

**ФГБОУ ВПО «Саратовский государственный университет
имени Н.Г. Чернышевского»**

ENGLISH FOR PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

GOING THROUGH CUSTOMS

Английский язык для студентов,
обучающихся по специальности
«Таможенное дело»

Саратов, 2013

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Предлагаемое учебное пособие по английскому языку предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по специальности «Таможенное дело». Основной целью пособия является развитие письменных и устных иноязычных компетенций в профессиональной области с учётом требований ФГОС ВПО 3го поколения.

Пособие основано на аутентичных текстовых материалах по специальности и содержит систему упражнений для отработки необходимых языковых и речевых умений и навыков.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебное пособие «Английский язык для студентов, обучающихся по специальности «Таможенное дело» направлено на развитие устных и письменных коммуникативных компетенций студентов в профессиональной области «Таможенное дело» с учётом стандартов ФГОС ВПО 3го поколения. Оно содержит аутентичные тексты, извлечённые из соответствующих официальных сайтов таможенных органов России, США, Канады и Соединённого королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии. В некоторых случаях в целях дидактической целесообразности тексты подвергались незначительным сокращениям и адаптации. Ряд текстов заимствован из журнала «World Customs Service». Ссылки на источники содержатся в тексте пособия.

Упражнения к текстам направлены на проверку понимания текста с разной степенью полноты извлекаемой информации. Контроль понимания прочитанного носит разнообразный характер: заполнение таблиц, составление схем, выполнение тестов, работа с таможенными формами и декларациями.

Особое внимание уделено расширению словарного запаса студентов (синонимия и антонимия, интернациональная лексика, типичные словообразовательные модели). Грамматический материал носит обобщающий характер, включая как повторение ранее изученных тем, так и систематизацию некоторых грамматических явлений (грамматическая омонимия, способы распространения предложений).

В каждом уроке приводятся ссылки на источники, позволяющие самостоятельно углублять знания по изучаемым темам.

В Приложении содержатся краткие рекомендации по аннотированию и реферированию и приведены тексты разных жанров, относящиеся к указанной профессиональной области.

В глоссарии собраны наиболее частотные термины и терминологические сочетания по таможенному делу, организованные в тематические группы.

Автор с благодарностью примет конструктивные замечания и предложения, направленные на оптимизацию усвоения учебного материала пособия с целью успешного развития профессиональных компетенций.

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UNIT 1. GOING THROUGH CUSTOMS



READING MATERIAL

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GRAMMAR MATERIAL
Active Voice (Revision)

1.1 Match the English words and their Russian translation

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| вагон | purpose |
| паспорт | convention |
| цель | duty-free |
| посещать | mark |
| путешествие | liable to duty |
| туристическая поездка | declare |
| личные вещи | airport |
| декларировать | necessary |
| аэропорт | personal belongings |
| с деловыми целями | carriage |
| планировать | on business |
| не облагаемый налогом | tour |
| облагаемый налогом | trip |
| необходимый | passport |
| чемодан | downtown |
| делать отметку | attend |
| центр города (амер.) | suitcase |
| конференция | plan |

Read the dialogue:

Text (dialogue) 1. In the Carriage

Customs Officer: Your passport please.

Woman: Here it is.

Customs Officer: What is the purpose of your visit?

Woman: I'm here to attend a teaching convention for the first part of my trip, and then I plan on touring the capital for a few days.

Customs Officer: And where will you stay?

Woman: I'll stay in a room at a hotel downtown for the entire week.

Customs Officer: And uh, what do you have in your luggage?

Woman: Uh, well, just, just my personal belongings um, ... clothes, a few books, and a CD player.

Customs Officer: Okay. Please open your bag.

Woman: Sure.

Customs Officer: Okay ... Everything's fine. By the way, is this your first visit to the country?

Woman: Well, yes and no. Actually, I was born here when my parents were working in the capital many years ago, but this is my first trip back since then.

Customs Officer: Well, enjoy your trip.

Woman: Thanks.

1.2 Choose the correct answer:

1. What is the purpose of the woman's visit?
a) business; b) pleasure; c) business and pleasure
2. Where will the woman stay during her trip?
a) at a friend's home; b) at a hotel; c) at a university dormitory
3. About how long will the woman be in the country?
a) one or two days; b) three or four days; c) more than four days
4. What things are in the woman's luggage?
a) clothing, computer, and books; b) CD player, clothing, and books;
c) books, gifts and computer
5. What other piece of information do we learn about the woman?
a) Her parents are on the same trip.
b) She enjoys traveling to different countries.
c) She was born in that country.

1.3 Read the dialogue and render the information about the passenger in English:

Text (dialogue 2). At the Airport

A: Welcome to Canada. May I see your passport please?

B: Sure. Here it is.

A: Where are you from?

B: From Seoul, Korea.

A: What is the purpose of your visit?

B: I'm here on business.

A: How long do you plan to stay?

B: I'll stay for three weeks.

A: Where will you be staying?

B: At a hotel.

A: Have you ever been to Canada before?
 B: No, this is my first time.
 A: Do you have anything to declare?
 B: No, nothing.
 A: Enjoy your stay.
 B: Thank you

1.4 Act out dialogue 3

Text (dialogue 3). At the Customs House

Customs officer: Is this your luggage, sir? Have you got any things to declare?
Man: I've got two blocks of cigarettes. Are they liable to duty?
Customs officer: You can have them duty-free.
Man: Shall I open my suitcase? I've got only my personal things in it.
Customs officer: No, that won't be necessary, I'll just mark it. Have a nice stay in Great Britain, sir.

1.5 Make up a dialogue using some of the sentences below. Think of a suitable title

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Где таможня? | Where is the customs? |
| Как пройти в таможню? | Which way to customs? |
| Где паспортный контроль? | Where is the passport control? |
| Я гражданин России. | I'm a citizen of Russia. |
| Я следую из ... в ... | I go from ... to ... |
| Покажите, пожалуйста, Ваш паспорт. | Show me your passport, please. |
| Вот мой паспорт. | Here is my passport. |
| Какова цель Вашего приезда? | What is the purpose of your visit to this country? |
| Цель моей поездки ... | The purpose of my visit is ... |
| - туризм | - tourism |
| - деловая | - business |

| | |
|---|---|
| - личная | - personal |
| Как долго Вы предполагаете здесь находиться? | How long do you intend to stay? |
| Я собираюсь пробыть в стране ... | I am going to stay in the country for ... |
| - несколько дней | - several days |
| - неделю | - a week |
| - месяц | - a month |
| Где вы остановитесь? | Where will you stay? |
| Я остановлюсь ... | I'll stay at |
| - в гостинице | - a hotel |
| - у родственников | - my relatives |
| Сколько долларов/ евро Вы имеете при себе? | How much dollars/ euros do you have? |
| Есть ли у Вас иностранная валюта? | Any foreign money? |
| У меня ... долларов/ евро | I have ... dollars/ euros |
| Имеется ли у Вас что-нибудь, подлежащее декларированию? | Have you anything to declare? |
| Вот моя таможенная декларация. | Here is my customs declaration. |
| Мне нужен бланк таможенной декларации. | I need a customs declaration form. |
| Есть ли у Вас вещи, подлежащие обложению таможенной пошлиной? | Have you any dutiable goods? |
| В каком размере я должен оплатить пошлину? | How much customs duty must I pay? |
| Это мой багаж. | This is my luggage. |
| Это моя ручная кладь. | This is my hand luggage. |
| У меня имеются только личные вещи. | I have only personal belongings. |
| Я захватил с собой всего лишь несколько подарков. | I have only got some presents. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Пожалуйста, откройте свой чемодан для досмотра. | Open your case for examination, please. |
| За это Вы должны заплатить пошлину. | You'll have to pay duty on this. |
| Я вынужден конфисковать эти вещи. | I must confiscate these goods. |
| Я хотел бы позвонить в посольство. | I'd like to phone to the embassy. |
| Могу я идти? | May I go? |
| Все в порядке. Вы можете проходить. | That's all right! You may pass on. |
| Спасибо. | Thanks. |

1.6 Translate into Russian using a dictionary. Mark parts of speech:

Nation, nationality, national, international, internationally;
 Serve, service;
 Purpose, purposeful, purposefully;
 Responsible, responsibility, responsibly;
 Regulate, regulation;
 Important, importance;
 (To) import, imported, importer, export, exporter, exported;
 Courage, encourage, courageous, courageously, encouraging;
 (To) balance, balanced, balancing;
 (To) control, controlled, controller, controlling;
 (To) govern, governor, governing, governed, government;
 Duty, dutiful, to be on duty;
 (To) trade, trader;
 (To) monitor, monitoring;
 Document, documentation, documentary;
 Arrive, arrival, arrivals, arriving;
 (To) clear, clearance;
 Identify, identification, identified, identifying.

1.7 Read the text without a dictionary

Text 4. Passing through Customs Control

After passing through Immigration Control you must then pass through Customs Control. A nation's Customs Service has many responsibilities. At its most basic level, its purpose is to regulate what comes into and goes out of a

country. The most important element of this regulation is controlling international trade. To make 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. They also monitor what is being exported from a country.

Their another responsibility is also to monitor persons who enter or leave the country, checking for appropriate documentation and trying to capture persons identified by international search warrants.

Go through the green channel if you have nothing to declare. Go through the red channel if you have goods to declare. Go through the blue channel if you have arrived from an airport within the EEA (European Economic Area) where your luggage has already been cleared through Customs control. The notices in the Customs area will tell you if you need to declare anything you have brought into the country. You can also check with one of the customs officers before passing through Customs control. Even if you pass through the green channel the Customs Officer may ask you to open your luggage for checking.

1.8 Answer the questions on the text:

1. What comes first: Customs control or Immigration control?
2. What is the most important responsibility of the Customs Control?
3. What kind of balance do governments want to have with the help of Customs?
4. What is a Customs tariff (duty)?
5. In what cases can you use green (red) channel?
6. Who can use the blue channel?
7. What is EEA?
8. Where can you learn the information about the goods you need to declare?
9. May Customs officers check your luggage if you pass through the green channel?
10. Have you ever passed through the Customs?

1.9 Read the text and do the test below

Text 5. The Airport (by A. Hailey, adapted)

Inspector Standish was trying to clear up an important problem. "Madam," he said politely to the angry woman. Her American passport showed that she was Mrs. Mossman who lived in Evanston, and had just returned from a month in England. Her suitcases were open on the Customs inspection table between them, "Are you quite sure in your story?" She answered, "You think I am lying, when I've already told you the truth". "In that case, would you mind signing this form? If you like, I'll explain it to you." Most of other passengers,

who had arrived aboard a Scandinavian Airlines DC-8 from Copenhagen, had cleared Customs and had left. Only this well-dressed American woman posed a problem, insisting that all she had bought in Europe was some perfume, jewelry, and shoes. The total declared value was ninety dollars – ten dollars less than the free exemption she was allowed. “Why should I sign anything?” Mrs. Mossman asked. He answered patiently. “To make things easier for yourself, madam. We’re asking you to confirm in writing what you’ve already told us. You say the dresses were bought...” “How many times must I tell you? They were bought in Chicago and New York before I left for Europe; so were the sweaters. The coat was a gift – purchased in the United States. I received it six months ago.” Why, Harry Standish wondered, do people lie? All her statements, he knew with certainty, were lies. “To begin with, the dresses – six, of good quality – had had their labels removed.” Mrs. Mossman asked, “What happens if I sign the form?” “Then you may go, madam.” “And take my things with me? All my things?” “Yes.” “Suppose, I refuse to sign?” “Then we shall be obliged to detain you here while we continue the investigation.” Then was the briefest hesitation, then: “Very well. You fill out the form; I’ll sign.” “No, madam; you fill it out. Now here, please describe the items, and alongside where you say they were obtained. Please give the names of the stores; also from whom you received the fur coat as a gift...” He waited while Mrs. Mossman completed the form and signed it.

1. Mrs. Mossman seemed suspicious to inspector Standish because ...

- a) she had too many suitcases
- b) she didn't want to declare new goods
- c) she didn't have a passport

2. Mrs. Mossman arrived from ...

- a) America
- b) France
- c) England

3. Inspector Standish suspected that Mrs. Mossman had bought the new clothes in ...

- a) the USA, France, Denmark
- b) Denmark, England, Russia
- c) France, England, Denmark

4. Inspector Standish asked Mrs. Mossman to ...

- a) pay the Customs duty
- b) fill out the form
- c) leave all her things at the Customs

5. Mrs. Mossman insisted that she had bought only some perfume, costume jewelry and shoes because she ...

- a) didn't want to pay the Customs duty
- b) was afraid that all her goods would be confiscated
- c) didn't want to name the shops where she had bought all those things

Grammar exercises Active Voice (Revision)

1.10 Which tense form would you use if you were to translate the following verbs into English? Give your reasons. In some cases two variants are possible.

Example: *сообщает* – можно перевести Present Simple в случае, если это делают регулярно или Present Continuous, если сообщение звучит в данный момент.

