

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

**РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА
УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения

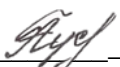
Форма обучения: очная

Владивосток 2023

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 “Иностранный язык” разработана в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки России от 15.05.2014. № 508, примерной образовательной программой.

Разработчик(и): М.В. Михайловская, преподаватель

Рассмотрено и одобрено на заседании цикловой методической комиссии
Протокол № 9 от «22» мая 2023 г.

Председатель ЦМК  _____ А.Д. Гусакова
подпись

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1	ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	4
2	СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	5
3	УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	10
4	КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ	12

1 ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Место дисциплины в структуре основной образовательной программы

Учебная дисциплина ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык является частью профессиональной подготовки общего гуманитарного и социально-экономического цикла основной профессиональной образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС по специальности 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения.

1.2. Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины:

По итогам освоения дисциплины, обучающиеся должны продемонстрировать результаты обучения, соотнесенные с результатами освоения ООП СПО, приведенные в таблице:

Код компетенции	Знания	Умения
ОК 01 - ОК 12	правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения; правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые) писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы. правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы

2 СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

2.1 Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Объем часов
Объем образовательной программы учебной дисциплины	146
в том числе:	
– теоретическое обучение	
– практические занятия	122
– самостоятельная работа	24
– промежуточная аттестация – <i>дифференцированный зачет в VI семестре</i>	

2.2. Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала и формы организации деятельности обучающихся	Объем в часах	Коды компетенций, формированию которых способствует элемент программы
1	2	3	4
Раздел 1. I am a Law school Student			
Тема 1. About myself and my family	Содержание учебного материала Практическое занятие № 1 1. Лексический материал по теме: Family/Hobbies/Life stories 2. Грамматический материал: to be/have; Simple active; Word order; like+ verb (ing) 3. Новый вокабуляр 4. Чтение 5. Аудирование 6. Письмо 7. Контрольная работа	15	OK 01- OK 12
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся Выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений		
Тема 2. Legal education in Russia and abroad	Содержание учебного материала Практическое занятие № 2 1. Лексический материал по теме: The system of legal education in the UK; The system of legal education in the USA; The system of legal education in the Russia 2. Грамматический материал: Simple passive; Questions; Modals; Word formation; Past simple; Revision 3. Новый вокабуляр 4. Чтение 5. Аудирование 6. Письмо 7. Контрольная работа	15	OK 01- OK 12
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся Выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений на тему.		

Тема 3. Studying law in Russia and abroad	Содержание учебного материала		OK 01- OK 12
	Практическое занятие № 3 1. Лексический материал по теме: Studying at a Law School in the UK and the US; Studying at a Law School in Russia 2. Грамматический материал: Word formation; Passive Voice; Progressive Active; Plurals of words with Latin origin 3. Новый вокабуляр 4. Чтение 5. Аудирование 6. Письмо 7. Контрольная работа	15	
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся Выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений на тему	3	
Раздел 2 Different Countries, Different Worlds			
Тема 4. General outline of the country	Содержание учебного материала		
	Практическое занятие № 4 1. Лексический материал по теме: Geography, Climate, Environment, Economy: the UK, the US and Russia; Major Cities: London (the UK), Washington (the US), Moscow (Russia) 2. Грамматический материал: Articles; Word formation; Countable/Uncountable nouns; Word order; Indefinite pronouns; Degrees of comparison; There is/are; Some/any 3. Новый вокабуляр 4. Чтение 5. Аудирование 6. Письмо. 7. Контрольная работа	15	
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся Выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений	3	
Тема 5. Government and politics	Содержание учебного материала		OK 01- OK 12
	Практическое занятие № 5 1. Лексический материал по теме: The British Constitution. Parliament and Government of the UK; The US Constitution. The US Congress and the Executive Branch of Government; Political System of the Russian Federation: the Legislative Branch and the Executive Branch	15	

	<p>2. Грамматический материал: Word formation; Word order; Participle; Passive; Perfect Active; Reported Speech</p> <p>3. Новый вокабуляр</p> <p>4. Чтение</p> <p>5. Аудирование</p> <p>6. Письмо</p> <p>7. Контрольная работа</p>		
	<p>Самостоятельная работа обучающихся Выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений</p>	3	
Раздел 3 Law and Lawyer			
Тема 6. Legal systems	Содержание учебного материала		OK 01- OK 12
	<p>Практическое занятие № 5</p> <p>1. Лексический материал по теме: Major Legal Systems of The World; The Law and Judiciary in The Great Britain; The Law and Judiciary in The USA; Law and Judiciary of The Russian Federation</p> <p>2. Грамматический материал: Word formation; Participle; Passive; Nominative absolute participle construction; Tense revision</p> <p>3. Новый вокабуляр</p> <p>4. Чтение</p> <p>5. Аудирование</p> <p>6. Письмо</p> <p>7. Контрольная работа</p>	15	
	<p>Самостоятельная работа обучающихся Выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений</p>	3	
Тема 7. Branches of law	Содержание учебного материала		OK 01- OK 12
	<p>Практическое занятие № 6</p> <p>1. Лексический материал по теме: International Law and Human Rights; Contracts and Torts. Employment Law; Family Law; Civil Litigation; Criminal Law and Criminal Proceeding</p> <p>2. Грамматический материал: Word formation; Conditionals II/III; Prepositions</p> <p>3. Новый вокабуляр</p> <p>4. Чтение</p> <p>5. Аудирование</p> <p>6. Письмо</p>	16	

	7. Контрольная работа		
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся Выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений	3	
Тема 8. Legal professionals	Содержание учебного материала		OK 01- OK 12
	Практическое занятие № 7 1. Лексический материал по теме: Legal Professions in the UK; Legal Professions in the US; Legal Professions in Russia; Employment; Lawyers and Clients 2. Грамматический материал: Word formation; Future; Infinitive; Complex Subject/Object; -ing forms; Tense revision; Words ending – ee and -er 3. Новый вокабуляр 4. Чтение 5. Аудирование 6. Письмо. 7. Контрольная работа	16	
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся Выполнение грамматических и лексических упражнений	3	
Промежуточная аттестация дифференцированный зачет			
Всего:		146	

3 УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

3.1 Материально-техническое обеспечение

Для реализации программы учебной дисциплины предусмотрено наличие следующих специальных помещений:

Кабинет иностранного языка

количество посадочных мест – 30 шт., стол для преподавателя 1 шт., стул для преподавателя 1 шт., монитор облачный 23" LG, проектор Casio XJ 1 шт., звуковые колонки Microlab 2.0 1 шт., экран 1 шт., наглядные материалы и CD, доска маркерная меловая комбинированная 1 шт., дидактические пособия.

ПО:1. Microsoft WIN VDA PerDevice AllLng (ООО «Акцент», договор №32009496926 от 21.10.2020, лицензия №V8953642, действие от 01.11.2020 до 31.10.2021);

2. Microsoft Office ProPlus Educational AllLng (ООО «Акцент», договор №32009496926 от 21.10.2020, лицензия №V8953642, действие от 01.11.2020 до 31.10.2021);

3. Visual Studio 2017 (свободное);

4. Google Chrome (свободное);

5. Internet Explorer (свободное).

Помещение для самостоятельной работы обучающихся

Рабочие места на базе вычислительной техники с установленным офисным пакетом с возможностью подключения к сети "Интернет" и обеспечением доступа в электронную информационно-образовательную среду организации. а также комплектом оборудования для печати: персональные компьютеры; посадочных мест – 30 шт. Стол преподавателя - 1 шт; Стул преподавателя - 1 шт; Доска маркерная - 1 шт; Мультимедийный проектор с экраном

3.2. Информационное обеспечение реализации программы

Для реализации программы учебной дисциплины библиотечный фонд ВВГУ укомплектован печатными и электронными изданиями.

