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-er / -or, -ist, -ant, -age, -al, -ion, -ture, -ing, -ance / -ence, -dom, -ship, -ism, -ment, -hood, -ity, -ful, -less, -ous, -ish, -ive, -able, -en, -ly, -ness, -ize, -ate, -ive, -ify, -ward, -wise, -y.

-, post-, over-, super-,

under-, hemi-, demi-, im-/in-, il-, ir-, dis-, un-, non-, re-, co-, pro-, counter-, contra-, anti-, mis-, multi-.

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<i>I</i>						
1.		15			5	10
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		72			18	54

18

54

2.

I

18

2

.About myself. The profession of a lawyer.
Meeting and greeting people.

The working day begins.

: Higher education. British universities.
Oxbridge.

Higher education in the USA. Russian universities.

world. English as an International language : no problem, OK?
: American English vs. British English.

?

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: International law.

∴ Travelling round the globe.
At the airport.

new nation. The Russian Federation. : Great Britain: the land and the people. Forming the

(OK-5)				
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1.

1.

- 1) of
3) under
- 2) for
4) through

2.

- Thunder and lightning are natural _____ .
- 1) phenomenon
3) phenomenons
- 2) phenomena
4) phenomen

3.

- Turn off the gas! _____ water is boiling.
- 1) the
3)
- 2) a
4) an

4.

- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and _____ Northern Ireland consists of four parts.
- 1) a
3) an
- 2)
4) the

Please clean _____ blackboard.

- 1) a
3) an
- 2)
4) the

They say ___ sugar is bad for you.

- 1) a
3) an
- 2)
4) the

He went to _____ prison to visit his client.

- 1) a
3) an
- 2)
4) the

I remember _____ old buildings since my childhood.

- 1) those
3) them
- 2) that
4) this

9.

Jim is asking to give _____ your book.

- 1) her
3) hers
- 2) mine
4) him

I went to work _____ I had a high temperature.

- 1) and
- 2) but
- 3) as
- 4) though

11.

_____ car is there in the yard?

- 1) whose
- 2) where
- 3) which
- 4) when

My friend is much _____ than me.

- 1) elder
- 2) older
- 3) old
- 4) the oldest

:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	2	1	2	4	2	4	1	4	4	1	2

:

86%	100%
69%	85%
50%	68%

2.

English has become the language of international communication; 2) to mention some spheres of life where the knowledge of English is essential; 3) to say if English is important for your future profession.

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You play the part of a first-year student of Law. You have written a report about the history of the Roman Empire. Unfortunately, your printer is out of order. You come to your fellow-student to ask where you can get your report printed. 1) Explain your problem and find out the information. 2) Answer the questions about your work.

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Read and translate the text. Answer the questions.

MON

Most functions performed by the monarch in Britain are carried out on the advice of the Prime Minister or other ministers.

A central power still possessed by the monarch is the choice and appointment of the Prime Minister. By convention, this person is the leader of the political party, which has a majority in the House of Commons. However, if there is no clear majority or if the political situation is unclear, the monarch could in theory make a free choice.

Constitutionally, the monarch has the right to be informed of, and advised on, all aspects of national life by receiving government documents and meeting regularly with the Prime Minister. The monarch also has the right to encourage, warn and advise ministers.

The monarch is a permanent fixture in the British political system unlike temporary politicians, and often has a greater knowledge of domestic and international politics. Its practical and constitutional importance is illustrated by provisions for the appointment of counsellors of state (or a regent in exceptional cases) to perform royal duties, should the monarch be absent from Britain or unable to carry out public tasks.

Traditionalists fear that a modernized monarchy would lose its main strengths. At present it balances between tradition and modernizing trends.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the Queen's main authority?
2. What rights does the Queen possess?
- 3.

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o I found the article (rather) interesting (important, useful) as / beca

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Credit test

1.

_____ about him.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1) something | 2) any |
| 3) anything | 4) nothing |

2.

Please turn the radio _____

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| 1) up | 2) to |
| 3) on | 4) down |

3.

Who did you meet when you were walking _____ the forest?

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1) of | 2) for |
| 3) under | 4) through |

4.

My friend is afraid of _____

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1) goose and ox | 2) oxes and geeses |
| 3) oxen and geese | 4) geese and mouses |

5.

The water in this river is _____ than in the lake.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1) clearer | 2) clearest |
| 3) more clear | 4) most clear |

6.

- 1) something
- 3) anything

- 2) some
- 4) nothing

12.

see _____.

- 1) somebody
- 3) anybody

- 2) anything
- 4) nobody

13.

- 1) this; they
- 3) these; them

- 2) those; it
- 4) these; they

14.

Is there ___ or ___ furniture in your room?

- 1) much; little
- 3) much; few

- 2) many; little
- 4) many; few

15.

- 1) housewives
- 3) housewifes

- 2) houseswives
- 4) houseswifes

16.

There is a garage _____ the house.

- 1) behind
- 3) against

- 2) inside
- 4) above

17.

He prides _____ on dancing.

- 1) his
- 3) him

- 2) herself
- 4) himself

18.

Let ___ stay here for a week.

- 1) I
- 3) my

- 2) me
- 4) myself

19.

Someone whose profession is to provide people with legal advice and services is called a ...

- 1) lawyer
- 3) witness

- 2) defendant
- 4) policeman

20.

Great Britain _____ the continent by the English Channel.

- 1) separates from
- 3) separates of

- 2) is separated from
- 4) is separated of

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100% - 50%	

THE WHITE HOUSE

Originally the White House was grey and was called the Presidential Palace. It was built from 1792 to 1800. At this time, the city of Washington itself was being built. It was to be the nation's new capital city.

A contest was held to pick a design for the president's home. An architect named James Hoban won. He designed a large three-story house of grey stone. The first president to live there was John Adams, the second president of the United States, and his wife. Mrs Adams did not really like her new house. She often complained about the cold. Fifty fireplaces were not enough to keep the house warm!

In 1812 the United States and Britain went to war. In 1814 the British invaded Washington. They burned many buildings, including the Presidential Palace. After the war James Hoban partially rebuilt the president's home. To cover the marks of the fire, the building was painted white. Before long it became known as the White House.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

People who come to New York by sea are greeted by the Statue of Liberty. It has become a symbol of the city and an expression of freedom to people all over the world. The statue shows liberty as a proud woman draped in the graceful folds of a loose robe. In her uplifted right hand, she holds a glowing torch. She wears a crown with seven spikes that stand for the light of liberty shining on the seven seas and seven continents. In her left arm, she holds a tablet with the date of the Declaration of Independence. A chain that represents tyranny lies broken at her feet.

The Statue of Liberty was France's gift to America. It was designed by the French sculptor Bartholdi and presented to the USA in 1886.

There is a museum in the base of the statue devoted to the history of immigration to the United States.

The Lady of the Harbour is tourists' favourite souvenir. It takes the form of salt shakers and pencil sharpeners, adorns plates and T-shirts.

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1. <https://www.lawteacher.net/study-guides/jurisprudence/>
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6. <https://www.un.org/>
7. <https://www.rt.com/>

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