1. сообщает, 2. отметил 3. будут декларировать, 4. остановился 5. показывает 6. проверяли 7. заплатит 8. планирую 9. решают, 10. прилетит.

1.11 Define the tense forms of the following verbs.

1. X was Ving, 2. Xs have Ved, 3. X will be Ving, 4. X will have Ved, 5. X are Ving, 6. X Vs, 7. Xs V, 8. Xs are Ving, 9. X will V, 10. Xswere Ving, 11. Xs will have Ved, 12. X has been Ving, 13. X is Ving, 14. X wereVing, 15. Xs had Ved. 16. X am Ving.

1.12 Translate into Russian

1. had declared 2. will declare 3. will have declared 4. are declaring, 5. declares, 6. have declared 7. am declaring 9. declared 10. declare 11. will be declaring 12. was declaring 13. were declaring 14. has declared 15. is declaring

1.13. Make up tag questions

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Your parents were born in Canada, | do I? |
| My friends are staying in the hotel, | hadn't she? |
| I don't have anything to declare, | wasn't it? |
| My cousin won't come to meet us, | aren't they? |
| She had left her passport, | haven't you? |
| The Customs officer is polite, | didn't you? |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Your hotel was downtown, | do we? |
| You came her on business, | weren't they? |
| You have registered your luggage, | isn't he? |
| We don't have anything to declare, | will he? |

1.14 Complete the questions with the appropriate question-word. You may use some of them more than once: where, when, how long, how much, what, who, whose, which, why

1. ...are you travelling with?
2. ...were you born?
3. ...is your passport?
4. ...is the purpose of your visit here?
5. ...do you bring your pet with you?
6. ...is your suit-case?
7. ...do you plan to stay here?
9. ...luggage do you have?
10. ...child is this?

Getting additional information (Independent Study)

Search <http://video.about.com/airtravel/Fly-Trough-Airport-Security.htm> and watch the video on going through customs in the airport. There is also a transcript on this page to help you understand the video!

UNIT 2. CUSTOMS OFFICERS: JOB DESCRIPTION AND SKILLS



READING MATERIAL

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GRAMMAR MATERIAL

Homonymy of ing-forms

2.1 Match the antonyms

- a) part, civil, import, take in, travel, legal, responsible, prohibited;
b) stay, irresponsible, illegal, export, military, allowed, take out, the whole,

2.2 Match the synonyms

a) job, customs service, fulfill, law, usually, import (v), export (v), task, customs hall, prohibited, search, trip, belongings, legal, drugs, be responsible, vehicle, tariff, calculate, shipment;

b) duty, take out, count, regulation, illegal, car, customs area, look for, assignment, conduct, take in, work, travel, customs agency, allowed, narcotics, normally, delivery, personal things, be in charge of.

2.3 Match the phrases and their translation

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| акцизный чиновник | ensure that |
| гражданская служба | according to |
| в соответствии с | process documentation |
| обеспечивать (зд.выполнять задачи), чтобы | clear |
| такой, как | Freight |
| обрабатывать документацию | duty payment owed on shipment |
| растаможивать | tariff concessions |
| оплата пошлины (таможенных сборов) за перевозку грузов | excise officer |
| таможенные льготы | civil service |
| груз, фрахт | such as |

2.4 Read the text without a dictionary

Text 1. Job Description

Customs and excise officers are part of the civil service. They usually work at ports and airports. They fulfill administrative tasks such as preparing and processing import and export documentation according to customs regulations, laws or procedures.

Customs Officers working at customs halls in ports and airports are responsible for ensuring that passengers, baggage, freight and mail are cleared for travel. They search vehicles and people's belongings, looking for illegal drugs and other prohibited items.

Work activities

- Clearing goods through customs.
- Preparing and processing import and export documentation according to customs regulations, laws, or procedures.
- Advising customers on import and export restrictions, tariff systems, quotas, or other customs-related matters.
- Applying for tariff concessions or for duty drawbacks and other refunds.
- Classifying goods according to tariff coding system.
- Calculating duty and tariff payments owed on shipments.

2.5 Choose the correct answer

1. Customs and excise officers are part of the civil/military service.
2. Processing import and export documentation is fulfilled by the goods owners/customs officers.
3. Customs officers check passengers/passengers and baggage.
4. Applying for refunds is/is not the duty of a customs officer.
5. Shipment means delivery by any transport/delivery by a ship.

2.6 Translate the words without a dictionary

Terrorist, terrorism, detect, line, patrol, examine, technology, technological, person, physical, psychological, officer, risk, operate, operation, individual, technique,

2.7 Read the text without a dictionary

Text 2. Terrorist Detection and Deterrent

Detecting terrorism and serving as a deterrent (сдерживающая сила) are the primary duties of Customs and Border (граница) Patrol officers. They're the first line of defense at the borders. It's their job to examine persons entering and evaluate their risk to the country by using technological, physical and psychological means (средства).

CBP officers are trained to operate advanced (передовой) technology tools that may detect explosives (взрывчатые вещества). They also must clear and inspect individuals, often engaging in psychological techniques to determine their intent (намерение).

2.8 Complete the sentences using the words above

Examine, advanced, deterrent, determine, means, important, psychological, detect

1. One of the most ... duties of customs officers is detecting terrorism.
2. Border patrol officers are ...of terrorism.
3. CBP officers ...people entering the country.
4. They evaluate risks by using technological, physical and psychological...
5. CBP officers operate ... technology tools.
6. Advanced tools may ... explosives.
7. CBP officers use ...techniques to determine passengers' intents.
8. Psychological techniques can ...people's intents.

2.9 Read the text using a dictionary if necessary.

Text 3. Job Profiles. Customs officer (UK)



If you want to use your detection skills and want to protect the UK, this job could be ideal for you. Customs officers prevent banned items from entering or leaving the country, and collect taxes and duties (payments).

To join at officer grade you will need five GCSEs (General Certificate of General Education) at A-C level including English and maths, You would be trained on the job through a combination of in-house (internal) training and

learning from experienced staff. Training usually lasts around nine months, and may include some residential training courses.

You will normally start as an administrative assistant or assistant officer and earn promotion to customs officer or detection officer.

To become a customs officer, you will need to have good judgement. You will need to be firm but fair. You will also need to be honest in applying rules and regulations.

2.10 Answer the questions

1. How many hours per week does a customs officer work in the UK?
2. Can you explain what “detection skills” are?
3. What is the dog doing? (look at the picture above).
4. How big is the starting salary of a customs officer in the UK?
5. How many GCSE exams must future customs officers have?
6. Are maths and English exams necessary for a future customs officer?
7. What kind of training do they get?
8. What is the starting position in the customs?
9. What personal qualities do you need to become a good customs officer?
10. What are the most important responsibilities of a customs officer?

2.11 Find out how to become a customs officer in the USA

Text 4. How to Become a Customs Officer

Customs officers are federal law enforcement professionals whose focus is on border security. These professionals work for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Customs officers usually have bachelor's degrees in any field and complete a training program prior to beginning work. If they have no degree then they should have a 3 year experience.

They should communicate easily, be leaders, have good judgement and be able to fulfill many tasks at a time. They should be able to use various databases such as Law Enforcement Information databases, the National Crime Information Center database and Treasury Enforcement. They should possess the ability to handle firearms and handcuffs, and to use x-ray examination equipment and radiation detectors. The applicants should be physically strong. Customs officers are required to pass fitness tests.

2.12 Fill out the table on common requirements for customs officers in the USA, based on text 4

Common Requirements

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Degree level | Bachelor's degree |
| Degree field | |
| Experience | |
| Personal characteristics | |
| Computer skills | |
| Technical skills | |
| Physical skills | |

2.13 Translate the text using a dictionary

Text 5. How to Become a Customs Officer (continuation)

Step 1: Earn a Bachelor's Degree

No specific degree field is required for the applicants to the customs officer position, however, programs in criminal justice are advisable. Criminal justice programs offer courses relevant to applicants interested in careers such as customs officers. They usually include criminal law, criminology, criminal investigation, and police administration. These programs typically take four years to complete.

Success Tips:

- *Study a foreign language.* Study a foreign language while completing an undergraduate program. It may be an asset for potential customs officers. Customs officers often interact with people from all over the world while working in airports. Knowledge of a foreign language can help with communication.
- *Enter an internship program.* Some schools offer the opportunity to complete fieldwork in an internship program. Students may work in real-world settings and gain experience with state police, private detectives, and federal agencies.

Step 2: Apply for a Position and Meet Pre-Employment Requirements

Those graduates interested in customs careers should log onto the U.S. Customs and Border Protection website of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (*www.cbp.gov*). While there, you can search through customs-related jobs. To be considered for a position, you need to follow the directions of the application. Pre-employment requirements include a formal interview, background check, medical examination, fitness test, and drug test.

Step 3: Complete Required Training

Custom officers are required to fulfill an 18-week training program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Georgia. They receive compensation and benefits while completing this program. Training focuses on a variety of relevant areas such as firearm handling, anti-terrorism, and detection of contraband. Trainees also receive instruction on effective communication, training in interviewing, and cross-cultural communication.

2.14 Find the English equivalents of the following sentences in the text above

1. Для тех, кто хочет стать служащими таможни, не требуется университетская степень (диплом) в какой-то определённой области, однако желательно пройти обучение по программе уголовного судопроизводства.
2. Обычно для завершения обучения по этим программам требуется 4 года.
3. Оно (знание иностранного языка) может быть преимуществом для потенциальных таможенных офицеров.
4. В некоторых учебных заведениях предлагают возможность обучения на местах в рамках программы стажировки.
5. Выпускники, заинтересованные в карьере таможенника, должны зарегистрироваться на вебсайте Агентства по таможенному и пограничному контролю Департамента(Министерства) внутренней безопасности США.
6. Предварительная процедура до приёма на работу включает официальное интервьюирование, проверку биографических данных, медицинское обследование, проверку физических данных и тест на наркотики.
8. Таможенные офицеры обязаны выполнить 18-недельную тренировочную программу в Федеральном учебном центре органов правопорядка в штате Джорджия.

2.15 Speak on how to become a customs officer in Russia

Grammar exercises: homonymy of ing-forms

2.16 Create ing-forms of the following verbs and translate them into Russian, first as Participles 1, then as nouns.

Apply, scan, check, register, train, clear, plan, stay, detect, search, inspect, advise, classify, calculate, complete, ensure, declare, fulfill, process

2.17 Divide the following sentences into 3 groups:

- a) with Participle 1 as an attribute or extended attribute (распространённое определение)
- b) with Participle 1 as part of a predicate (часть сказуемого)
- c) with Participle 1 as an adverbial modifier (обстоятельство образа действия)

1. Applying for the position of a Customs officer he had a formal interview.
2. The Customs officer was processing the documents for goods clearing.
3. Scanning the passenger suitcases the Customs officer found illegal items in them.
4. The training center for customs officers is in Georgia.
5. The customs officer was classifying goods for clearance.
6. The customs officer inspecting the trucks is my colleague.
7. The scanning device has suddenly broken.
8. People easily calculating taxes are usually good chess players.
9. Customs officers are ensuring border security.
10. Completing the program in criminal justice my friend also had fieldwork.

2.18 Translate ing-forms in the sentences as nouns

1. Customs officers prevent banned items from entering or leaving the country.
2. Clearing goods through customs is a lengthy process.
3. Preparing and processing import and export documentation is one of the duties of a customs officer.
4. Advising customers on import and export restrictions requires good knowledge of customs regulations.
5. Applying for tariff concessions or for duty drawbacks saves much money.
6. Classifying goods according to tariff coding system is a complicated thing.
7. Calculating duty and tariff payments requires good knowledge of maths.
8. Training in interviewing may help to get a good job.

9. You should study a foreign language while completing an undergraduate program.
10. Customs officers usually have bachelor's degrees and complete a special program prior to beginning work.