Обучающиеся из числа инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья обеспечены печатными и (или) электронными образовательными ресурсами в формах, адаптированных к ограничениям их здоровья.

Основные источники:

1. Английский язык для юристов (А2-В2): учебник для среднего профессионального образования. М.А. Югова, Е.В. Трокслер, С. В. Павлова, Н.В. Садыкова; под редакцией М.А. Юговой.- 2-е изд., перераб. и доп.- Москва: издательство Юрайт, 2022.- 522 с.- (Профессиональное образование).- Текст: непосредственный. ISBN 978-5-534-13844-3 <https://urait.ru/viewer/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-yuristov-a2-b2-475624>

2. Английский для юристов (В1-В2): учебник для среднего профессионального образования/ И.И. Чиронина (и др.): под общей редакцией И.И. Чирониной- 2-е изд., перераб. и доп.- Москва: издательство Юрайт, 2022.- 399 с.- (Профессиональное образование).- Текст: непосредственный. ISBN 978-5-534-11877-2 <https://urait.ru/viewer/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-yuristov-b1-b2-489625>

3. Гуреев, В. А. Английский язык. Грамматика (В2) : учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / В. А. Гуреев. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 294 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-10481-3. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/474630> (дата обращения: 2.05.2022).

Дополнительные источники

1. Английский язык для юристов (Learning Legal English): учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования/ Л.В. Ступникова.- 3-е изд., испр. и . доп.- Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2022.- 403 с.- (Профессиональное образование).-

Текст: непосредственный. ISBN 978-5-534-10364-9 <https://urait.ru/viewer/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-yuristov-learning-legal-english-490140>

2. Английский язык для гуманитариев (B1). В двух частях. Ч.1: учебник и практикум для среднего и профессионального образования/Т.П. Архипович, В.А. Короткова.- Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2022. – 445 с.- (Профессиональное образование).- Текст : непосредственный. ISBN 978-5-534-11030-2 (ч.1) <https://urait.ru/viewer/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-gumanitariyev-b1-v-2-ch-chast-1-494116>

3. Минина, О. Г. Базовый профессиональный английский язык : учебное пособие : [12+] / О. Г. Минина. – Москва ; Берлин : Директ-Медиа, 2021. – 160 с. : ил., табл. – Режим доступа: по подписке. – URL: <https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=595465> (дата обращения: 13.05.2022). – ISBN 978-5-4499-1303-6. – DOI 10.23681/595465. – Текст : электронный.

Электронные ресурсы

1. Единая коллекция цифровых образовательных ресурсов. – URL: <http://school-collection.edu.ru/> - Текст: электронный.

2. Онлайн-словарь АБВУД Lingvo. – URL:<http://abbyonline.ru> – Текст: электронный.

3. Онлайн-словарь MULTITRAN. – URL:<http://www.multitran.ru> – Текст: электронный.

4. Федеральный центр информационно-образовательных ресурсов. - URL:<http://fcior.edu.ru/> - Режим доступа: свободный. – Текст электронный.

4 КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Результаты обучения	Критерии оценки	Методы оценки
<p>уметь:</p> <p>понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые),</p> <p>понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы</p> <p>участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы</p> <p>строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности</p> <p>кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые)</p> <p>писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы</p> <p>правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы</p> <p>знать:</p> <p>правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы</p> <p>основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика)</p> <p>лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности</p> <p>особенности произношения</p> <p>правила чтения текстов</p> <p>профессиональной направленности</p>	<p>Понимать смысл и содержание высказываний на английском языке на профессиональные темы.</p> <p>Понимать содержание технической документации и инструкций на английском языке.</p> <p>Строить высказывания на знакомые профессиональные темы и участвовать в диалогах по ходу профессиональной деятельности на английском языке.</p> <p>Писать краткие сообщения на профессиональную тему.</p>	<p>Экспертное наблюдение за выполнением практических работ.</p> <p>Результаты выполнения контрольных работ</p> <p>Оценка устных и письменных ответов</p>

Для оценки достижения запланированных результатов обучения по предмету разработаны контрольно-оценочные средства для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, которые прилагаются к рабочей программе предмета.

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Владивостокский государственный университет»

КОМПЛЕКТ
КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

***ОГСЭ. 03* Иностранный язык**

**40.02.01 Право и организация социального
обеспечения**

Форма обучения очная

Владивосток 2023

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе рабочей программы учебной дисциплины Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по специальности программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки России от 15.05.2014. № 508

Разработали: М.В. Михайловская, преподаватель

Рассмотрено и одобрено на заседании цикловой методической комиссии
Протокол № 9 от «22» мая 2023 г.

Председатель ЦМК  А.Д. Гусакова
подпись

1 Общие сведения

Контрольно-оценочные средства (далее – КОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ. 03. Иностраный язык в профессиональной деятельности

КОС разработаны на основании:

– основной образовательной программы СПО по специальности 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения;

– рабочей программы учебной дисциплины Иностраный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Формой промежуточной аттестации являются дифференцированный зачет, экзамен

Код ОК, ПК	Код результата обучения	Наименование
ОК 01 –ОК 12	У1	Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы
	У2	Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности
	У3	Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас
	31	Лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

2 Распределение типов контрольных заданий по элементам знаний и умений, контролируемых в процессе изучения

Код результата обучения	Содержание учебного материала (темы)	Вид оценочного средства	
		Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
У1 У2 У3 31	Тема 1.1. Family and friends Тема 1.2. Hobbies Тема 1.3. Life stories	Контрольная работа	Промежуточный тест 1
	Тема 2.1. The System of Legal Education in the UK Тема 2.2. The System of Legal Education u the USA Тема 2.3. The System of Legal Education in Russia	Контрольная работа	
	Тема 3.1. Studying at a Law School in the UK and the US Тема 3.2. Studying at a Law School I n Russia	Контрольная работа	Промежуточный тест 2
	Тема 4.1. Geography, Climate, Environment, Economy: the UK, the US and Russia Тема 4.2 Major Cities: London (the UK), Washington (the US), Moscow (Russia)	Контрольная работа	
	Тема 5.1 The British Constitution. Parliament and Government of the	Контрольная работа	Промежуточный тест 3

UK Тема 5.2 The US Constitution. The US Congress and the Executive Branch of Government Тема 5.3 Political System of the Russian federation: the Legislative Branch and the Executive Branch		
Тема 6.1 Major Legal Systems of the World Тема 6.2 The Law and Judiciary in The Great Britain Тема 6.3 The Law and Judiciary in the USA Тема 6.4 Law and Judiciary of the Russian Federation	Контрольная работа	
Тема 7.1 International Law and Human Right Тема 7.2 Contracts and Torts. Employment Law Тема 7.3 Company Law: Legal Forms of Organization Тема 7.4 Family Law Тема 7.5 Civil Litigation Тема 7.6 Criminal Law and Criminal Proceedings	Контрольная работа	Промежуточный тест 4
Тема 8.1 Legal Professions in the UK Тема 8.2 Legal Professions in the US Тема 8.3 Legal Professions in Russia Тема 8.4 Employment Тема 8.5 Lawyer and Clients	Контрольная работа	

3 Структура банка контрольных заданий для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

Тип контрольного задания	Количество контрольных заданий (вариантов)	Общее время выполнения обучающимся контрольный заданий
Текущий контроль		
Контрольная работа №1, Тема 1.1. Family and friends Тема 1.2. Hobbies Тема 1.3. Life stories	1	35
Контрольная работа №2, Тема 2.1. The System of Legal Education in the UK Тема 2.2. The System of Legal Education u the USA Тема 2.3. The System of Legal Education in Russia	1	35

