaian	German		Surinamese	/
Germany	Greek	Ghanaian	Swaziland		Surinamer
Ghana	Grenadian	Greek	Sweden	Swazi	Swazi
	Guatemalan	Grenadian	Switzerland	Swedish	Swede
Greece	Guinean	Guatemalan	Syria	Swiss	Swiss
Grenada	Guyanese	Guinean	Taiwan	Syrian	Syrian
Guatemala	Haitian	Guyanese	Tajikistan	Taiwanese	Taiwanese
Guinea		Haitian	Tanzania	Tajik /	Tajik /
Guyana	Dutch	Dutchman,	Thailand	Tadjik	Tadjik
Haiti		Dutchwoma	Togo	Tanzanian	Tanzanian
Holland		n	Trinidad	Thai	Thai
(also	Honduran	Netherlander	and Tobago	Togolese	Togolese
Netherlands)	Hungarian		Tunisia	Trinidadian	Trinidadian
	Icelandic	Honduran	Turkey	and	and
Honduras	Indian	Hungarian	Turkmenist	Tobagan	Tobagan
Hungary	Indonesian	Icelander	an	Tunisian	Tunisian
Iceland	Iranian	Indian		Turkish	Turk
India	Iraqi	Indonesian	Tuvali	Turkmen /	Turkmen /
Indonesia		Iranian	Uganda	Turkoman	Turkoman
Iran	Irish	Iraqi	the Ukraine	Tuvaluan	Tuvaluan
Iraq			United	Ugandan	Ugandan
Ireland,	Israeli	Irishman,	Arab	Ukrainian	Ukrainian
Republic	Italian	Irishwoman	Emirates		
of Ireland	Jamaican	Israeli	(UAE)		
Israel	Japanese	Italian	United		
Italy	Jordanian	Jamaican	Kingdom	British	Briton
Jamaica	Kazakh	Japanese	(UK)		
Japan	Kenyan	Jordanian	United		
Jordan	Kuwaiti	Kazakh	States of		a citizen of
Kazakhstan	Laotian	Kenyan	America		the USA
n	Latvian	Kuwaiti	(USA)		
Kenya	Lebanese	Laotian	Uruguay	Uruguayan	Uruguayan
Kuwait	Liberia	Latvian	Uzbekistan	Uzbek	Uzbek
Laos	n	Lebanese	Vanuata	Vanuatan	Vanuatan
Latvia	Libyan	Liberia	Vatican		
Lebanon		n	City	Venezuelan	Venezuelan
Liberia	Lithuanian	Libyan	Venezuela	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
		Liechtenstei	Vietnam	Welsh	Welshman,

Libya	Macedonian	ner	Wales		Welshwom
Liechtenste		Lithuania		Western	an
in		Luxembourg	Western	Samoan	Western
Lithuania		er	Samoa	Yemeni	Samoan
Luxembou		Macedonian	Yemen	Yugoslav	Yemeni
rg			Yugoslavia	Zairean	Yugoslav
Macedonia			Zaire	Zambian	Zairean
			Zambia	Zimbabwea	Zambian
			Zimbabwe	n	Zimbabwea
					n

6 Key to Exercises

Unit 1

1.2.3

- 1) Who(m) may a customs officer search?
- 2) What has its own customs regulations?
- 3) What do customs restrictions also include?
- 4) How is the declarations made?
- 5) How much time (what time) do the formalities at the customs-house take?
- 6) What seems to vary in different countries?
- 7) Are personal effects duty-free?
- 8) When was the Customs Cooperation Council established?

1.2.4

1- 5, 9; 2-13; 3-8; 4-14; 5-9,21; 6-7; 10-15; 11-20; 12-19; 16-18; 17-22.

1.3

Customs Officer: Have you got anything to declare, sir?

Passenger: Anything to declare? Uh... nothing.

Customs Officer: How much whisky have you got?

Passenger: A litre.

Customs Officer: That's all right. And how many cigarettes have you got?

Passenger: Two hundred.

Customs Officer: Fine. What about perfume? Have you got any perfume?

Passenger: Er... No, I haven't.

Customs Officer: Good. Will you please open your suitcase?

Passenger: Pardon?

Customs Officer: I am asking you to open your case.

Passenger: But I didn't buy anything in the Spain.

Customs Officer: Oh dear. Look at this. You've got six bottles of whisky, five hundred cigarettes and a lot of perfume.

Passenger: I can hardly believe my eyes. They weren't there when I packed the bag this morning.

Customs Officer: Well, sir, you must remember, when you smuggle things you lose them. And you pay a fine as well.

1.4.2

- 1) aisles
- 2) check in
- 3) excess baggage
- 4) stopover
- 5) a ticket

1.4.3

aisle - 16; baggage claim - 17; board - 18; boarding pass - 19; check in - 20; confirmation - 1; departures board - 2; domestic - 3; duty free - 4; excess baggage - 8; flight - 9; gate - 12; hand luggage - 11; IATA - 12; immigration officer - 13; jet lag - 14; runway - 5; stopover - 6; ticket - 7; transit - 15.

Unit 2

2.2.2

to cross the border, to speed up the process, mutually beneficial trade agreements, the major sources of revenue, certain types of goods, a minor inconvenience.

2.3.1

warrant - d, random - c, suspect - a, apprehend - e, equipment - b, sniff - f.

2.5.1

1 - A; 2 - E; 3 - D; 4 - C.

2.5.2

1 - C; 2 - D; 3 - A; 4 - B; 5 - D; 6 - C; 7 - A; 8 - D; 9 - B; 10 - A.

2.5.3

1 - √; 2 - off; 3 - up; 4 - to; 5 - √; 6 - √.

Unit 3

3.2.2

- 1) Where have travelers been allowed to bring large quantities of alcohol?
- 2) In what country (where) is duty paid?
- 3) What purpose must they be for?
- 4) What does smuggling mean?
- 5) What is likely to involve the movement of goods from one country to another?
- 6) How do criminals smuggle animals?

3.3.1

маскировать, прятать; legal; склад, хранилище; cargo; внимательный осмотр; to smuggle; угроза; knuckleduster; выявление, обнаружение; high-voltage.

3.5.1

1) might; 2) may; 3) can, should/must; 4) may; 5) may/might.

3.5.2

1) rules; 2) are banned; 3) from drugs; 4) need, to prevent; 5) are banned; 6) in a car, a car, be seized; 7) you are in doubt; to a Customs officer.

Unit 4

4.2.1

written concern; for personal use; without any formalities; European community; endless queues; to cross the border; provided that; to meet the requirements.

4.2.2

1) Tourists don't have to get a visa for visits of less than one month.

2) Tourists mustn't take Ruzanian pesos out of the country.

3) Tourists don't have to make Cholera, Typhoid and Yellow Fever, although they are recommended.

4) Tourists mustn't import duty-free goods to the value of more than US\$200 without making a declaration.

5) Tourists mustn't make (take) photos within a military zone in the north of Ruzania.

4.4.1

сувенир; precious; разрешение; metals content; вид; coin; подлинный; value; удостоверить; cash.

4.4.2

1 - √; 2- on; 3 - as; 4-√; 5 - for.

4.6.1

1-B; 2 - E; 3 - D; 4 - C.

4.6.2

1 - C; 2 - D; 3 - A; 4 - B; 5 - B; 6 - A; 7 - C; 8 - D; 9 - B; 10 - A.

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