Getting additional information (Independent study)

Search <https://nationalcareersservice.direct.gov.uk/advice/planning/job-profiles/Pages/customsofficer.aspx> and learn more about a customs officer job in the UK

Search <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y8psEj6wp2g> and watch the video on a customs officer job

UNIT 3. EFFECTIVE PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE CONTROL



READING MATERIAL

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| Text 1. Tips for Customs Officers | 26 |
| Text 2. Practical Examination | |
| Useful Hints for a Customs Officer | 26 |
| Text 3. An Interview with a Customs Officer | 28 |
| Text 4. Self –Service check in Kiosks | 30 |

GRAMMAR MATERIAL

Grammar homonymy: Past Indefinite и Participle 2; Conversion

3.1 Form the derivatives and translate them into Russian

Importance, -ant (adj.)
Establish (v), -ment (n)
Certain (adj.), as- (v)
Travel (n., v), -ler (n)
Examine (v), -ation (n)
Frequent (adj.), -ncy (n), -ly(a)
Produce (v), -uct (n), -tion (n)
Pay (v), -ment (n)
Reason (n), -able (adj.)
Smuggle (v), -er (n), -ing(n)
Allow (v), -ance (n)
Correct (v., adj), -tion (n), -ly (a)
Contain (v), -er(n)

3.2. Match the synonyms

- a) tip, method, book, reason, establish a point, previous, whether, journey, carry out, basic, contain, baggage
b) find out a reason, if, luggage, conduct, include, prior, way, buy, advice, cause, travel, main,

3.3 Match the antonyms

- a) late, answer, important, satisfy, often, question, correct
b) dissatisfy, early, seldom, wrong, unimportant,

3.4 Match the phrases and their Russian equivalents

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| In dealing with | чтобы их причины для поездки были для вас убедительны |
| To establish a point (reason) | бирки на возврат багажа |
| To ascertain method of payment | билеты, заказанные в последний момент |
| Late booked tickets | билеты, приобретённые за наличные |
| Cash tickets | имея дело с |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| To satisfy you as to their reasons | установить причину |
| Custom allowances | выяснить способ оплаты |
| Baggage reclaim tags | таможенные льготы |

Text 1. Tips for Customs Officers

In dealing with any passenger, the single most important point to establish is "Why has this passenger travelled?" You should:

- 1) Establish reasons for travel.
- 2) Examine passport to ascertain previous and current journeys from drug production or suspect areas. If the passenger is a frequent traveler establish reasons for frequency of travel.
- 3) Examine ticket to ascertain method of payment and whether ticket matches the passenger's journey. (Remember: Late booked or cash tickets are often used by smugglers).

All the above should be carried out for all passengers stopped to satisfy you as to their reasons for traveling. Your basic questions are:

- 1) Is this all your baggage? Did you pack it yourself?
- 2) Do you know what the baggage contains?
- 3) Are you carrying any items for anyone else? Are you traveling alone?
- 4) Do you know what the Customs allowances are? (Check that the passenger has correct baggage reclaim tags).

3.5 Imagine that you are a passenger. Answer all the questions from text 1. Pair and act out the dialogue between the Customs officer and the passenger

3.6. Translate the words without a dictionary

Start (v), examine, positive, department, public, diplomacy, provoke, act (v), argument, colleague, passenger, business, transaction, resident, souvenir, normally, type, personal, cigarette, concept, container, individual, minimize

Text 2. Practical Examination. Useful Hints for a Customs Officer

Before you start examining baggage adopt a positive approach. You must believe that if there are goods concealed, you will find them. Remember that you are a representative of this department and in the public eye. At all times, act with courtesy and diplomacy. Be firm, but fair and confident. Do not be

drawn into arguments. Remain calm however provoked. Do not hesitate to seek assistance or advice from colleagues.

If a passenger is traveling on business, examine any documents in order to verify whether the passenger is engaged in legitimate business. Make sure that documents relate to up-to-date transactions.

If you deal with the visitors or residents returning from holidays look for gifts, clothing, souvenirs and the usual items you would normally expect to find with this type of passenger. These will link passengers to the baggage and reasons for travel. Be suspicious of passengers arriving with only light baggage containing few, if any, articles of personal nature.

All passengers' baggage should be always checked for concealments. Articles within the baggage should be regularly examined by X-ray and/or opening them (for example, tinned goods, toiletries, cigarette cartons, etc.). Experience has proved that goods, and in particular drugs, can be concealed within baggage in many different ways. Remember the basic concept that wherever there is a space there can be a concealment.

The examination of baggage can be separated into two clearly defined areas; the contents and container. Remove the contents carefully and systematically. Examine individual items as necessary during this process. Separate any items worthy of closer attention and place out of the passenger's reach. To facilitate the examination of certain articles, each baggage station should have a comprehensive selection of tools and other equipment including an X-ray machine. You should make full use of the equipment at your disposal. When using tools to examine contents, do it with care to minimize damage. If it is necessary to damage an article, try to establish its value prior to examination.

If suspicion still exists carry out a search of person.

3.7 Make up verb – noun phrases

| | |
|------------|------------------|
| Examine | in arguments |
| Examine | For concealments |
| Separate | by X-ray |
| Draw | examination |
| Make | items |
| Check | the concept |
| Establish | baggage |
| Facilitate | drugs |
| Remember | value |
| Conceal | full use |

3.8 Basing on Text 2 fill out the table

| Customs officer should ... | Customs officer should not |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

Text 3. An Interview with a Customs Officer

What are a customs and excise officers main duties?

My job is to stop the illegal import or export of controlled drugs, firearms, indecent and obscene materials, and endangered species.

What do Customs and Excise officers do?

We are trained in what to look out for – things like people travelling on their own on family holiday flights, unusual behaviour, or too many – or too few – bags. None of these things mean that someone is definitely smuggling, but you tend to develop a sixth sense! Our suspicions are raised if the passenger is evasive in answering our questions, or a baggage search reveals that the passenger is a drug user.

How is your work organised?

We work in teams and whilst we try to cover all flights, and pay particular attention to those which pose the greatest risk. Sometimes, we highlight certain flights on the basis of information received and indications from drug detector dogs.

Between flights, I spend time catching up on paperwork and patrolling the airport. We carry radios and may be called to assist security, baggage handling or immigration staff.

What does a Customs and Excise officer do when you find illegal goods?

It depends on what we find. If we find drugs, we arrest the carrier and take them to the cells for interviewing. Just like the police, we read a caution, use handcuffs if necessary and record interviews. We also keep a notebook and record everything that happens. If a case goes to court we need to be able to recall our questions, the responses, dates, times, witnesses, and so on.

How do people react to your questions?

Mostly they are okay, but we do have to deal with angry or abusive people sometimes. We are trained to deal with all eventualities.

What hours does a Customs and Excise officer work?

How many hours does a Customs and Excise officer work? We work a shift system as there always needs to be a team of customs officials available

when passengers arrive. I work a normal 36-hour week but I may have to work overtime to finish questioning a suspect, for instance, at the end of my shift.

What training does a Customs and Excise officer receive?

Initial training is over a nine-week period. I then undertook on-the-job training at the airport. I am going on courses continually on various topics that range from learning how to protect myself from angry/abusive people to updating my knowledge on new detection methods and equipment.

3.9 Find the correct answers

1. The customs officer stops bringing in
 - a) endangered animals and plants
 - b) printed materials
 - c) personal belongings

2. One of these occasions is NOT suspicious
 - a) the passenger is a drug addict
 - b) the passenger travels with relatives
 - c) the passenger has too many bags

3. Their work is organized as follows
 - a) 8 hour work day
 - b) team work
 - c) work between flights

4. When they find illegal things they
 - a) put the abuser in the cell
 - b) call the police
 - c) send the abuser out of the country

5. Passengers speak with the customs officers
 - a) always politely
 - b) in angry voices
 - c) most are okay

Text 4. Self –Service check in Kiosks

3.10 Arrange parts of the text in the logical order



Next, you'll be asked about checked baggage. You may be able to enter the number of bags you want to check, but some touch screens use an up- or down- arrow system or a "+" and "-" key instead. In that case, you will touch the up arrow or plus sign to increase the total number of bags on the screen. You will need to press "OK" or "enter" to confirm the number of bags you're checking.

Walk up to an open kiosk, bringing your luggage with you. The kiosk will prompt you to identify yourself, either by inserting a credit card (don't worry, it won't be charged), typing in your flight confirmation code or entering your frequent flyer number. You won't see a keyboard; enter your identifying information using the "keyboard" shown on the touch screen. You'll be able to touch a "clear" or "backspace" key if you make a mistake.

You should now see a screen which shows your name and air travel itinerary. You'll probably be asked to confirm your flight information by touching an "OK" or "enter" button on the screen.

You will be able to review and change your seat assignment during the check-in process. Be careful; some airlines have the seat assignment screen default to a page which will entice you to pay extra to upgrade your seat. If

you've swiped a credit card to identify yourself, be sure to skip the seat upgrade option unless you really intend to use it, as the kiosk already has your credit card information.

The customer service representative will probably tell you what gate to go to, but you can also find this information on your boarding pass. Head over to the security gate – you're all checked in.

At this point, the kiosk should begin to print your boarding pass (or passes, if you have a connecting flight). The customer service representative will walk over to your kiosk and ask if you're traveling to your destination city. Identify yourself and place your bags on the scale. The customer service representative will tag your bags and put them onto the conveyor belt. S/he will clip your luggage claim tags into a folder and either hand you the folder or ask you for your boarding pass, which will also go inside the folder.

If you have already checked in for your flight online, you will probably be able to scan your printed boarding pass at the kiosk. When you scan your boarding pass, the kiosk will identify you and begin the luggage check-in process.

Grammar Exercises

Grammar homonymy: Past Indefinite и Participle 2

3.11 Compare and translate

1. He delivered the parcel. - The delivered parcel lay on the shelf.
2. He filled the car with gas. - The filled car moved fast.
3. She checked her documents. – The checked documents were returned to the passenger.
4. He locked suitcase. – The locked suitcase attracted the officer's attention.
5. He retired from the Customs. - The retired officer went on a long sea journey.

Exercise 3.12 Find the predicate in every sentence.

1. That ended the talk on the prohibited items.
2. Uniformed people never appeared in this deserted area.
3. The duty-free shop attracted tourists interested in buying gifts and beverages.
4. The cleared goods produced in Europe reached their destination.
5. All of them produced the US passports.
6. The arrested cargo was stored in the guarded warehouse.
7. The registered baggage moved on the conveyor belt.

Grammar Homonymy: conversion (переход в другую часть речи)

3.13 State what parts of speech the marked words are.

1. Give me a **clean** sheet of paper. We **clean** the apartment twice a week.
2. **Place** the book back on the shelf. Our hostess chose a beautiful **place** for the barbecue.
3. Small children are extremely proud of good **marks**. Our teacher **marks** the mistakes in an orange crayon.
4. The policeman had to **report** the incident straight away. Regretfully, his **report** was not read.
5. His hobby is collecting bird **sounds**. Your story **sounds** interesting.
6. Her **hand** was gloved. **Hand** me the book, please.
8. Did the police **question** him on the subject? It is often hard to answer a child's **question**.
9. What are your **grades** in Russian? The teacher **grades** our tests twice a semester.
10. Our team lost the first **round**. We were sitting **round** the fire and singing. The table was oval, not **round**.

UNIT 4. CUSTOMS IN THE UK



READING MATERIAL

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| Text 3. Exemptions from Finger Print Checks | 37 |
| Text 4. How to Apply for the UK Visa | 38 |
| Text 5. Documents Required for Obtaining UK Visa | 39 |

GRAMMAR MATERIAL

Revision of the Passive Voice

4.1 Match the synonyms

- a) travel into, travel out, rule, goods, ban, tax, restrict, come back, heavy, seize, be in doubt, completely, firearms;
b) guns, return, tariff, fully, take away, items, regulation, limit, enter, forbid, leave, hesitate, strict.

4.2 Translate without a dictionary

Plan, tax, penalty, channel, European, cigarettes, alcohol, products, euro, equivalent, declaration, scan, passenger, passport, economic, relevant, Switzerland, information

4.3 Match the phrases and their equivalents

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| value added tax (VAT) | эти ограничения распространяются |
| these restrictions apply | налог на добавленную стоимость (НДС) |
| restricted by law | ручной питомец (домашнее животное) |
| forsomeoneelse | вымирающие виды |
| smuggled goods | телефон горячей линии |
| red point phone | оружие нападения |
| carry rabies | переносить бешенство |
| tamepet | ограниченный законом |
| endangered species | контрабандные товары |
| offensiveweapons | для третьей стороны (для кого-то ещё) |

4.4 Read the text with a dictionary

Text 1. Travel into or out of the UK

If you are planning to travel into or out of the UK, there are rules about what goods you can bring with you without paying duty or value added tax (VAT) here. Some items are also banned or restricted by law. These restrictions apply even if you are a UK citizen who is returning from abroad. There are heavy penalties for smuggling, so:

- never carry anything into the UK for someone else;
- never bring banned goods into the UK;
- if you are driving, make sure that everyone travelling with you knows which goods are banned or restricted. If you smuggle goods into the UK in a car, our officers may seize the car;
- if you are in doubt, speak to an officer in the red channel or use the red point phone; and
- do not smuggle an animal into the UK - it could be carrying rabies. A pet may be tame, but rabies is a killer.

Certain goods are restricted or banned completely from entering the UK, even if you are travelling from within the European Union. These include firearms, offensive weapons, endangered species (and items made from them), and some types of food and plants. (<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/customs/banned-restricted.htm>)

There are restrictions on cigarettes, alcohol, gifts and products of animal origin. These depend on where you are travelling from. If you are travelling from outside the European Union and you are carrying 10,000 euros or more (or equivalent in another currency), you must complete a cash declaration form.

Our officers scan passports and cross-check passenger details to make sure only those people who have the right to enter the UK are allowed to do so. They will refuse entry to those who don't. The officer will need to check your passport or other travel document even if you hold a UK passport or one issued by another country in the European Union (EU) or European Economic Area (EEA).