Тип контрольного задания	Количество контрольных заданий (вариантов)	Общее время выполнения обучающимся контрольный заданий
Контрольная работа №3, Тема 3.1. Studying at a Law School in the UK and the US Тема 3.2. Studying at a Law School I n Russia	1	30
Контрольная работа №4, Тема 4.1. Geography, Climate, Environment, Economy: the UK, the US and Russia Тема 4.2 Major Cities: London (the UK), Washington (the US), Moscow (Russia)	1	35
Контрольная работа №5, Тема 5.1 The British Constitution. Parliament and Government of the UK Тема 5.2 The US Constitution. The US Congress and the Executive Branch of Government Тема 5.3 Political System of the Russian federation: the Legislative Branch and the Executive Branch	1	35
Контрольная работа №6, Тема 6.1 Major Legal Systems of the World Тема 6.2 The Law and Judiciary in The Great Britain Тема 6.3 The Law and Judiciary in the USA Тема 6.4 Law and Judiciary of the Russian Federation	1	35
Контрольная работа №7, Тема 7.1 International Law and Human Right Тема 7.2 Contracts and Torts. Employment Law Тема 7.3 Company Law: Legal Forms of Organization Тема 7.4 Family Law Тема 7.5 Civil Litigation Тема 7.6 Criminal Law and Criminal Proceedings	1	35
Контрольная работа №8, Тема 8.1 Legal Professions in the UK Тема 8.2 Legal Professions in the US Тема 8.3 Legal Professions in Russia Тема 8.4 Employment Тема 8.5 Lawyer and Clients	1	35
Промежуточная аттестация		
Тестовое задание №1,	1	90 мин
Тестовое задание №2,	1	90 мин
Тестовое задание №3,	1	90 мин
Тестовое задание №4,	1	90 мин

4 Описание процедуры оценивания

Результаты обучения по дисциплине, уровень сформированности компетенций оцениваются по четырёх бальной шкале оценками: «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно» и бальной системе.

Максимальная сумма баллов по дисциплине равна 100 баллам.

Сумма баллов	Оценка по промежуточной аттестации	Характеристика уровня освоения дисциплины
от 91 до 100	«зачтено» / «отлично»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на итоговом уровне, обнаруживает всестороннее, систематическое и глубокое знание учебного материала, усвоил основную литературу и знаком с дополнительной литературой, рекомендованной программой, умеет свободно выполнять практические задания, предусмотренные программой, свободно оперирует приобретенными знаниями, умениями, применяет их в ситуациях повышенной сложности.
от 76 до 90	«зачтено» / «хорошо»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на среднем уровне: основные знания, умения освоены, но допускаются незначительные ошибки, неточности, затруднения при аналитических операциях, переносе знаний и умений на новые, нестандартные ситуации.
от 61 до 75	«зачтено» / «удовлетворительно»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на базовом уровне: в ходе контрольных мероприятий допускаются значительные ошибки, проявляется отсутствие отдельных знаний, умений, навыков по некоторым дисциплинарным компетенциям, студент испытывает значительные затруднения при оперировании знаниями и умениями при их переносе на новые ситуации.
от 41 до 60	«не зачтено» / «неудовлетворительно»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на уровне ниже базового, проявляется недостаточность знаний, умений, навыков.
от 0 до 40	«не зачтено» / «неудовлетворительно»	Дисциплинарные компетенции не сформированы. Проявляется полное или практически полное отсутствие знаний, умений, навыков.

Текущая аттестация по дисциплине проводится с целью систематической проверки достижений обучающихся. Объектами оценивания являются: степень усвоения теоретических знаний, уровень овладения практическими умениями и навыками по всем видам учебной работы, качество выполнения самостоятельной работы, учебная дисциплина (активность на занятиях, своевременность выполнения различных видов заданий, посещаемость всех видов занятий по аттестуемой дисциплине).

При проведении промежуточной аттестации оценивается достижение студентом запланированных по дисциплине результатов обучения, обеспечивающих результаты освоения образовательной программы в целом.

Критерии оценивания устного ответа

Оценочные средства: *устное сообщение, доклад, презентация*

5 баллов - ответ показывает прочные знания основных процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличается глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; владение терминологическим аппаратом; умение объяснять сущность, явлений, процессов, событий, делать выводы и обобщения, давать аргументированные ответы, приводить

примеры; свободное владение монологической речью, логичность и последовательность ответа; умение приводить примеры современных проблем изучаемой области.

4 балла - ответ, обнаруживающий прочные знания основных процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличается глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; владение терминологическим аппаратом; умение объяснять сущность, явлений, процессов, событий, делать выводы и обобщения, давать аргументированные ответы, приводить примеры; свободное владение монологической речью, логичность и последовательность ответа. Однако допускается одна - две неточности в ответе.

3 балла – ответ, свидетельствующий в основном о знании процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличающийся недостаточной глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; знанием основных вопросов теории; слабо сформированными навыками анализа явлений, процессов, недостаточным умением давать аргументированные ответы и приводить примеры; недостаточно свободным владением монологической речью, логичностью и последовательностью ответа. Допускается несколько ошибок в содержании ответа; неумение привести пример развития ситуации, провести связь с другими аспектами изучаемой области.

2 балла – ответ, обнаруживающий незнание процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличающийся неглубоким раскрытием темы; незнанием основных вопросов теории, несформированными навыками анализа явлений, процессов; неумением давать аргументированные ответы, слабым владением монологической речью, отсутствием логичности и последовательности. Допускаются серьезные ошибки в содержании ответа; незнание современной проблематики изучаемой области.

Критерии оценивания письменной работы

Оценочные средства: *контрольная работа, доклад (сообщение), выполненный в форме презентации, творческое задание.*

5 баллов - студент выразил своё мнение по сформулированной проблеме, аргументировал его, точно определив ее содержание и составляющие. Проблема раскрыта полностью, выводы обоснованы. Приведены данные отечественной и зарубежной литературы, статистические сведения, информация нормативно-правового характера. Студент владеет навыком самостоятельной работы по заданной теме; методами и приемами анализа теоретических и/или практических аспектов изучаемой области. Фактических ошибок, связанных с пониманием проблемы, нет; графически работа оформлена правильно.

4 балла - работа характеризуется смысловой цельностью, связностью и последовательностью изложения; допущено не более 1 ошибки при объяснении смысла или содержания проблемы. Проблема раскрыта. Не все выводы сделаны и/или обоснованы. Для аргументации приводятся данные отечественных и зарубежных авторов. Продемонстрированы исследовательские умения и навыки. Фактических ошибок, связанных с пониманием проблемы, нет. Допущены одна-две ошибки в оформлении работы.

3 балла – студент проводит достаточно самостоятельный анализ основных этапов и смысловых составляющих проблемы; понимает базовые основы и теоретическое обоснование выбранной темы. Проблема раскрыта не полностью. Выводы не сделаны и/или выводы не обоснованы. Проведен анализ проблемы без привлечения дополнительной литературы. Допущено не более 2 ошибок в смысле или содержании проблемы, оформлении работы.

2 балла - работа представляет собой пересказанный или полностью переписанный исходный текст без каких бы то ни было комментариев, анализа. Не раскрыта структура и теоретическая составляющая темы. Проблема не раскрыта. Выводы отсутствуют. Допущено три или более трех ошибок в смысловом содержании раскрываемой проблемы, в оформлении работы.

Критерии оценивания тестового задания

Оценка	<i>Отлично</i>	<i>Хорошо</i>	<i>Удовлетворительно</i>	<i>Неудовлетворительно</i>
Количество правильных ответов	91 % и \geq	от 76% до 90,9 %	не менее 61%	менее 61%

Критерии выставления оценки студенту на зачете

Оценочные средства: устный опрос в форме собеседования, выполнение письменных разноуровневых задач и заданий, творческое задание, кейс-задача, портфолио, проект.

Оценка по промежуточной аттестации	Характеристика качества сформированности компетенций
«зачтено» / «отлично»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на продвинутом уровне: обнаруживает всестороннее, систематическое и глубокое знание учебного материала, умеет тесно увязывать теорию с практикой, свободно справляется с задачами, вопросами и другими видами применения знаний, причем не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении заданий, правильно обосновывает принятое решение, владеет разносторонними навыками и приемами выполнения практических задач.
«зачтено» / «хорошо»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на базовом уровне: основные знания, умения освоены, но допускаются незначительные ошибки, неточности, затруднения при аналитических операциях, переносе знаний и умений на новые, нестандартные ситуации.
«зачтено» / «удовлетворительно»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на пороговом уровне: имеет знания только основного материала, но не усвоил его деталей, в ходе контрольных мероприятий допускаются значительные ошибки, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушения логической последовательности в изложении программного материала, испытывает затруднения при выполнении практических работ, при оперировании знаниями и умениями при их переносе на новые ситуации.
«не зачтено» / «неудовлетворительно»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на уровне ниже порогового: выявляется полное или практически полное отсутствие знаний значительной части программного материала, студент допускает существенные ошибки, неуверенно, с большими затруднениями выполняет практические работы, умения и навыки не сформированы.

5 Структура контрольных заданий

5.1 Контрольная работа №1

1. Make all possible word combinations.

To do

To get

To be

To work at

To study at

To have

Sports
A passion
University
Homework

Ready
Awarded
Court
Fun

2. Rewrite the sentences below as questions

1. His father works at a court.
2. She did not decide to follow her family tradition.
3. They will not study at the University.
4. My father is a judge.
5. Her mother was born in Moscow.
6. I have a black cat.

3. Translate the following word combinations.

Be in high spirit, inner world, in-house lawyer, to share smth with smb, to follow the tradition, research supervisor, tangible results, post-graduate student, to be admitted, go hiking

4. Talk about these questions.

1. What is your name?
2. When and where were you born?
3. What family traditions do you have?
4. What are your parents by professions?
5. What sport do you like?
6. Is your family the most precious thing for you?

5.2 Контрольная работа №2

1. Make all possible word combinations.

To become	An exam
To apply	A first-year student
To take	Homework
To obtain	A test
To gain	An award
To complete	A degree
	For a course

2. Complete the sentences. Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the word bank.

information disagree high-quality two-hour scholarships
license

1. I need _____ Internet connection.
2. I am exhausted! I have just done a _____ test.
3. Universities offer _____ to outstanding students.
4. They gave her _____ to practice in Texas.
5. You are wrong. I completely _____ with you.
6. Do you have any _____ on part-time courses?

3. Translate the following word combinations.

Barrister, solicitor, to graduate from, advanced degree, to practice law, academic attainment, full-time department, to join the police, to sit an exam, degree paper, law enforcement

4. Talk about these questions.

1. Who is a lawyer?

2. Where can a lawyer work?
3. What makes a good lawyer?
4. What does the academic stage involve?
5. Do you feel that laws protect you?
6. Can we live without laws?

5.3 Контрольная работа №3

1. Make all possible word combinations.

To revise	writing
To major	research
Public school	subject
Compulsory	for an exam
Legal	in a subject

2. Use the words below to complete the sentences.

progress assessing revise concentrate take notes distance course

1. A test or an examination is a form of _____.
2. It is important to _____ when you are listening to a lecture.
3. I _____ at the end of each week.
4. In the age of the Internet most more and more people take _____
5. I need to _____ before the exam
6. Students' _____ is assessed after each semester.

3. Translate the following word combinations.

Civil procedure, criminal law, property law, legal writing, tort law, tax law, a case, moot court, scholarship, core subject, obey, reliable, correspondence course

4. Answer the following questions.

1. Where were you living at the start at the year?
2. Are you studying for a Bachelor's degree?
3. What opportunities can law students use?
4. Why do students choose to study law?

5. 4 Контрольная работа №4

1. Make all possible word combinations.

To be	London
To sparkle	Proud of
Tower of	In the sunshine
	Washed
	Separated from

2. Complete the sentences. Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the word bank.

Bus stop consist of famous for maritime printing agricultural crops

1. Australia _____ six states.
2. We waited in the rain at the _____ for one hour before the bus came.

3. The UK is one of the world's chief centres of _____ and publishing.
4. Major _____ are grain, sugar beet, sunflowers.
5. The climate of Great Britain is typically _____ with frequent rains and strong winds.
6. Loch Ness is _____ its "monster", Nessie.

3. Translate the following word combinations.

To invade, densely populated, mild and damp, machine tools, heavy machinery, low-grade iron ore, to be proud of, cosmopolitan, bustling, to defeat the fleet

4. Talk about these questions.

1. When was London founded?
2. What seas and oceans is the UK washed by?
3. What is the climate of the US?
4. What is the official name of Great Britain?

5.5 Контрольная работа №5

1. Make all possible word combinations.

To make

People

To revise

A law

To introduce

Legislation

To represent

2. Match a term to its definition

1. checks and balances
2. separation of powers
3. majority vote
4. branch of government
5. president
6. Electoral College

- a. the elected head of republic
- b. a body of people representing the state of the USA, who formally cast votes for the election of the president and Vice-President
- c. the division of governmental authority into three branches of power
- d. the theory of governmental power and functions whereby each branch of government has the ability to counter the actions of any other branch, so that no single branch can control the entire government
- e. more than 50% of the voters voted for the person
- f. the legislative, the executive, the judiciary

3. Complete the sentences. Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the word bank.

Executive branch enforcing amendments the House of Representatives the Senate

1. The executive branch of government is responsible for _____ the laws
2. _____ has 100 members elected for a six-year term.
3. The US Constitution consists of a preamble, 7 articles and 27 _____.
4. _____ consists of 435 members elected every two years.
5. The head of _____ is the US president

4. Translate the following word combinations.

To introduce a law, House of Commons, to scrutinize, executive branch, to exercise functions, to be in charge of, to be made up of, the lawmaking process, polling station, to reject a bill

5. Talk about these questions.

1. Who is the head of state in the UK?

2. How often and why are the elections held in the UK?
3. What tools do chefs use to cook?
4. Who has the right to vote?
5. Is there a constitution in the US?
6. How does someone win the election?

5.6 Контрольная работа №6

1. Make all possible word combinations.

Legal

Religious

Source of

Civil

Law

Family

Precedent

2. Translate the following word combinations.

Common law, continental law, adjudicate, stare decisis, customary law system, penal, delegated legislation, judge-made law, equity law, to try a case, trial court, Supreme court

3. Talk about these questions.

1. What is the basis of common law?
2. What is the main category of statute law?
3. When is case law used by the US courts?
4. Why do the states have their own independent court system?
5. How many sources is the US law derived from?
6. Who makes a verdict?

5.7 Контрольная работа №7

1. Make all possible word combinations.

Private

International

Concept of

Public

Natural

Law

Person

Organization

2. Complete the sentences. Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the word bank.

**backers debts invests liability limited sleeping partner
partners
partnership personal**

Sometimes two or more people run a business. This is called a partnership. People who invest money in a business are called investors or backers. The _____ in a _____ are all partners and owners. Usually all the _____ have _____ unlimited liability for _____ to creditors. A partner who _____ money in a partnership but who does not run the business is called a sleeping _____. Sometimes a _____ partner can have limited _____ (his liability is _____ to the amount of money he invests).

3. Translate the following word combinations.

Significant relationship, declared purpose, law of treaties, national legal system, bilateral agreement, basic treaty, to set forth, international tort, invasion of privacy, emotional distress, sole proprietorship

4. Talk about these questions.

1. What is the UN?
2. What are the subject of international law?
3. What is the scope of human rights?
4. What are the types of contract?
5. What happens to the profit of a corporation?
6. What is the newest form of business?

5.8 Контрольная работа №8

1. Complete the text with the words below

A fee pay a salary wages

_____ is the most general of these three words. Employees who work in factories, etc. get their _____ each week. Employees who work in offices or professional people such as teachers or doctors receive _____ that is paid each month, but is usually expressed as an annual figure. _____ is an amount of money that you pay for professional advice or services.