When you arrive at our border, please remove your passport from its holder, so you are ready to show it, and any other relevant documents, to the officer.

If you are travelling with someone else's child we may ask you questions at the border. It will help if you plan ahead and have certain documents with you. You can find more information on the 'Travelling with children' page.

If you do not hold a UK passport, or one issued by another country in the EU, EEA or Switzerland, you will need to complete a landing card and may need to meet other requirements. For more information, see [If you are not a citizen of the EU, EEA or Switzerland](#).

4.5 Find the true statements

1. You can bring some goods without paying duty.
2. Restrictions don't apply if you are a UK citizen.
3. Endangered species are banned, but not the goods from them.
4. Restrictions don't depend on where you are coming from.

5. You can carry 1,000 euros undeclared.
6. A passport is the only travel document at the UK border.
7. You can't bring someone else's child.
8. Everybody should fill in the landing card

Read and translate the text with a dictionary

Text 2. Fingerprint Checks



On 30 November 2009, the UK Border Agency introduced fingerprint checks at the border for passengers. These checks are being introduced at all ports across the UK. The checks verify that the person entering the UK is the same person who applied for their visa, or biometric residence permit. Using fingerprints enables us to do this with greater certainty.

On arrival in the UK, our trained officers will scan two fingerprints on an electronic fingerprint reader at border control. In most cases we will use the thumb and first finger of the right hand. These scans will be checked against the fingerprints that were captured and stored when the person applied for the visa, entry clearance or biometric residence permit.

Finger check is not a lengthy procedure. There is no ink or mess involved in the process; passengers simply place their fingers one at a time on the glass plate of the fingerprint reader.

Children aged six and over will need to provide their fingerprints for checks.

The fingerprint checks are an **additional** tool to verify identity; passengers are still asked standard immigration-related questions when they arrive in the UK. If the fingerprint check reveals any queries about the individual's identity, these matters may be resolved through an interview, but this will not be always necessary.

If a passenger refuses to provide their fingerprints for checking, they will be further investigated. This may result in a delay to their journey while a decision on admission is made.

Passengers will need to provide their fingerprints each time they travel to the UK with a visa, entry clearance or biometric residence permit. Fingerprints will be held for a maximum of two working days, and will then be destroyed. There is no charge for fingerprint checks.

4.6 Find the English equivalents of the following phrases in the text above:

Агентство пограничного контроля Соединённого королевства, эта проверка подтверждает, биометрический вид на жительство, электронное устройство по распознаванию отпечатков пальцев, будут сравниваться с, длительная процедура, стеклянная поверхность, дополнительный инструмент для подтверждения идентичности, эти вопросы могут быть разрешены в ходе интервью, их могут подвергнуть дальнейшей проверке, каждый раз, когда они едут, и затем будут уничтожены.

4.7 Answer the questions on the text

1. When did the UK Border Agency introduce fingerprint checks?
2. Are these checks conducted at the airports?
3. Why were the fingerprints checks introduced?
4. Which fingers are usually checked?
5. Does fingerprint check take much time?
6. How is fingerprint check conducted?
7. Is the fingerprint check the only tool to control passengers?
8. When is the interview usually required?
9. Can a passenger refuse from a fingerprint check?
10. How much money does fingerprint check cost?

4.8 Read the text and fill out the table

Text 3. Exemptions from Finger Print Checks

Passengers will not have to have their fingerprints checked at the border if they are exempt from immigration control under section 8 of the Immigration Act 197. The following categories of passengers are not required to have their biometrics taken as part of the application process:

- serving government ministers of state (or their equivalents) recognised by the UK government and travelling to the UK on the official business of their government;
- diplomats accredited to the UK;

- diplomats transiting to or from a place where they are accredited;
- diplomats visiting the UK on the official business of their government;
- diplomatic couriers;
- passengers whose visas were issued before biometric visas were introduced;
- children aged under six.

| Category of passengers | The reason of exemption |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Government ministers | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

4.9 Read the text and complete the sentences with the following words

Authorities, fee, document, information, email, laws, online, false, driving, computer, prison,

Text 4. How to Apply for the UK Visa

To begin an online form you will require a valid ...address. This is for security reasons and also so that we can contact you regarding your application. We will also ask you to print your online visa application form as part of this process, therefore (поэтому) you will need the ability to print from your ...

We also suggest that you have the following ... to hand:

- Your current Passport or Travel Document
- An address in the UK where you will be staying
- Itinerary

You can save your Visa application on any page. After you have submitted your ... application you will still be required to provide your original passport and supporting documents. You should pay your visa ... online, too.

False documents

It is better to explain why you do not have a document than to submit a false document with an application. Your application may be refused and you may be banned from coming to the UK for 10 years if you use a ... document, lie or withhold (утаить) relevant information. You may also be banned if you have breached immigration ... in the UK. Travellers to the UK who produce a

false travel... or passport to the UK immigration ... for themselves and/or their children are committing an offence (совершают правонарушение). If you are found guilty (обвиняют) of this offence, you face up to two years in ... or a fine (or both).

Criminality

We will carry out criminal record checks on all applicants and dependants (иждивенцы). You must give details of all unspent and spent criminal convictions (тюремное заключение). This includes all drink ... offences.

4. 10 Read the text and answer the questions

Text 5. Documents Required for Obtaining UK Visa

You should have the following documents when coming to the United Kingdom as a visitor:

– a letter from your employer granting leave of absence (отпуск) from your job for a specified period. The letter should also say how long you have been employed by that employer, in what job(s) and should indicate when you are expected back at work; – if you are self-employed, evidence (подтверждённая информация) of your business activities and financial standing; – evidence of any property you own in your home country; – if you are a student, a letter from your school or college stating which course you are on, its start and finish dates and the dates of the holiday period during which you intend to visit the United Kingdom; – it will also help if you can show that you have family or social ties and responsibilities to return to; – evidence of any firm travel plans you have made; – bank statements going back over a period of several months; and – evidence of savings available to you.

If you regularly visit the United Kingdom for business you can apply for a multiple-entry visa as a visitor that is valid for two, five or ten years. For more information on visas contact your nearest embassy or consulate.

1. What information should a letter from an employer include?
2. Does a self-employed person need bank documents?
3. What information is necessary for a student?
4. Why is the information about your social ties important?
5. Which information or documents can show your travel plans?
6. Which financial documents are required?
7. What is a multi-entry visa?

Grammar exercises: Revision of the Passive Voice

4.11 Point out the sentences in the Passive Voice

1. These checks are being introduced at all ports across the UK.
2. We are planning to visit the UK.
3. Some items are also banned or restricted by law.
4. There are heavy penalties for smuggling.
5. You are expected back at work at the end of September.
6. The passports were stamped.
7. The luggage was scanned.
8. The tourists were in the customs area.
9. The suitcases were on the conveyor belt.
10. The customs officer was interviewing a passenger.

4.12 Choose the right variant

1. Travel plans were made/ was made/ made
2. Multi-travel visa gives/ is given /give for 2, 5, or 10 years.
3. They regularly are visited /visit/ visits the UK.
4. The letter wrote/ had written /was written by my employer.
5. He takes/ is taken/ take a course in criminal justice.
6. The visa application should print/ should be printed/ should be print.
7. I am applying /am applied /is applied for biometrical residence permit.
8. You will require/ require/ will be required to provide your valid passport.
9. The customs officers interview/ are interviewed/ will be interviewed the passengers.
10. The finger prints take /is taken/ are taken as a tool of proving the identity of a passenger.

4.13 Translate into English

1. Многоразовые визы выдаются на 2, 5 или 10 лет.
2. Некоторые товары запрещено ввозить.
3. Паспорта сканируются.
4. Пассажиров проверяют на таможне.
5. Заявление на визу должно быть напечатано.
6. Вас ждут на работе на следующей неделе.
7. От таможенных офицеров требуют знания английского языка.
8. Таможенники обучаются в специальном центре.
9. Отпечатки пальцев проверяют в аэропорту.
10. Здесь растаможивают товары.

4.14 Speak a) about the information which you should provide about yourself applying for the UK visa b) the reasons and the procedure of taking finger prints applying for the UK visa

Getting additional information (Independent Study)

Search http://www.google.ru/?gws_rd=cr&ei=e18sUtWqO-Lm4QTO64CgBg#newwindow=1&q=video+customs+in+the+UK and watch a series of video Customs UK

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UNIT 5. US CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION



READING MATERIAL

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| Text 1. Easy Steps to Go through U.S. Customs | 43 |
| Text 2. Getting through US Customs | 44 |
| Text 3. US/Canada Customs | 46 |

GRAMMAR MATERIAL

Time, Purpose and Reason Clauses

5.1 Match the synonyms

- a) in no time, complete, require, make sure, enter, direct, Passport Control, customs agent, retain, return, report (v.), items, exit, is required, form, once, baggage, take
b) show, goods, as soon as, customs officer, document, declare, be sure, fill out, demand, Immigration, come into, very quickly, keep, live, keep, is necessary, collect, luggage

5.2 Match the antonyms

- a) first, enter, easy, land, international, retain, required, arrival, citizen, validate
b) fly, last, departure, foreigner, domestic, invalidate, leave, unnecessary, difficult, return

5.3 Find the English equivalents in text 1

Перед прибытием, пройти через таможенную и пограничный контроль, сразу же, эта форма необходима, удостоверьтесь, идите по коридорам “для граждан США”, проверит (придаст законную силу), выдача багажа, проверенный багаж, забирать багаж, товары, подлежащие декларации, зона международных прилётов.

Text 1. Easy Steps to Go through U.S. Customs

Before entering the U.S., all passengers must first clear U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). But by following these steps, you'll go through customs in no time and it won't be difficult.

1. On your flight, if you are not a U.S. citizen, you must complete a Form I-94. If you are a U.S. citizen, then you do not need this form. All passengers must also complete a customs declaration form. This form is required for U.S. citizens and foreigners. Make sure that you have met the required documents before entering the customs and immigration.
2. When you land, follow the signs directing you to the international arrivals, immigration and customs.
3. The first stop is at Passport Control / Immigration. If you are a citizen of the United States, take the lanes marked “the citizens of the United States”. If you're not an American citizen, take the lanes marked for foreigners.
4. Give your passport and immigration / customs documents to the agent. He / she will retain Forms I-94, and validate and return the customs forms.
5. After passport control follow the signs to baggage claim. Here you collect your checked baggage.
6. Once you've taken your bags, your next step is to Customs. If you do not have items to report, go to the green lane marked “Nothing to Declare”. If you have items to report, go to lanes of red marked “Goods to declare”.

7. After you exit customs and immigration, you'll be in the international arrivals area. Here you will meet friends and family, or take free shuttles, taxis, rental cars, or other ground transportation.

Text 2. Getting through US Customs



Yesterday when I went through the US Customs upon my reentry to the US, I was asked to go for baggage inspection. I wasn't surprised. As soon as I handed in my passport and the agent verified it in the computer, my passport was handed over to another agent standing by the window who then told me: "After you get the luggage, follow the blue line for inspection." I knew I was on the blacklist for a reason.

Five years ago when I returned from my last trip to China, I had two small bags of snack made from beef and wrapped in candy paper in my suitcase that my mother bought for kids. I didn't think it as a meat product and is prohibited and didn't declare it. After I got my baggage I could leave. I was fined for failing to declare the meat product and had to pay \$100 for the mistake. I learned a lesson.

This time I knew better. I didn't bring fresh fruits and vegetables, plant and meat products, eggs, seeds and soil. They are restricted because they may carry animal and plant pests and diseases. On the customs form I wrote down all food related items I have in details: candies, cookies, crackers, dried fruits, dried shrimps and processed fish.

Most of my suitcases were opened for inspection. Everything passed.

To prevent any trouble I had experienced, don't bring anything that is not allowed and declare food if you have it and write down what you have.

5.4 Point out the correct answers according to text 2

1. The passenger is the Chinese citizen.
2. The passenger is on the black list for no reason.
3. The passenger did not expect her baggage inspection.
4. The passenger bought candy for children.
5. She wanted to have a meat snack on the plane.
6. Meat products are forbidden to be taken on board the plane.
7. The passenger did not know that meat products were forbidden
8. She paid a fine.
9. This time she brought fresh fruits.
10. She gives advice to other passengers.