2. Translate the following word combinations.

Counsel for the defense, sole practitioner, to draft legal documents, to conduct a trial, to instruct a barrister, to provide representation, the Bar Council, to command fees, bailiff, life tenure, private practice, a demanding job, a varied career, to draft briefs

3. Talk about these questions.

1. What is the main distinction between barristers and solicitors?
2. How can judges be categorized?
3. How is bench memorandum prepared?
4. Why do federal judges have life tenure?
5. What do you think makes a good lawyer

Экзаменационные билеты

Экзаменационный билет № 1

1. Read the text and translate it.

WHAT IS LAW?

Law permeates our lives. In all modern societies, laws regulate relations between people. Some of these laws are rules of social and moral behavior, which can be called customs. However, some laws are specially made by the legislature of the country and are enforced against all citizens. It is natural that in every society people act primarily for their own interests, and their actions in society often result in conflicts. To restrain such conflicts rules for the control of people have been very important from the very dawn of civilization. The main repository of such rules is the law. Law helps us to be civilized. It states a number of rules that tell us what we may or may not do. Law is based on concepts of “order” and “compulsion”. Without laws, there would be anarchy in society. Textbooks on law define it as “a body of rules for human conduct, enforced by a governing power, as the means by which the control of society is achieved”¹. Besides social control, laws are aimed at implementing justice. Some laws are the reflection of the necessity of implementing common sense. E.g.: it is common sense that drunken driving should be punished, that a person who sustains damages should be compensated for them, etc.

However, sometimes there is some disagreement as to whether or not in reality, one of the main purposes of the law is to promote social justice. The rules of law that exist in modern societies are the result of evolution over centuries of social progress. The evolution of different legal systems reflects many specific factors (cultural, historical, etc.). That is why the laws of one country are often very different from the laws of another country.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. How are relations between people regulated in civilized countries?
2. What are customs?
3. Are there laws enforced against the citizens?
4. Why do conflicts between people arise?
5. What are the main concepts of law?
6. What is a textbook definition of law?
7. Are laws connected with common sense?
- 8 Why do legal systems of different countries differ?

3. Translate from Russian into English

общество — современное общество, отношение — отношение между людьми, регулироваться — регулироваться законом, поведение — моральное поведение, действовать — действовать в своих собственных интересах, учебники — учебники по праву, правила — правила поведения человека, вождение (автомобиля) — вождение в нетрезвом состоянии, ущерб — понести ущерб — компенсировать ущерб

Экзаменационный билет № 2

1. Read the text and translate it.

LEGAL PROFESSION AND LEGAL EDUCATION

In any country, legal profession plays an important role. The work carried out by lawyers is diverse. Under adversary systems of justice, lawyers are advocates representing their clients. Besides litigation, lawyers perform different duties. They are advisors to business firms, to govern mental agencies, to individuals, and etc. Lawyers do gravitate to many crucial interactions while forming and implementing social, political, and economic policy. That is why the general objective of legal education is to prepare the students of law to function as competent lawyers. Any Law School must provide broad training. The specific objective of the curriculum is to maximize the student's mastery of legal reasoning and legal method — in addition to teaching the basic substantive rules of the law. Students of law must be taught to

analyze complex factual situations, to reason deductively, to separate the relevant from the irrelevant to handle the most difficult problems.

The main function of legal profession and legal practice is to apply the law in specific cases. This function is one of the most important in any branch of legal profession but most vividly this function is manifest in the work carried out by advocates and judges in the process of trying and deciding cases.

The most prestigious branch of legal profession in Great Britain and the countries influenced by its system is the judiciary. To become a judge one has to spend 15-25 years in private legal practice or in teaching law or governmental legal service. The judges are either appointed or elected. In England, judges are more commonly appointed. Appointments of the judges are made by the Lord Chancellor. In the U.S.A., the appointive system is used in federal courts. Appointments of judges are under control of the Chief executive of the nation or state. In many states judges are elected by the population of the state. Governments require a staff of legal specialists. Great governmental departments need their own legal sub-branch to have skilled legal advice. There are also many lawyers in private client-directed practice. An American lawyer Erwin N. Griswold writes: "Although our legal system is largely derived from England, we have not followed the English practice in the organization of the legal profession. There is no formal division of the profession in the United States. We do not have barristers, or courtroom lawyers, on the one hand, and solicitors, on the other. With us, any lawyer is free to engage in any sort of legal activity, and he may be in court one day and engaged in drafting legal papers the next. Indeed, the notion of the separation of the legal profession into different branches is so unknown in the United States that most American lawyers have difficulty in understanding the English or French systems. Of course there is certain amount of specialization in the actual activities of many American lawyers, but they are accustomed to doing whatever they feel their clients need and they feel qualified to do..."¹ Erwin N. Griswold names such spheres of specialization as labor law, taxation, etc.² As far as lawyers are servants of the public as well as of their clients, they have several loyalties. Lawyers must be loyal to their clients, to the administration of justice, to the interests of the society as a whole, to their own ethical standards.

2. Answer the questions to the text.

- 1 What duties do lawyers perform besides litigation?
- 2 How does Law School prepare the students of law to function as competent lawyers?
- 3 What is the main function of legal profession?
- 4 What legal professions need the skill to apply the law in specific cases most of all?
- 5 Does the advocacy work include trying and deciding cases?
- 6 What is the most prestigious branch of legal profession in Great Britain?
- 7 How long does it take to become a judge in Great Britain?
- 8 Are judges appointed or elected in the USA?
- 9 Where may legal specialists work besides courts?
- 10 What is the formal division of the advocates in Great Britain?
- 11 What is the difference between barristers and solicitors?
- 12 What is the characteristic feature of the work done by the attorneys in the USA?
- 13 What should lawyers be loyal to?

3. Translate from Russian into English

состязательная система, юридическое образование, нормы материального права, частная юридическая практика, правовая служба, назначение судей, система назначения, квалифицированный юридический совет, трудовое право, отправление правосудия

1. Read the text and translate it.

CONSTITUTIONS

“The word “Constitution” is used in two different senses, the abstract and the concrete. The Constitution of a State in the former sense is the system of laws, customs and conventions, which define the composition and powers of organs of the State and regulate the relations of the various State organs to one another and to the private citizen. A “Constitution” in the latter sense is the document in which the most important laws of the country are authoritatively ordained.” Great Britain, for example, has no Constitution in the concrete sense of the word. But more often we use the term “Constitution” in the concrete sense. A “Constitution” in this sense is the law of the laws. It cannot be modified in the ordinary legislative way.

A Constitution is “written” when most important constitutional laws are specially enacted. The American Constitution is a “written” one. “The British Constitution is “unwritten” because it is not embodied in any enactments or formally related series of enactments.” In fact, however, many parts of the British Constitution exist in written form. The British Constitution includes the Bill of Rights (1689), the Act of Settlement (1700-01), the Parliament Act of 1911, etc., but these statutes are not codified within the structure of a single orderly document. However, on the other hand, some important aspects of the American Constitution are wholly unwritten, e.g. such institutions as presidential cabinet, the system of political parties, etc. “Written” Constitutions cannot cover the whole constitutional law of a state, that is why they are usually supplemented by different statutes, judicial Constitutions, “written” or “unwritten”, can be divided into “rigid” and “flexible”. The aim of the “rigid” Constitutions is to guarantee their stability.

“Flexible” Constitutions can be modified through the simple procedure by which statutes are enacted. To modify the “rigid” Constitution of the U.S.A. the proposal to amend it must be approved by a two-thirds majority vote in each house of Congress or be made by a convention called by two-thirds of the States, with subsequent ratification by the legislatures or specially elected convention of three-fourths³. The Constitution of Great Britain is “flexible” because its rules can be modified by an act of Parliament. There are also Constitutions of a “mixed” type. Different parts of such Constitutions are amended in different ways.

Constitutions may be established by sovereign power: a) either by a free sovereign people (the Constitution of the U.S.A.) or b) by a plenary power of the head of the state (monarch). Constitutions of the latter type are called octroyees⁴, from the French word octroyer, which means “to grant” (e.g. the Japanese Constitution of 1889).

Constitutions may be formed as a contract between the future ruler and the people. Some Constitutions are compacts between several sovereign powers. Such was the Constitution of the German Empire. Constitutions may be classified according to political principles, e.g.: democratic and authoritarian. The former guarantee certain rights and freedoms, formation and activity of different political parties, etc. The latter restrict or prohibit the activity of political parties, or formalize the leading role of one political party, restrict the rights and freedoms, which it is compelled to proclaim. Aristocratic Constitutions are those, which establish privileged classes, e.g.: nobility and clergy. Such at one time, were the Constitutions of Swiss cantons, e.g. Bern.

2. Answer the questions to the text.

- 1) What is the abstract sense of the word “Constitution”?
- 2) What is the concrete sense of the word “Constitution”?
- 3) Is the word “Constitution” typically used in the abstract sense?
- 4) What countries have written constitution?
- 5) How many documents does the British Constitution include?
- 6) The aim of a flexible constitution is to guarantee its stability, isn't it?
- 7) How may the rigid Constitution of the USA be modified?

8) How was the Constitution of the German Empire called?

3. Translate from Russian into English

значение слова, неписаная конституция, Закон о престолонаследии, кабинет президента, «гибкая» конституция, издавать статуты, одобрять квалифицированным большинством голосов, глава государства, будущий правитель, деятельность политических партий, запрещать деятельность

Экзаменационный билет № 4

1. Read the text and translate it.

THE UK LEGISLATURE AND THE EXECUTIVE

The UK Parliament is an ancient institution dating from the middle of the 13th century. It evolved from the Curia Regis, or Great Council of the Realm, which originally was an advisory body to the monarch. It consisted of the great landlords, the chief nobles and the church prelates. They met several times a year to grant aid, if extra resources were needed (mostly during war). The Council developed throughout centuries and became the Parliament — the main legislative institution of the country.

By passing the Parliament Act, 1911, the life of a United Kingdom Parliament was fixed at five years (although it is usually dissolved before the expiry of the legal term).

The time of the meeting of a Parliament and its prorogation and dissolution is called a session. The average length of a session is about 160 sitting days. The Parliament of Great Britain consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Each session is usually opened in the House of Lords by the Queen (King), who reads the throne speech outlining the Government's programme of legislation for the coming session.

The House of Commons is elected by almost universal adult suffrage and contains members from all sections of the Community.

Any member of the House of Commons may introduce a Bill. The Bill must pass three readings in the House of Commons. After that, it goes before the House of Lords. The House of Lords may pass or reject a Bill, but it has no power to throw out a Bill relating to money.

Finally, if the Lords agree to a Bill, it will be placed before the Queen for the Royal assent. When the Queen grants the Royal assent to the Bill and signs it, it becomes an Act of Parliament. The role of the Sovereign in the enactment of legislation is formal although the Queen has the right to encourage and to warn. However, she is expected to be "above politics" and any advice she gives is kept secret. In addition, it is the Queen who decides whether to grant dissolution of Parliament and appoints the Prime minister (PM). The PM forms the Cabinet, the main executive body of the state. Other executive bodies are Government departments, local authorities and statutory boards.

Her Majesty's Government is the body of ministers charged with the administration of national affairs. Framing the foreign and home policies is one of the main functions of the government. In recent years, the scope of governmental functions has become wider. Now it is also responsible for

supervising finance, different social services, etc.

The leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons is appointed Prime Minister by the Sovereign. All affairs of the state are conducted in the name of the Queen (King), but really, the PM is responsible for every matter submitted to Parliament. He is a virtual ruler of the country. Informing the sovereign of the general business of the Government is what the PM does as well. He also presides over the meetings of the Cabinet, which are always secret.

The Cabinet has no legal existence beyond the powers of the ministers of the Crown. It is simply a committee for carrying out the business of the Government. The functions of the Cabinet are to initiate and decide on policy, to exercise the supreme control of government

and to coordinate Government Departments. The chairperson of the Cabinet is the PM. It is he or she who appoints its members, summons it and can dissolve it.

Who usually constitutes the Cabinet are the PM, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Foreign Secretary, the Lord Chancellor, the Minister of Defense, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, etc. Most Cabinet ministers hold posts of heads of Government departments. Each Department specializes in a particular subject. The key government departments are: The Cabinet Office, Her Majesty's Treasury, The Foreign and Commonwealth Office, The Ministry of Defense and The Home Office.

Ministers in charge of Government departments are professional politicians. They are appointed because of their deep knowledge of the subject handled by the department they are at the head of. They are known as "Secretaries of State" or "Ministers" or may have a traditional title.

2. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What is the time of foundation of the British Parliament?
2. How long can any Parliament work in Great Britain?
3. What is called a session of a Parliament?
4. What is the length of a parliamentary session?
5. What are the chambers of the British Parliament?
6. Who has the right to open the work of a Parliament?
7. What was abolished in 1999?
8. How does the Bill become the Act of Parliament?
9. Is it possible that the Queen does not grant the Royal assent to the Act?
10. Whose responsibility is to inform the Queen about current state affairs?

3. Translate from Russian into English

королевский суд, отклонить законопроект, элита дворянства и верхушка церковной власти, Палата лордов, распустить (парламент), заседание парламента, принцип наследования, предписанный законом орган управления, закрытое (тайное) заседание, определять политику, составлять кабинет, министр иностранных дел, министр обороны, казначейство её величества, министерство по иностранным делам и делам содружества

Экзаменационный билет № 5

1. Read the text and translate it.

COURTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Although Britain is a unitary state, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own legal systems, with minor differences in law, organisation and practice. In fact, a British courts system is complicated and, in parts, confusing, because it has developed over centuries rather than being designed from scratch.

Firstly, there are separate court systems in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland with a single court of last resort — the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom. Secondly, one must distinguish between civil and criminal jurisdiction — some courts have both jurisdictions, some only one.

Civil and criminal cases following different ways can end either in the Court of Appeal or even the Supreme Court. Thirdly, there is a tribunals system in England and Wales that has its own structure for dealing with cases and appeals, but decisions from different chambers of the Upper Tribunal, and the Employment Appeals Tribunal, may also go to the Court of Appeal.

The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom was created by the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 and opened for business in October 2009. Actually, the Supreme Court replaced the

Appellate Committee of the House of Lords as the highest court in the United Kingdom and, at present, 12 Supreme Court Justices are entirely separate both from Government and from Parliament. The Court has only appellate jurisdiction and hears appeals of great public importance for the whole of the United Kingdom in civil cases, and for England, Wales and Northern Ireland in criminal cases.

Strictly speaking, a case travels a long way to reach the Supreme Court. At the lowest level, there are magistrate's courts in England and Wales. They hear minor civil, criminal, and family cases. However, in fact, civil justice is mainly dealt with in the County Courts, trial courts of limited jurisdiction. The High Court of Justice has an unlimited jurisdiction in all civil cases. The Queen's Bench Division of the High Court deals with contract disputes and civil wrongs, known as torts. The Chancery Division of the High Court handles cases connected with intellectual property, companies work, insolvency, trade and industry disputes, etc. Judges of the Family Division of the High Court have jurisdiction to hear all cases relating to children and appeals and cases transferred from the county courts or family proceedings courts. Cases decided in the High Court can be appealed to the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal.

The Crown Court, a court of general jurisdiction, and the Magistrate's Courts having only limited jurisdiction are known to be the trial courts for considering criminal cases. Simple matters are decided by the magistrates. The punishment inflicted by them can seldom exceed six months' imprisonment and often consists of fines. The Crown Court has jurisdiction in major criminal cases, those punishable by substantial periods of imprisonment. However, a High Court judge may hear very serious criminal cases, such as murder and rape. High Court judges can also sit with Appeal Court judges in the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal. Moreover, criminal cases involve a jury trial.