5.5. Look through the sample of US Customs declaration and speak about the passenger who filled it

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

SAMPLE

Customs Declaration FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1651-0009

19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111, 1498; 31 CFR 5316

Each arriving traveler or responsible family member must provide the following information (only ONE written declaration per family is required):

- Family Name **Petrov**
 First (Given) **Sergey** Middle _____
- Birth date Day **25** Month **05** Year **82**
- Number of Family members traveling with you **2**
- (a) U.S. Street Address (hotel name/destination)
Hudson Hotel
 (b) City **New York** (c) State **NY**
- Passport issued by (country) **Russia**
- Passport number **7777777**
- Country of Residence **Russia**
- Countries visited on this trip prior to U.S. arrival **-**
- Airline/Flight No. or Vessel Name **UN 1111**
- The primary purpose of this trip is business: Yes No
- I am (We are) bringing:
 - fruits, vegetables, plants, seeds, food, insects: Yes No
 - meats, animals, animal/wildlife products: Yes No
 - disease agents, cell cultures, snails: Yes No
 - soil or have been on a farm/ranch/pasture: Yes No
- I have (We have) _____ (such as touching _____): Yes No
- I am (We are) carrying currency or monetary instruments over \$10,000 U.S. or foreign equivalent: (see definition of monetary instruments on reverse) Yes No
- I have (We have) commercial merchandise: (articles for sale, samples used for soliciting orders, or goods that are not considered personal effects) Yes No
- Residents — the total value of all goods, including commercial merchandise I/we have purchased or acquired abroad, (including gifts for someone else, but not items mailed to the U.S.) and am/are bringing to the U.S. is: \$ _____
 Visitors — the total value of all articles that will remain in the U.S., including commercial merchandise is: \$ **80**

Read the instructions on the back of this form. Space is provided to list all the items you must declare.

I HAVE READ THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM AND HAVE MADE A TRUTHFUL DECLARATION.

X **Петров С** **07/12/11**
 (Signature) Date (day/month/year)

For Official Use Only **SAMPLE**

CBP Form 6059B (10/07)

Text 3. US/Canada Customs

I enjoyed driving a truck in the United States. I enjoyed driving a truck in Canada. But, I absolutely hated to go through the customs border crossing between the two countries. There were a few times when I only spent a few minutes at the border crossing. But, more often I spent hours waiting in long lines. And I did lots of paper work.

I think the biggest cause of the delay at border crossings is the great number of truck drivers. Obviously, there may be not so many early in the morning than in the afternoon. The customs bureau should hire more people. It is interesting to me that the customs people process private cars faster than the trucks in most situations.

Another cause of delay at border crossings is the paperwork. A commercial truck driver is required to have certain forms filled out to cross into Canada. The forms describe what kind of cargo you are carrying and how much of it, what it is worth, and some information about the driver. A crossing into the United States requires similar information but on a different form. You show the paperwork to the officer in the custom's booth, they scan the bar code, and then you may go. But it gets worse.

If you haven't done the proper paperwork when you cross the border, you may be fined. I'm not talking hundreds of dollars, I'm talking thousands of dollars. And, the fine is paid by the driver, not the trucking company.

Another reason for problems at border crossings is poorly marked facilities. I did border crossings at Blaine, WA and Detroit, MI and Buffalo, NY and Champlain, NY. You would think that at any busy border crossing there would be at least signs: CARS AND NON-COMMERCIAL VEHICLES USE THIS LANE COMMERCIAL VEHICLES USE THIS LANE It often is not nearly so obvious, though some border crossings are better than others. The worst border crossing I visited was Detroit. It was one of the most poorly marked border crossings in the country and one of the busiest. The first time I got there was in the middle of the night I thought that it looked more like the back entrance to some abandoned business. From the commercial truck driver's perspective, the Detroit border crossing is a national disgrace.

I would also like to have printed maps to be distributed throughout the border crossing area. They will show what is located on both sides of the border. I'm still waiting to see one of those.

(by Douglas C Sanderson
2007, adapted)

5. 6 Choose the correct variant of answer

1. One of these pieces of information is NOT mentioned in the text
 - a) He drove trucks in Canada
 - b) He is a Canadian
 - c) He drove trucks in the USA
2. One of the causes of delay at the border is NOT mentioned in the text
 - a) The great number of truck drivers
 - b) trucks are processed slower
 - c) more load means more time at the customs
3. What information is NOT included into customs forms
 - a) kind of a cargo
 - b) information about its owner
 - c) the cost of a cargo
4. US and Canadian customs forms are different/similar
5. The Detroit border crossing
 - a) is one of the busiest in the USA
 - b) has signs marking the lanes for private cars and commercial vehicles.
 - c) doesn't look like the back entrance to some abandoned business.

Grammar exercises: Time, Purpose and Reason Clauses (придаточные времени, цели и причины)

Time Clauses

Придаточные времени могут употребляться как **до**, так и **после** главной части предложения и могут относиться к настоящему, прошедшему или будущему времени. Придаточные времени вводятся союзами **after** – после того, как (**after** может быть также предлогом со значением ПОСЛЕ), **when** - когда; **while**, **as** - в то время, как; как; **since** - с тех пор, как (**since** может быть также предлогом со значением С); **as soon as** - как только; **before** - перед тем, как (**before** может быть предлогом со значением ПЕРЕД); **till** - пока; до; **until** - пока...не.

5.7 Translate into Russian. Don't mix conjunctions (союзы) and prepositions (предлоги).

1. Hold your passport open **when** you go through the customs.
2. I'll do it **after** I'll fill out the application form.
3. We waited **as** the customs officer was checking the baggage.
4. You should learn customs regulations **before** you go

abroad. 5. He has not been to Canada **since** he was a boy of ten. 6. Arrive at the airport **before** 9 o'clock. 7. **After** I heard the explosion (взрыв) I fell on the floor. 8. I called the police right **after** I had heard the explosion. 9. George and I travel together **since** 2010. 10. Bill has lived in Seattle **since** 1990. 11. We were waiting for the departure **till** late in the evening. 12. She waited **until** the plane was airborne. 13. **As soon as** Bill came we went to the International arrivals.

Purpose and Reason Clauses

Придаточные причины и цели могут вводиться такими союзами как: so – поэтому; so as to - для того, чтобы; so that -так, чтобы; in order to - чтобы; in order that чтобы; because - потому что; in case - для того, чтобы; since - поскольку. Придаточные причины обычно употребляются после главного предложения, придаточные цели могут употребляться как до, так и после главного предложения. Придаточные цели могут также вводиться без союзов инфинитивами.

5.8 Translate into Russian

1. I learned all the regulations **so as** to avoid trouble at the customs. 2. Everyone was pushing **in order to** get to the front of the queue (очередь). 3. I came to live in the country **because** I wanted to have trees around me instead of (вместо) cars. 4. I wished to get to Madrid **so** I had to travel overnight from Barselona. 5. Father lifted Philip onto his shoulder **so that** he might see airfield. 6. **Since** it was Saturday there were lots of tourists everywhere. 7. What skills do I need to have **in order to** become a customs officer? 8. I've got the key **in case** I want to open the suitcase. 9. Tom will be late **as** his car has broken. 10. To avoid fines you shouldn't carry fresh fruits or plants. 11. To fill out customs forms properly you should ask the customs agent for advice. 12. To claim your baggage quickly it is necessary to mark it properly. 13. What skills do I need to become a customs officer?

5.9 Translate into English:

- 1.Поскольку вылет задерживается, пассажиры могут провести время в кафе или магазине дьюти фри.
2. У него была одна дорожная сумка, потому что он летел один.
3. В зале есть киоски для саморегистрации (автоматической регистрации), чтобы сэкономить время пассажира.
4. Таможенные склады обычно располагаются вблизи портов, для того чтобы водителям грузовиков было недалеко ехать.
5. Когда его опрашивал таможенный офицер, он волновался.
6. Пока его чемоданы двигались по конвейеру, он успел позвонить жене.

7. После того как он зарегистрировался, он смотрел телевизор в зале ожидания.
8. Перед тем, как взять в путешествие собаку, он внимательно изучил правила перевозки животных.

Getting additional information (Independent Study)

Search <http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/forms/> and learn about the documentation necessary for border crossing in the USA

Search <http://united-states.visahq.com/customs/> and learn about basic health and security information for travelers to the USA

Listen to the video on US basic customs regulations http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cDvpj5flq_A

UNIT 6. CUSTOMS SERVICE IN CANADA



READING MATERIAL

| | |
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| Text 1. Be Sure to Declare Everything | 51 |
| Text 2. Crossing the Canada / U.S. Border with Children | 53 |
| Text 3. Can I Bring My Pet to Canada? | 53 |
| Text 4. (continuation). US/Canada Customs: | |
| What I Think about Possibilities of Smuggling | 54 |

GRAMMAR MATERIAL

Ways of Expressing the Subject

6.1. Match the synonyms:

a) prohibit, require, restrict, bring, extensive, products, determine, individual, helpful, common, hazard, seek, return

b) demand, find, danger, come back, goods, import, limit, person, useful, large, ban, define, general

6.2 Match the antonyms:

a) declared, bring into, uncommon, lead to, prohibit, importer, first, helpful, live, unaware, human, real, like, present, point of entry, include, leave, unable

b) last, unreal, port of entry, undeclared, arrive, such as, result in, take out, helpless, dead, exporter, allow, aware, animal, absent, exclude, able, common, arrive

6.3 Match the phrases and their equivalents

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. related products | a) не декларирование |
| 2. failure to declare | b) угроза окружающей среде |
| 3. per undeclared item | c) Автоматизированная справочная система по импорту |
| 4. threats to the environment | d) широко распространённые (обычные) ошибки |
| 5. to be sure | e) не подозревают об опасности |
| 6. detect specific product | f) подобные предметы (продукты) |
| 7. Automated Import Reference System | g) чтобы быть уверенным |
| 8. common mistakes | h) обширная база данных |
| 9. unaware of the hazards | i) обнаруживать определённые предметы |
| 10. extensive database | j) за каждую не задекларированную вещь |

Translate the text without a dictionary

Text 1. Be Sure to Declare Everything

Canadian law requires that you declare all food, plants and animals and related products that you bring into Canada. Failure to declare could lead to

- confiscation of products
- fines of up to \$1300 per undeclared item
- prosecution

Around the world, threats to the environment are constantly changing. These changes influence what food, plants and animals and related products are restricted and prohibited in Canada. To be sure if you can bring a specific product into Canada, seek advice before traveling.

Travellers and importers should use the Automated Import Reference System (AIRS) as a first step to help determine import requirements. AIRS is an extensive database designed for commercial importers but it also includes helpful import information for individual.

Many travelers fail to declare things like meat, animals, live birds, plants and fruit. In general, this happens because most travelers are unaware of the hazards – but the risks to Canada’s economy, environment and human health are very real.

Trained detector dogs and many of other tools are present at Canadian points of entry. They can detect specific products. Canada Border Services Agency officers are ready to answer any questions you may have as you leave for your trip or when you return. To be sure, become aware of our import requirements before you leave the country, so you don’t buy something on your trip that you will be unable to bring back into Canada.

6.4 Find the true statements

1. Threats to the environment are constantly changing.
2. All food, animals and related products are prohibited to bring to Canada.
3. AIRS is a reference database for commercial importers.
4. The risks to Canada’s economy, environment and human health are unreal.
5. A trained dog is a tool of detection.
6. Buy something on your trip that you will be able to bring back to Canada.

6.5 Make up the derivatives and translate them:

Nation (n), inter-al (adj.), inter-ally (a)
 Inform (v), -ation (n), -ative (adj.), -er (n)
 Identify (v), -ication (n)
 Origin (n), -al (adj.), -ally (a), -ality (n)
 Certify (v), -icate (n), fied (adj.)
 Guard (v), -(n), -ian(n)
 Immigrate(v), -ation(n), -ant (n)
 Law (n), -yer(n), -full (adj.)
 Divorce (n), -(v), -ed (adj.)
 Permit (v), -ission (n)

Text 2. Crossing the Canada / U.S. Border with Children

Crossing an international border with children by sea or land takes good planning. You should learn some information beforehand. First of all, a child's ID is necessary. Identification documents may include an original birth certificate, baptismal certificate, passport, or immigration document. If you don't have any of these, get a letter stating that you are the children's parent or guardian from your doctor or lawyer, or from the hospital where the children were born. Divorced parents who share custody of their children should carry copies of the legal custody documents. Adults who are not parents or guardians should have written permission from the parents or guardians to supervise the children, including the name and contact information of the parent / guardian. Even if you are not divorced from the child's other parent, bring the other parent's written permission to take the child over the border.

Include contact information so border guard can call the other parent if necessary. Adults / Guardians should travel in the same vehicle as their children when arriving at the border. Children old enough to speak for themselves may be encouraged to do so by the customs officer, so be prepared to let older children answer the officer's questions.

6.6 Write down the documents necessary to crossing the border with children

| | |
|--|--|
| ID documents for children | |
| Documents for a parent | |
| Documents for a divorced parent | |
| Documents for a guardian | |
| Documents for adults other than parents or guardians | |

Text 3. Can I Bring My Pet to Canada?

Complete the text with words from the list:

Enter, vaccinated, prove, old, certificates, registration, health, province, border

Dogs and cats that are at least three months old need signed and dated ... from a veterinarian verifying that they have been ...against rabies within the last three years. The certificate must clearly identify the animal. If your dogs or cats are less than three months ..., you do not need a certificate of rabies vaccination to ... Canada. Animals must be in good When they arrive.