The legal system of Northern Ireland is in many respects similar to that of England and Wales but it has its own court system with the Court of Judicature at the top. The principles and procedures of the Scottish court system (particularly in civil law) differ largely from those of England and Wales. Criminal cases are tried in district courts, sheriff courts and the High Court of Justiciary. The main civil courts are the sheriff courts and the Court of Session.

2. Answer the questions to the text.

- 1 Why is the British courts system complicated and confusing?
- 2 What have you learnt about tribunals system?
- 3 What do court systems in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have in common?
4. What document regulates the Supreme Court work?
5. What is the relationship between the Supreme Court Justices and the Parliament?
- 6 What cases does the Supreme Court hear?
- 7 What cases do County Courts hear?
- 8 How is the High Court of Justice organised?
- 9 What is an intermediate appellate instance?
- 10 What courts consider criminal cases?

3. Translate from Russian into English

системы права, гражданская юрисдикция, уголовная юрисдикция, система административной юстиции, коллегия судей, высший суд, гражданское судопроизводство; деликт (гражданское правонарушение), суд по семейным делам, общая юрисдикция, штрафы, во многом.

Экзаменационный билет № 6

1. Read the text and translate it.

“When we think of modern civil litigation, we usually think of contract or of tort — disputes growing out of trade, or the relationships between employer and employee, or the agreements

under which corporations and partnerships are organized and do business with each other and with the public; or actions to compensate for damage negligently done to person or to goods (mostly on the highway or, lately, in the hospital), or intentionally, for fraud, libel, invasion of privacy, infringement of patent or copyright, occasionally assault, and (again lately) deprivation of civil rights.”

The word “tort” is derived from the French language meaning “wrong”. In legal terminology, the word means any civil wrong other than breach of contract or breach of trust.

“Lawyers group under this general heading of Tort all acts of any person or organization which by law gives to any other person or organization the right to claim damages or other legal remedies against the “actor” (as lawyers call the person doing an act), other than acts which give a right to claim damages for breach of contract, contract being an obligation voluntarily undertaken by one person to another.” Contract law “enforces duties set out in parties' agreements. Tort law requires no express agreement between the parties for a duty to arise, but instead simply assumes that all members of society have a common, unspoken duty to refrain from behavior that will cause harm to other people.”

“When a tort is committed, the same act is often also a crime. However, the essential difference between torts and crimes is that the former are the subject of civil law disputes between private individuals, and the latter are prosecuted by the state. Sometimes an individual takes an action in the law of tort because he has been the victim of the crime but has gained no benefit from the criminal prosecution. Sometimes there is no criminal prosecution because the police do not feel they have enough evidence or they feel that the matter is more of a private dispute than one involving public law and order. Moreover, sometimes it is difficult to find a criminal law, which covers a tortious act. For example, simply entering land without the owner's permission is not a crime in English law. It is, however, the tort of trespass.” The trespasser may be asked to leave and, if he does not, he may be forced to do so.

Some torts are rather specific, e.g. trespass or false imprisonment. The latter occurs when someone is detained against his or her will even for a short period of time, when neither force nor threat are used and the person detained was not forced or inconvenienced. Other torts are used in many different situations, e.g. the tort of negligence. This includes reckless motorists, doctors who diagnose wrongly or give the wrong treatment to patients, etc.

“To win an action in negligence, a plaintiff must show that a duty of care existed between himself and the defendant at the time of the tort; that this duty of care has been breached; and that damage or injury has been suffered because of this.”

The next tort to consider is nuisance. There are nuisances of two types: public and private. Public nuisances involve cases where the public as a whole suffer more than an individual. That is why public nuisances are not torts but crimes. A private nuisance is more limited. The occupier of an apartment, for example, may sue in the tort of nuisance if he is disturbed by the noise made by his or her neighbour. Most common forms of nuisance are noise, smells, falling objects, etc. The tort of defamation “is concerned with injury to the reputation of another person. The elements are (1) the defendant made a defamatory statement concerning the plaintiff; (2) the statement was “published”; and (3) the statement damaged the plaintiff's reputation.”

One of the newest torts in the U.S.A. is infliction of emotional distress. “This involves intentional conduct that is so reckless and outrageous that it causes severe mental distress to a person of ordinary sensibilities. Recently a U.S. district court held that passengers on a jetliner that had plummeted toward the ocean during a flight, causing the passengers to believe for a period of time that they were going to die, could sue for emotional distress.” These are only the examples of torts. In fact, torts are numerous and various.

“It often happens that a person who suffers a wrong finds that he has the choice in the law of contract to sue either in the law of contract or in tort. For example, if I am injured in a taxi because of the driver's careless driving, I could sue the driver for breach of an unwritten contract to take me to the airport, or I could sue him for the tort of negligence. The choice may depend upon which case is easier to prove and whether I am likely to get larger damages under the law of contract or the law of tort.”

2. Answer the questions to the text.

1 What is tort?

2 What does contract law enforce?

3 What is the difference between torts and crimes?

4. What are specific torts?

5 How may an individual win an action in negligence?

6. What types of nuisance do you know?

7. What is the infliction of emotional distress?

8. Why is it possible to choose a suit either in the law of contract or in tort?

3. Translate from Russian into English

товарищество, небрежность, нарушение авторского права, лишение гражданских прав, гражданское правонарушение (деликт), нарушение контракта, добровольно, гражданское право, спор, жертва преступления, уголовное преследование, уголовное право, нарушитель владения, неправомерное лишение свободы, угроза, обязанность соблюдать осторожность, источник опасности для какого-нибудь лица или группы лиц.

Экзаменационный билет № 7

1. Read the text and translate it.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

International law is one of the fastest growing legal fields. Traditionally, it consisted of rules and principles regulating the relations and dealings of nations with each other and now is commonly known as public international law. Private international law, also referred to as conflict of laws, deals with relations between states and individuals, and relations between international organizations. A third branch of international law, supranational law, has been actively developing since the EU creation.

Primary sources of public international law are customary law and conventional law. Customary international law refers to international obligations arising from established state practice. It is probably the most disputed and discussed source of international law as, for example, it is not clear when a particular State practice becomes a legally binding State practice. “Conventional international law derives from international agreements and may take any form that the contracting parties agree upon. International agreements create law for the parties of the agreement. They may also lead to the creation of customary international law when they are intended for adherence generally and are in fact widely accepted.”

Public international law, in terms of substantive law, can be subdivided into the following fields: International economic law; International criminal law; International environmental law; Diplomatic law; International humanitarian law or law of war; International human rights law.

“International law is practised on a daily basis in the Foreign Offices, national courts and other governmental organs of states, as well as in international organisations such as the United Nations” and others. The UN is the most influential among international organisations. It aims at maintaining peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, achieving international cooperation in solving international problems and has the development of International Law as one of its primary goals: “to establish conditions under

which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained.”

“Private international law (often referred to as “conflict of laws”) governs the choice of law to apply when there are conflicts in the domestic law of different nations related to private transactions between those nations. Private international law deals with a variety of topics such as contracts, marriage and divorce, jurisdiction, recognition of judgments, child adoption and abduction, and the like.” In other words, it regulates disputes between private individuals and/or legal bodies of different sovereign states by answering the questions what jurisdiction a case may be heard and what laws to apply.

“Supranational law or the law of supranational organizations governs ‘integrationist’ organizations or unions such as the European Union, where the founding international treaties provide that municipal or national laws are held inapplicable when in conflict with the supranational legal system. Integration (political or economic) requires that members of an organization give up some of their sovereignty and create a supranational organization — a treaty-based entity whose powers ‘limit’ the sovereignty of the constituent members.” The EU is the only union achieved the status of a supranational union, such organisations as the African Union and the Union of South American Nations being examples of organisations intending to create a similar level of integration.