Check breed restrictions specific to the ... you're visiting. Some provinces prohibit certain aggressive breeds. Be ready to prove your dog's breed. You should carry breed ... papers or a veterinarian's breed certification to present at the If the border agent thinks your puppy is part pit bull and you can't ... otherwise, you could be denied entry.

Read more: http://www.ehow.com/how_5594037_dog-across-border-canada.html#ixzz2eBtQ98c6

Also see information on bringing specific animals into Canada from countries worldwide at the [Canadian Food Inspection Agency website](#).

Text 4. (continuation). US/Canada Customs:

What I Think about Possibilities of Smuggling

by Douglas C. Sanderson
(adapted)

I think that one reason for the delay at border crossings is the concern about smuggling illegal or terrorist materials from one country to another. But the main focus of interest at border crossings is “paperwork”. There is so much of it that these brokerage companies can make a great living just helping to process all the paper. However, hardly anybody is interested in looking inside of a trailer to see what's in there. They occasionally look in, though. On one run from Canada into the US, they looked at my paperwork, and they checked out the trailer with an xray truck (an amazing thing, sort of like a scan on wheels), and they had me open up the trailer so they could get inside and look around. That load contained dog food. Maybe anything connected with “food” gets more attention. But, that trailer check was the exception, not the rule. Normally, they never look inside the trailer.

But, in my opinion, they should! It's really a joke how easy it would be to smuggle things into or out of the country. Let's take an extreme example. Let's say that Abdool has a quarter million dollars of illegal stuff in some Canadian warehouse that would be worth a million bucks in the USA. Maybe the stuff is a mixture of ivory from Africa, stolen diamonds, pirated software, a few nuclear devices. How does Abdoole deliver the goods? First, he spends \$250,000 to buy the illegal goods, and another \$50,000 to store them in the warehouse. Then he spends \$5,000 to go through a truck driving school. Let's say that he then joins a trucking company. They give Abdool a truck, and tell him to deliver a load of toilet paper from Canada to the US. Abdool picks up the trailer with the toilet

paper, does all the paperwork for this load, and then drives straight to his warehouse. There, he puts all the toilet paper on the ground, and fills up the trailer with all his illegal goods. He drives to the border crossing and hands over the paperwork for the toilet paper to the customs agent in his booth. It is possible that Abdool will be caught here, but the chances are that they will not look inside the trailer. He gets through the customs paperwork bureaucracy, takes his illegal goods into the US, and sells them to the bad guys for a cool one million dollars.

It may very well be that the customs officials would dispute some of my assumptions in the above example, but I just don't think it would be that hard to smuggle things across the border. And isn't that what the customs border crossing is suppose to prevent? I would also expect the customs officials say "Okay, have you got a better idea?" And I do have a better idea. Eliminate the paper chase, and start looking inside the trailers. There should be one single form with all the required data on it, and that form should be processed and approved BEFORE the trailer ever leaves the shipper's lot. Then, you take all the bureaucrats out of their offices, give them gloves and boots, and get them outside at the border crossing inspecting trailers.

6.7. Choose the correct answer

1. The main focus at border crossings, in the author's opinion, should be
 - a) processing papers
 - b) prevent smuggling
 - c) help drivers with the paper work

2. Basing on the author's experience
 - a) scanning a trailer causes long lines
 - b) such check is an obligatory procedure
 - c) his trailer was scanned only once

3. In his opinion
 - a) smuggling is a joke, not a real thing
 - b) smuggling is easy
 - c) smugglers don't use trailers

4. One of the items is NOT mentioned in the text as an object for smuggling
 - a) pirated software
 - b) mobile phones
 - c) African ivory

5. The author's advice to customs officers is
 - a) inspect the trailers in person
 - b) have a strong belief in paper chase
 - c) wear gloves and boots in the offices

Grammar exercises: Ways of Expressing the Subject

Подлежащее в английском предложении может быть выражено существительным или местоимением, числительным, инфинитивом или инфинитивным оборотом, герундием или герундиальным оборотом, цитатой, придаточным предложением.

6.8. Find the subject in the sentences and translate them

1. What customs officers need to know is the list of banned items.
2. That this dog has caught a couple of smugglers knows everyone in the port.
3. To be a good customs officer means to be an expert psychologist.
4. One learns by experience.
5. Late at night two of them left the boat.
6. His "How are you?" is always cordial.
7. To occupy a position of a customs agent is not that easy in Russia. Special education is necessary.
8. Working for this company brought more trouble than money.
9. For him to break regulations was extremely difficult.
10. Whether he talked or not made little difference.

6.9. Complete the sentences with the appropriate subject

Hardly anybody, threats, the third, what you say, his leaving the hall, seven, okay, focus, that he is telling the truth, from London to Oxford

1. ... is a lie
2. ... is obvious.
3. His ... sounded too often.
4. ... was sudden.
5. ... expected the search.
6. The main ... of interest is paper work.
7. Around the world ... to the environment are changing.
8. In the mess ... pieces of luggage were lost.
9. ... was a young man with two suitcases.
10. ... is even closer.

UNIT 7. THE FEDERAL CUSTOMS SERVICE IN RUSSIA



READING MATERIAL

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Text 1. Regulations for the Federal Customs Service of Russia | 58 |
| Text 2. Declaring Cash in Russia | 60 |
| Text 3. Customs Tax on Commercial Goods and Items for Personal Use | 61 |
| Text 4. Major Upgrade of all Finnish-Russian Border Crossings | 63 |

GRAMMAR MATERIAL

Noun -Attributes

7.1 Translate into Russian without a dictionary

Federal, federation, function, control, agent, contraband, administrative, jurisdiction, ministry, economic, constitution, decree, regulation, legal, act, finance, central, bank, office, cooperation, subject, municipal, public, association, organization

7.2 Match the English phrases and their Russian equivalents

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| executive authority | функции контроля и надзора |
| performing in accordance | работающий (выполняющий обязанности) в соответствии |
| functions of control and supervision | субъекты Российской Федерации |
| currency control agent | исполнительная власть |
| abatement of crimes | действует посредством (через) |
| operates through | В сотрудничестве с |
| in cooperation with | борьба с преступлениями |
| subjects of the Russian Federation | агент валютного контроля |

Text 1. Regulations for the Federal Customs Service of Russia

General Provisions

1. The Federal Customs Service (FCS) of Russia is a Federal executive authority, performing in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation the functions of control and supervision in the field of customs and the functions of a currency control agent and special functions of contraband control, abatement of other crimes and administrative violations

2. The Federal Customs Service (FCS) is under the jurisdiction the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation.

3. The FCS in its activity is guided by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, decrees and regulations of the President of the Russian Federation, international agreements of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of the

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation and the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, and also by present Regulations.

4. The FCS operates directly, through customs houses and representative offices of the Service abroad, in cooperation with other federal executive authorities, executive authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, municipal authorities, the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, public associations and other organizations.

7.3 Fill out the table basing on text 1

| | |
|---|--|
| Functions of FCS: | |
| FCS is under the jurisdiction: | |
| The FCS activity is guided by the Ministries: | |
| Other organizations guiding FCS: | |

7.4 Name the main facts about FCS of Russia

7.5 Match the synonyms:

- a) Person, export, foreign, import, cash, arrive, indicate, exit, piece of art, permit, amount, in case, forbid, i.e., complete, souvenir
- b) Gift, overseas, individual, ban, thing of art, money, enter, take out, quantity, depart, show, take in, fill out, for example, if, allow

7.6 Match the antonyms

- a) Resident, entry, take in, import, cash, arrival, foreign, prove, greater, sale, forbid, relevant
- b) non-resident, irrelevant, allow, departure, buy, credit card, exit, Russian, confirm, take out, export, less

Text 2. Declaring Cash in Russia

1. A physical person (resident or non-resident) may export from the Russian Federation cash foreign currency in an amount not exceeding the equivalent of 10,000USD without any documents, permitting its export. Except this amount a physical person (resident or non-resident) has the right to export from the Russian Federation cash foreign currency, which was imported upon arrival. This amount must be indicated in the incoming customs declaration, which proves its importation to the Russian Federation.

2. If physical person (resident or non-resident) exports cash foreign currency in an amount not exceeding the equivalent of 3,000USD this amount may not be declared to the Customs. If physical person (resident or non-resident) exports cash foreign currency in an amount exceeding the equivalent of 3,000USD this amount is to be declared in written form in the customs declaration. 3. So if you are taking in (importing) more than 3,000USD you should complete a Customs Declaration form just in case you exit with an amount exceeding this threshold. If however you export an amount greater than 10,000USD that wasn't originally declared (i.e. through the sale of a property in Russia) then further documents must be provided in addition to a completed exit declaration form.

4. Exporting pieces of art produced over 100 years ago or items of special cultural importance irrelevant to the date of manufacture is forbidden. Standard souvenirs and mass-produced cultural items need no permission to be exported

7.7 Choose the correct variant basing on text 2

1. In paragraph 1 it is stated that under no circumstances may a physical person export from Russian Federation more than 10, 000 USD.
2. Non-resident has the right to export from the Russian Federation cash foreign currency without any documents.
3. 3,000 USD should be declared upon arrival.
4. If you sold a property in Russia documents must be provided to prove it.
5. Pictures painted in the early XX century are forbidden to be exported.
6. One should know the date of manufacture of a piece of art.
7. I am a Finnish citizen entering Russia. I've got 3,000 euros on me in cash. Should I declare it or not?

7.7 Role play the following situation at the Customs:

The characters are a Customs officer, a US citizen and his wife, a former Russian citizen. The couple are leaving Russia. While staying here the wife sold the property which she inherited from her parents. She has 20,000 USD due to that sale. What will the conversation at the customs be like?

Text 3. Customs Tax on Commercial Goods and Items for Personal Use

7.8. Complete the text using the following words and phrases:

Costs, per, item, value, personal, determined, search, weight, camera, commercial,

The goods that are brought in Russia for professional use or for merchandise should be declared and will be subject to the customs fee if their total ... exceeds 65 thousand rubles (approx. \$2300 US) or if their total ... is more than 50 kilograms. The customs fee will be 30% of the total value (determined by the customs officers), but not less than 4 EUR ... kilogram.

So if you are bringing ten new packed cellphones the total value of which is more than \$2300, you will most likely be taxed. But if you bring in the items that you can prove are for your ... use and you are going to take them back with you when you leave Russia, you don't need to pay any tax.

For instance, if you bring in a laptop, you don't need to declare it and no tax should be paid, even if you know it ... more than \$2150 US. However, if you bring in two laptops, the customs may consider that you may sell the second laptop, or you will be using it for ... activity (to establish an office, for example). In that case, they will sum up their total cost and you will have to pay 30% (that is, if the value of the both laptops is valued at \$4000, you will pay \$1200).

If you bring in a DV camera, which you have used before, you won't need to declare it. However, if you bring, say, two new DV cameras, packed, the customs may consider you're going to sell them in Russia. Then if the total value is ... at \$3000 US, you will have to pay \$900 to the customs.

If you bring in a professional video ..., even if its value is less than \$2000, the customs officers may consider that it is an item for commercial use, and may oblige you to pay a 30% tax on the value (which they will determine). The only way to evade the tax is to prove that it's for your own personal use, and you are

going to bring it back home. The main thing that the officers should be sure about is that you're not going to sell it in Russia, and you're not going to make some sort of commercial shooting (коммерческие съёмки) with it. In case you do not want to pay the customs tax, you can leave the ... at the border and take it back when leaving the country. In this case you will need to get an official paper from the customs which describes exactly what item was taken and its value.

Also, we should notice, that the Russian customs is generally quite relaxed, so it is very unlikely somebody will ... through your bags or try to tax everything you have. Just follow the rules, and you will be fine.

7.9. Which items are mentioned Text 3 that can be both of personal and commercial use?

7.10 Fill out the form below in English. Use capital letters only.

| | | | |
|---|------------------|--|--|
| "А" (Въезд/Arrival) | | | |
| Российская Федерация Russian Federation | | Республика Беларусь Republic of Belarus | |
| Миграционная карта Migration Card | Серия/ Serial | 4608 | |
| | № | 4172779 | |
| Фамилия/Surname (Family name) | | | |
| Имя/Given name(s) | | | |
| Отчество/Patronymic | | | |
| Дата рождения/Date of birth | | | Пол/Sex |
| День/ Day | Месяц/ Month | Год/ Year | Муж/Male <input type="checkbox"/> Жен./Female <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Гражданство/Nationality | | | |
| Документ, удостоверяющий личность/ Passport or other ID | | Номер визы/Visa number: | |
| Цель визита (нужно подчеркнуть)/ Purpose of travel (to be underlined): Служебный/Official, Туризм/Tourism, Коммерческий/Business, Учеба/Education, Работа/Employment, Частный/Private, Транзит/Transit | | | |
| Срок пребывания/Duration of stay: С/From: До/To: | | Подпись/Signature: | |
| Служебные отметки/For official use only | | | |
| Въезд в Российскую Федерацию /Республику Беларусь/ Date of arrival in the Russian Federation/Republic of Belarus | | Выезд из Российской Федерации /Республики Беларусь/ Date of departure from the Russian Federation/Republic of Belarus | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------|--|--|
| "Б" (Выезд/Departure) | | | |
| Российская Федерация Russian Federation | | Республика Беларусь Republic of Belarus | |
| Миграционная карта Migration Card | Серия/ Serial | 4608 | |
| | № | 4172779 | |
| Фамилия/Surname (Family name) | | | |
| Имя/Given name(s) | | | |
| Отчество/Patronymic | | | |
| Дата рождения/Date of birth | | | Пол/Sex |
| День/ Day | Месяц/ Month | Год/ Year | Муж/Male <input type="checkbox"/> Жен./Female <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Гражданство/Nationality | | | |
| Документ, удостоверяющий личность/ Passport or other ID | | Номер визы/Visa number: | |
| Цель визита (нужно подчеркнуть)/ Purpose of travel (to be underlined): Служебный/Official, Туризм/Tourism, Коммерческий/Business, Учеба/Education, Работа/Employment, Частный/Private, Транзит/Transit | | | |
| Срок пребывания/Duration of stay: С/From: До/To: | | Подпись/Signature: | |
| Служебные отметки/For official use only | | | |
| Въезд в Российскую Федерацию /Республику Беларусь/ Date of arrival in the Russian Federation/Republic of Belarus | | Выезд из Российской Федерации /Республики Беларусь/ Date of departure from the Russian Federation/Republic of Belarus | |

Text 4. Major Upgrade of all Finnish-Russian Border crossings

40 million euros will be invested into the major Finland – Russia border crossing points. This investment program will help to increase cross-border trade and the number of tourists crossing the border between Finland and Russia. Around 10 million travellers crossed the Finnish-Russian border yearly. Real-time information technology will have the greatest impact on commercial freight.

Finland has long benefited as being the main link between the EU and Russia, despite its geographical disadvantage. Proving that the fastest route between 2 points is not always the most direct, Finland has enjoyed tremendous growth as a Russian logistics receiving and transfer point.

The problematic Smolensk Corridor and the on/off relationship between Belarus and the EU, Russia and Poland etc. pushed truck business onto ferries and the Helsinki-Vyborg-St Petersburg route. Tension between Russia's neighbours and Russia meant that overland border crossings have not been the most stable. As a consequence of this instability, Finland has boomed. It should be remembered that Finland and Russia have a long, shared history and Finland was a Grand Dacha of Imperial Russia up until 1917. In 2011 Finnish global exports in total were valued at €56.6 billion. The transit traffic through Finland for the same period was valued at €20.7 billion.

7.11 Choose the correct answer

1. One of the following was NOT mentioned as the reason for the investments).
a) enlarge the trade b) increase tourism c) increase the number of border crossing points
2. a) Trade, b) tourists, c) environment will benefit the most from the investments
3. Finland benefits due to a) its geographical advantage b) it being the shortest route from the EU to Russia c) it being the fastest route from the EU to Russia.
4. The on/off relationship means a) close relationship b) unstable relationship c) no relationship.
5. Transit traffic brought Finland a) more than a half b) less than a half of its global exports.

Grammar exercises: Noun – Attributes

(определения, выраженные существительными)

В английском языке определения могут быть выражены не только прилагательными и причастиями, но и существительными и могут находиться как справа, так и слева от главного существительного. Правые определения, выраженные существительными, как правило, присоединяются

предлогом of: the student of the faculty, the student of the Faculty of Law, the student of the Faculty of Law of the University. Последнее словосочетание схематично выглядит следующим образом (служебные слова оставляем): The 1 of the 2 of 3 of the 4 .

7.12 Create the models of the following phrases:

1. The Sociology faculty of Saratov State University
2. The new Chair of Criminology of the Law Faculty
3. The strict and well-educated vice-dean of the Law Faculty of Saratov State University
4. The US Customs and Border Agency web-site
5. The new musical hit of the British female pop-group.

В распространенных словосочетаниях часто встречаются другие предлоги. Такую схему можно заполнить следующим образом: on the 1 2 3 of 4 5 6 7: on the large shining screen of my brother's new computer. Обратите внимание на то, что главное слово стоит в цепочке определений последним.

7.13. Translate into Russian

1. After effective in-service training programs of the Customs authorities
2. During after-job activities at work-out rooms
3. Regular customs tax payments at agents' offices
4. Without late-night crime in city streets
5. In local TV-station news on drug use in city schools and adult and juvenile crime

APPENDIX

Рекомендации по составлению аннотации на английском языке

Аннотация – это вторичный текст, кратко характеризующий содержание и перечень основных вопросов, которые освещается в статье или книге.

При составлении аннотации необходимо придерживаться определенных требований:

1. Аннотация должна отражать все наиболее важные моменты первоисточника.
2. Она не должна отражать точку зрения автора аннотации.
3. В аннотации приводятся сведения об объёме первоисточника и наличии иллюстративного материала: рисунков, фотографий, схем.
4. В аннотации часто употребляются конструкции страдательного залога.
5. В аннотации не употребляются усложнённые синтаксические конструкции.

В качестве примера приведём возможный вариант аннотации Unit 2 из этого пособия:

Unit 2 focuses on job description and skills necessary for customs officers. It contains 5 texts on the topic, 18 exercises and two photos of customs officers at work. Training and education of customs officers and some aspects of their job are considered. Special attention is paid to terrorist detection. The exercises present new words and check understanding of the texts. Particular emphasis is placed on homonymy of ing-forms. Additional material for independent studies is supplied at the end of the unit.

Для составления аннотаций можно использовать следующие глаголы как в действительном, так и в страдательном залоге: describe, discuss, outline, present, give, consider, establish, conclude, focus on, highlight

Подчеркнуть значимость отдельных положений исходного текста можно, используя следующие слова и словосочетания: pay (give) attention to... - обращать внимание на...; emphasize, give emphasis to..., place emphasis on... - подчеркивать; particular, special, specific - особый; great - большой.

Рекомендации по реферированию текста

Реферирование текста, как и аннотация, представляет собой вторичный текст, но большего объёма, в котором указывается основная идея текста и её развитие, представлено краткое содержание логических частей источника, освещены все основные проблемы.

1. Прочтите текст до конца и попытайтесь определить его основную проблематику;
2. Во второй раз читайте медленнее, по абзацу или по несколько предложений, обращая внимание не только на известные вам слова и имена собственные, но и на интернационализмы (слова с корнями латинского или греческого происхождения, имеющие параллели в русском языке). Это поможет вам глубже проникнуть в смысл текста;
3. Словарь используйте во время чтения в третий раз и только в тех случаях, когда о значении незнакомого слова вы не можете догадаться из контекста, и оно затрудняет понимание нескольких предложений. При использовании словаря обязательно привлекайте ваши знания грамматики – именно она подсказывает вам, какие функции выполняют слова в предложении, и как описываемые действия соотносятся по времени.

1. Вводная часть:

The text I'm going to give a review of is taken from... — Текст, который я сейчас хочу проанализировать, взят из...

The headline of the text is — Заголовок текста...

The author of the text is... — Автор текста...

It is written by — Он написана ...

2. Тема. Логические части.

The topic of the text is... — Тема текста

The key issue of the text is... — Ключевым вопросом в тексте является

The text under discussion focuses on the problem... - Текст, который мы обсуждаем, посвящен проблеме...

The text can be divided into several logically connected parts which are...

— текст может быть разделен на несколько логически взаимосвязанных частей, таких как...

3. Выделение ключевых слов и терминов каждого логического отрезка.

Ключевые слова и термины могут быть индивидуальными для каждого текста и зависят от его характера (описание, инструкция, изложение события)

4. Лексические средства логического расположения событий в тексте:

At first (firstly);

Then;

After that;

Consequently (finally)

5. Если в тексте имеются рекомендации и предлагаются определённые меры, уместным будет использовать следующие выражения: propose, suggest, recommend — предлагать, рекомендовать; make a suggestion — делать (вносить) предложение; make a suggestion as to how (when, where, what etc.) — делать предложение в отношении того, как (когда, где, что и т. д.); it is suggested that (smth.) (should) be done — предлагается (что-либо) сделать; it is necessary to do (smth.) — необходимо сделать (что-либо).

Помимо глаголов описательного и обобщающего характера, указанных в разделе «Аннотация», следует употреблять и указанные ниже глаголы:

address – обращаться (к какой-либо теме, проблеме);

assess, evaluate – оценивать

base - основываться, базироваться;

carry out –выполнять

comment – комментировать;

conduct – проводить.

define – определять;

differ – отличаться;

deal with – иметь дело с ...

demonstrate – показывать, свидетельствовать, демонстрировать;

develop –создавать, разрабатывать;

list – перечислять;

research – исследовать;

state – утверждать, заявлять;

study – изучать;

view – рассматривать.

ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ РЕФЕРИРОВАНИЯ И АННОТИРОВАНИЯ

World Customs Journal

Volume 6, Number 2 v

Text 1. Editorial

In June this year, the World Customs Organization (WCO) held its first conference to discuss the administration and enforcement of excise tax, in recognition of the fact that excise duties represent a significant component of government revenue across the globe. Revenue authorities and the academic community have been encouraging the WCO to focus on this neglected area of revenue administration for several years, and not surprisingly, the conference was well attended, attracting some 160 participants from over 60 countries, including representatives of international organisations, government administrations, commerce and academia.

An important subject for discussion at the *Excise Summit* was the increasing incidence of illicit international trade, particularly in relation to alcohol and tobacco products, and we are pleased to provide a useful overview of the topic in Section 3 of this edition of the *World Customs Journal*.

Several of the conference participants are among the contributors to this edition of the *Journal*, and consequently we are able to bring you a comprehensive insight into current research in the field of excise, including tax policy, harmonisation of duty rates, the impact of trade agreements, excise duty suspension, illicit trade, compliance management and enforcement. Collectively, this represents a significant cross-section of the existing body of knowledge in this important area of research interest.

We have also selected a number of practitioner articles which are likely to be of interest to a broad range of readers, including Tom Doyle's commentary on the need to rethink traditional public sector procurement practices, with a particular focus on customs administrations.

On behalf of the Editorial Board, I would like to thank our many contributors, and also our readership for your positive feedback and continuing support of the *World Customs Journal* which is about to enter its seventh year of production.

David Widdowson Editor-in-Chief

<http://worldcustomsjournal.org/media/wcj/-2012/2/Editorial.pdf>

Text 2

The Role of Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements in the Modernisation of Taxation and Revenue Policy in Developing Economies

By Leigh Obradovic

Over the past twenty years, countries around the world have increasingly embraced trade agreements at both the country-to-country (bilateral) level and amongst (often geographical) groupings of multiple countries (regional level). A Free Trade Agreement (FTA) is a formal undertaking between signatory countries to eliminate or reduce trade barriers, including tariffs and quotas/quantitative restrictions on goods and services traded within the signatory countries.

Developments at a regional level heavily define the present international trading environment. Whilst ongoing uncertainty over the future of Europe has highlighted structural features of the European Union (EU), the Asia-Pacific region continues to work towards enhanced regional integration. The commencement of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) from 2015 demonstrates that emerging economies still see value in further enmeshing their economies into the development of neighbouring economies across the region. The AEC continues to be underpinned by the four key characteristics of (1) a single market, (2) a competitive economic region, (3) equitable economic development, and (4) integration into the global economy (ASEAN Secretariat 2012). Additionally, the emergence of the comprehensive Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement demonstrates that the current global economic downturn has not inhibited progress towards greater trade liberalisation at a broader Asia-Pacific level.

Bilateral and regional trade agreements (such as FTAs) are a potential avenue for signatory countries to develop and modernise their tax and revenue systems. The liberalisation of tariff barriers through the phasing down or removal of customs duties is the primary objective of a trade agreement. However, trade agreements also create an opportunity for associated reforms to domestic tax and revenue policies. Growing integration across the ASEAN region, and the goal of TPP negotiators to forge a 'modern and comprehensive 21st century agreement', demonstrate the potential role for regional agreements in driving reform.

The very nature of bilateral and regional trade agreements results in signature countries taking a greater role in shaping the direction of their trade policy. Sovereign nations join together, usually on a regional scale, to create free trade agreements. Member countries belonging to the free trade area trade freely with each other while maintaining trade barriers for non-member countries (Kirkwood 2011).

Trade liberalisation is widely credited for enhancing economic development amongst participating economies. By reducing barriers to trade, countries in the international trading system unlock their economic potential by empowering domestic industries to access foreign markets and strive for greater productivity. Reducing restrictions that are imposed at a government level has the beneficial effect of exposing businesses to international competition and compelling domestic industry to greater innovation and efficiency. Studies have determined that reductions in trade barriers result in benefits to the broader economy. In 2000, a study by the Centre for International Economics (CIE) in Australia found that opening up the Australian economy to greater trade has resulted in the average Australian household being better off by an estimated AUD3,900 per annum (CIE 2000).

Whilst the benefits of reducing the barriers to international trade are well documented, trade liberalisation in isolation is unlikely to deliver optimal economic benefit. Greater trade facilitation alone can only unlock a limited proportion of opportunity as economic wellbeing generated primarily within an economy. The Australian Government's 2011 *Trade Policy Statement*, recently highlighted this point, arguing:

Trade policy and microeconomic policy are as one; the best trade policy is domestic economic reform – a productivity-raising, competitiveness-enhancing microeconomic reform program supported by responsible fiscal policy (DFAT 2011a).

With a growing proliferation of bilateral and regional FTAs, do trade agreements provide a modern and dynamic avenue for countries to undertake necessary economic reform, in parallel with the progressive raising of trade barriers?

Text 3. The Story of Mr Dang's Camera Customs Clearance

When Vu Dang imported a camera from overseas this month, he thought he would receive a letter from Customs saying that it had arrived and how much money he would need to pay.

But that is not what happened, and his problems were not resolved until he contacted customs broker Peter McRae of Platinum Freight Management.

Mr Dang said he waited for four days to receive the Australian Customs / Australia Post letter and no letter was received, so he called up Customs and was told he had to wait for the Customs notice, then would have to complete the form B374 and then submit it by fax or email. Then they would look at it and issue him with an invoice for taxes which he would then pay by EFT or credit card – then they would wait for the money to clear before releasing the camera

to Australia Post who would then send it on to him. That is when he sought Platinum Freight Management's customs broking services.

"I then contacted Peter McRae who stepped in and the camera was cleared in one single day, even though I had not received the notice from Customs yet, Peter was able to work with my reference number from Customs." said Mr Dang.

Mr McRae says "importing products worth over \$1,000 without a customs broker will almost always lead to delays of at least ten days until the paperwork is processed, but if you contract a customs broker, the paperwork will be done within 24 hours. The decreased processing time is a result of Customs licensing customs brokers who are directly linked to Customs and assist in reducing the processing of the parcel."

Mr McRae says the cost of a customs broker is less than \$100, but when you need a product quickly, that can prove a big cost saving especially as a good customs broker will also attempt to reduce the import duty.

As Mr Dang said on Platinum Freight's website: "Peter McRae was very professional in dealing with me."

"To be fair," said Mr McRae, "while I would love to be a miracle worker, this is the way the system works. There are a huge number of small packages coming into Australia on a daily basis and using a customs broker is the quickest and easiest way of making sure your package comes through as quickly as possible."

Text 4. The Dark Side of the US Customs **by Juno Kim**

My flight landed on Dulles International Airport at 6:20pm, and I got out at 11:30pm. Just like my friend Katie said, the US immigration officers are the worst people to represent her country. I agree. Is it a privilege to enter the US?

I've never thought of it that way but I guess it is. At least they forced me to think so.

For my third time visiting the US, I almost couldn't make it. Only a few feet away from the exit door, I had to wait several hours to prove myself that I'm a harmless person. I'm not abusing your system, I have a job to finance myself, and I'm not over staying illegally. Even though I have a clean record of entering and exiting the country, I'm still a dangerous person to them.

So why am I here?

I'm here in America to celebrating Thanksgiving and Christmas with Stephen's family. After three and a half month of a crazy schedule in Europe, I

was ready to be at home with a loving family. I flew into Washington D.C. from Reykjavik, Iceland on last Saturday. The six-hour flight was smooth and painless. I watched a couple movies while eating complimentary potato chips, I filled out my customs form for the US and I was ready to have some burgers in Washington D.C. We arrived at the customs line, and it was packed with people already. It was a Saturday night, at least eight flights were coming in at the same time, but the customs office was seriously understaffed. But what can we do; we patiently waited in the line. For two and a half hours.

When I approached the customs, Stephen was on the other side waiting for me for an hour at this point, and the officer gave me a look and flipped through my passport. Some of the ordinary questions to follow:

“Are you coming from Korea?”

“No, I’m flying from Iceland.”

“What were you doing in Iceland?”

“Traveling.”

“How long are you staying in the United States?”

“About three months.”

And he found my stamps from May, earlier this year. So far, he didn’t even look at me not once. I felt something was going to the wrong direction.

“How long did you stay in the United States in May?”

“Two months.”

“Do you have a family in the United States?”

“No.”

“How do you finance yourself?”

“I have a savings in my bank account.”

“How much do you have in your bank account?”

“Um...”

And we were done. He wrote something on my customs form, handed my passport and made a gesture to go. I looked at my stamp-less passport, and asked him,

“Did you forget to stamp it?”

“MA’AM, YOU NEED TO STEP OUT RIGHT NOW, COLLECT YOUR BAG AND GET OUT!”

I was certain that something was wrong. I looked down my customs form with a big yellow ‘B’ on it. What does this mean? I guess I have to find out, don’t I?

I headed to the gloomiest place in the entire airport: waiting room of the ‘B’ and ‘C’ getters. Funny, how the room for the ‘random’ search was filled with a few certain races of people. By my observation, B is for the deeper and

longer conversation with more rude customs officers, and C is for the bag search. I was hopelessly waiting in line, thinking *'What if I can't get through this? Where should I go?'* There was nothing I can do to make things better but confront the customs officers with the truth, which there was nothing suspicious about in the first place.

The room was getting busier with the same type of people, and two officers on the desk weren't really doing their job. No one got out of the room ever since I got there. Passports were piling up, babies were crying, but no change but occasional yelling. Seemed like the purpose of this room was lock people in here, not help them to solve the problem.

The reason why they sent me to this depressing room was because I was 'flagged'. I am young and unemployed; that's America's least favourite type of traveler. I explained everything, clean and honest, and argued that I'm not unemployed, I'm self-employed. I'm writing, I'm freelancing, I'm earning some money to maintain my life, and all that.

"Hey, I sent a lot of people back because they said they worked online. If you work online, how can you be out of your country for more than three-month?"

Officer C, you just answered your own question while questioning me, but whatever.

The whole thing made me sad. Not because standing in the line for four hours was so tiring, not because I didn't eat anything since I board my flight in Reykjavik, but because of the fact that I can easily be a nobody to these people. **I'm unemployed.**

At the end of the interview he wrote the magic number on my passport: February 14, 2013 – the day I have to be out of this country no matter what. I know where I'm not going to be in the Valentine's Day next year.

Text 5 Cut America's Long Airport Queues or Lose Visitors, US Tourism Body Tells Congress

By Jo Tweedy

Anyone who has ever queued for an hour or more to get through border control at a US airport will know it's just enough time for the jet lag to really kick in. And that's before you have to interact with the usually brusque border control staff.

Look sharp, the camera's pointing your way: More staff would ease the queues say the US Travel Association. Now, the US Travel Association is calling upon the American government to make it easier for overseas tourists to start their holiday as soon as they land on American soil.

The body has issued a raft of suggestions for policy change that it thinks could improve the experience of tourists arriving at US airports... with the main issue being the long queues faced at Customs and Border Protection.

The 'open letter' predicted that the US might lose £59m in lost tourism because of entry issues over the next five years

The Association has written an open letter to US Congress suggesting that the government pay 'prompt attention' to the recommendations following the publication of its report on the issue, entitled 'U.S. Entry: Gateway to Jobs and Growth'.

The report found that 'delaying and deterring' visitors could cost the country's lucrative tourism industry up to \$95 billion (£59 billion) over the next five years. Within it, it says: "...millions of travelers are choosing not to come to the United States because our current entry process is often slow and at times confusing, creating an unwelcoming environment for guests visiting the U.S. and negatively impacting the U.S. economy.'

Among the recommendations for improvements were hiring additional staff, establishing a 30-minute wait-time goal and using enhanced technology.

US Travel Association president and CEO Roger Dow said: "The US welcomed 67 million visitors last year, and far too many of these valued customers spent the first hours of their trip waiting in line at US airports of entry.

"International travel is a bright spot for the US economy, but long lines and wait times that many experience during entry are deterring millions of potential visitors while our country is working to rebuild its global market share."

Tourism to the US continues to rise, with an increase of 51 per cent on worldwide long-haul arrivals expected between 2010 and 2020.

GLOSSARY

Luggage (baggage)/багаж

Accompanied - сопровождаемый

Unaccompanied - несопровождаемый

Personal - личный

Registered - зарегистрированный

Unregistered - незарегистрированный

A piece of baggage - место багажа

Baggage receipt - багажная квитанция

Excess baggage - излишек багажа

Lost and found - бюро находок

Weigh baggage - взвешивать багаж

Pay for baggage- оплатить багаж

Carry baggage - нести багаж

Gain baggage - получить багаж

Currency / Валюта

Currency-валюта

domestic currency – национальная валюта

foreign currency – заграничная валюта

hard currency – конвертируемая валюта

soft currency – неконвертируемая валюта

currency exchange – обмен валюты

rate of exchange – обменный курс

bank record – справка из банка о состоянии счёта

confiscation of currency by Customs authority - конфискация валюты таможенными

властями

cash a check – обналичить чек

credit card – кредитная карта

Cargo –груз

deck cargo – палубный груз

commercial goods – коммерческий груз

noncommercial goods- некоммерче-
ский груз
shipper/consignor- грузоотправитель
consignee -грузополучатель
packing - упаковка
cargo list – список грузов
delivery – доставка груза
shipping documents – отгрузочные
документы
Certificate of Origin – сертификат
происхождения
Quality Certificate – сертификат ка-
чества
warehouse - склад
waybill- накладная
seal -пломба
to break seals- нарушить пломбу
to place seals – наложить пломбу
packing list(sheet) упаковочный
лист (ведомость)

Declaration/Декларация

entry declaration – въездная декла-
рация
exit declaration –выездная деклара-
ция

cargo declaration – декларация на
груз
to declare - декларировать
to fill out a declaration – заполнить
декларацию
to sign a declaration – подписать
декларацию
in block letters – печатными буква-
ми
in figures - цифрами
crosses and dashes – исправления и
прочерки
full name – полное имя
surname - фамилия
christian/first name - имя
initials - инициалы
country of residence – страна про-
живания
country of destination – страна при-
бытия
purpose of a visit- цель прибытия
business trip – деловая поездка
on invitation – по приглашению

Alcohol - алкоголь

Vermouth - вермут
wine - вино

sparkling wine – шампанское, игристое вино

whisky - виски

vodka - водка

gin – джин

cognac – коньяк

rum – ром

Weapons, Drugs/ Оружие, наркотики

weapons/arms - оружие

fire-arms – огнестрельное оружие

cold steel – холодное оружие

keeping weapon – хранение оружия

ammunition- боеприпасы

rifle - ружьё

revolver - револьвер

pistol - пистолет

toy pistol- игрушечный пистолет

bullet – патрон, пуля

knife - нож

explosive - взрывчатка

drugs - наркотики

drug addict - наркоман

syringe шприц

Sanitary Control- санитарный контроль

certificate of vaccination - свидетельство о вакцинации

rabies-бешенство

to vaccinate прививку

cholera- холера

small pox - оспа

plant quarantine – карантин растений

Seal- штамп

illegible stamp - неразборчивый штамп

to certify a signature with a stamp – заверить подпись штампом

mission - представительство

stamped document – документ со штампом

identity document удостоверение

embassy - посольство

consulate - консульство

Customs Examination- таможенный контроль

Customs - таможня
customs tariff house
customs regulations - таможенные правила
customs tax – таможенный тариф
examination/ таможенный
customs clearance – таможенная очистка
check - контроль/
customs facilities
inspector таможенный
senior officer инспектор
chief of the customs -старший инспектор
baggage inspection- инспектор багажа
customs warehouse – таможенный склад
the customs law form таможенная декларация
customs duties – таможенные пошлины
customs offence – нарушение таможенного законодательства
duty-free - беспошлинный
border point – пограничный пункт
smuggled goods - контрабандные товары

check point – контрольный пункт

Passport Control - паспортный контроль

to issue a visa / a passport – выдавать визу/ паспорт

temporary visa – временная виза

entry visa – въездная виза

exit visa – выездная виза

single visa – однократная виза

multiple visa – многократная виза

transit visa – транзитная виза

foreign passport – заграничный паспорт

regular passport – обычный паспорт

service passport – служебный паспорт

passport control – проверка паспортов

to show the passport – предъявить паспорт

to get the passport ready – приготовить паспорт

passport number... номер паспорта
issued... выданный

tourist visa туристическая виза

import visa – виза на ввоз товара

export visa – виза на вывоз товара
to submit an application for a visa
to expire – истекать (о сроке визы)
to prolong a visa – продлить визу
to confirm a visa- подтвердить визу
to refuse a visa – отказать в визе

to retain a passport – задержать пас-
порт
to revoke a passport – прекратить
действие паспорта
to renew a passport – возобновить
паспорт

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