2. Answer the questions to the text.

- 1) What did international law traditionally consist of?
- 2) What is another term for ‘conflict of laws’?
- 3) How long has supranational law been developing?
- 4) What are primary sources of public international law?
- 5) What form may conventional international law take?
- 6) What bodies practice international law?
- 7) What issues does private international law deal with?
- 8) Are there supranational unions in the world?
- 9) Where are the principles of substantive law applied?

3. Translate from Russian into English

государство (2), разногласия, международное экологическое право, дипломатическое право, международное гуманитарное право, законы и обычаи войны, обсуждать, международное право по вопросам прав человека, усыновление и похищение детей.

Экзаменационный билет № 8

1. Read the text and translate it.

CRIMINAL LAW

“The law of any modern country draws a broad distinction between the remedies given to any citizen prejudiced in one way or another by the blameworthy activities of any other citizen — torts — and the sanctions which, for the public good, the state itself imposes on citizens for their blameworthy activities — murder, theft, maiming, rioting, assaults, commercial frauds, forgery, breaches of the peace, motoring offences, food and drug offences, and many others, great and small, which we call crimes.”

Thus, the aims of criminal law involve mainly societal concerns rather than the individual concerns involved in civil law. Criminal law involves punishment of the criminal in order to deter not only the individual found guilty, but also prevent other individuals from committing similar wrongs. “Sometimes to protect society specific wrongdoers are put out of commission by having them imprisoned. Society also tries to rehabilitate the individual criminal. Also, the criminal law serves a substitute for private vengeance.”

The English law adopts several classifications of crimes. The older classification was as follows: 1) treasons, 2) felonies, 3) misdemeanours. In 1945 the differences between treasons

and misdemeanours were abolished. Before the Criminal Law Act treasons were technically felonies, but for convenience they were often regarded as a separate category. Some instances of felonies were murder, manslaughter, burglary, housebreaking, larceny, rape. Less heinous crimes (perjury, conspiracy, fraud, false pretenses, libel, riot, assault) were misdemeanours. Article 1 of the Criminal Law Act 1967 abolished the classification of crimes into felonies and misdemeanours. A new classification of crimes into arrestable and non-arrestable was introduced. Arrestable offences are defined by the Criminal Law Act, section 2, as ones for which the sentence is fixed by law or for which a person (not previously convicted) under or by virtue of any enactment must be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of five years. All other crimes got the name of non-arrestable.

From the procedural point of view, crimes are divided into indictable, summary and hybrid ones. Indictable offences are those, which admit trial by a jury in the Crown Court. Summary offences do not admit of an indictment or trial by jury. They are tried summarily by justices of the peace sitting without a jury. Summary offences are tried in the lower courts. Hybrid offences are triable either summarily or on indictment, "for if the prosecution so requests and the defendant consents, and if the court agrees that it is a suitable case, the matter may be dealt with summarily; otherwise, the defendant will stand trial in the Crown Court before a judge and a jury."

The third classification of crimes is based on the immediate object of the crimes: offences against the person, offences against the property, offences against the reputation, offences against the state and public order, etc.

The American criminal law preserved the traditional classification of crimes into felonies and misdemeanours. Felonies are more serious offences, misdemeanours are less serious ones. Felonies are divided into five classes (A, B, C, etc.), and there are two or three classes of misdemeanours.

There are other classifications of crime in the American criminal law:

1. Federal v. state. Criminal law is primarily state law. However, there are some Federal crimes that relate to federal government functions such as counterfeiting, robbing Federally insured banks, and securities violations.

2. Property v. person v. government crimes. Some crimes, such as larceny, burglary, and arson, are directed primarily against property, while others, such as assault and murder, are aimed against people, and still others are against the government, such as bribery and perjury.

3. Felonies v. misdemeanours. Felonies are serious crimes that usually carry a sentence of more than one year incarceration, such as embezzlement and murder, while misdemeanours are less serious crimes for which the punishment is less than one year, such as disorderly conduct and shoplifting.

4. Street or ordinary v. white-collar crimes. Street (ordinary) crimes involve offences such as sale of drugs, robbery, and rape. White-collar crimes are nonviolent crimes involving deceit, corruption, or breach of trust. The term includes crimes committed by individuals such as embezzlement and forgery as well as crimes committed on behalf of corporations such as antitrust violations, security fraud, and commercial bribery."

At common law, with few exceptions, crimes are compounded of two elements: an act of Commission constituting guilty conduct (Actus Reus) and guilty intention (Mens Rea). "For an act of Commission to constitute an Actus Reus it must be prohibited by law. ... A person is not held criminally responsible for the harmful consequences of his omission to act unless he was under a legal obligation to take action in the circumstances in which he was placed. ... The expression Mens Rea has in recent times been used to denote: (i) the accused's attitude of mind to what he was doing, i.e. whether his conduct was or was not voluntary, (ii) the accused's foresight of the consequences of what he was doing." It is a basic principle of the Anglo-American system of justice that neither an act alone nor an intent alone is sufficient to

constitute a crime; the two must concur to establish criminal responsibility. The term “act” is interpreted to include a failure to act where there is a positive duty, as in the criminal negligence of parents or physicians.

2. Answer the questions to the text.

- 1 What is tort?
- 2 Who imposes sanctions?
- 3 Are crimes called blameworthy activities?
 - 4 Why does criminal law involve punishment of the criminal?
- 5 What is the older classification of crimes in English law?
- 6 When was the difference between treasons and misdemeanors abolished?
- 7 What are arrestable offences?
- 8 What are non-arrestable offences?
- 9 Why are crimes divided into indictable, summary and hybrid ones?
- 10 What offences admit trial by jury in a Crown Court?
- 11 How are summary offences tried?
- 12 How are hybrid offences tried?
- 13 What is the basis of the third classification of crimes?
- 14 Where are crimes still classified into felonies and misdemeanors?
- 15 What are the two components of crime?

3. Translate from Russian into English

нанесение увечья, учинение массовых беспорядков, подлог, уголовное право, гражданское право, наказание преступника, удерживать от совершения чего-нибудь, виновный, правонарушение, правонарушитель, совершить преступление, заключить в тюрьму, месть по личным мотивам, «арестные» («неарестные») преступления; преступления, преследуемые по обвинительному акту; преступления, преследуемые в порядке суммарного производства; простое убийство, тяжкое убийство, преступление против личности, преступление против собственности, кража в магазине, беловоротничковое преступление (преступая махинация, совершенная служащим или лицом, занимающим высокое общественное положение), умысел, вредное последствие, бездействие, обвиняемый, система правосудия, уголовная ответственность, преступная небрежность

Промежуточный тест 1

I. Read the text and translate it orally. Translate in writing paragraphs 1 and 4

LAW AND SOCIETY

- 1 When the world was at a very primitive stage, there was no law. In the absence of law people could rely on the law of the jungle. It meant that the stronger man could do what he liked with the weaker. People lived with the fear of being kidnapped, robbed or murdered.
- 2 Members of every community made laws for themselves in self-protection. Law is necessary in the interests of the whole society. Rules or laws are drawn up to ensure that members of the society may live and work together in an orderly and peaceable manner.
- 3 Unfortunately, it is not an easy thing to make satisfactory laws. No country has produced perfect laws yet. However, no law can please everyone. But, in any case imperfect laws are better than no law.
- 4 Law may be defined as a rule of human conduct enforced by the state. If the rules or laws are broken, compulsion is used to enforce obedience.
Much of law was formed out of the customs of the people. But a great part of the law has been created by statute. The laws made by the government of one country are often very different

from the laws of another country. Law today is, to a large extent, a complex of different and relatively independent national systems.

II. Use “am, is, are”.

- 1 The Court ... in the centre of the city.
- 2 They ... old friends.
- 3 I ... busy today.
- 4 He ... a good lawyer.
- 5 It... not easy to translate this text.
- 6 She ... a student of our Academy.
- 7 We ... at home now.
- 8 Our students ... future lawyers.
- 9 The investigator ... very experienced.
- 10 It ... very important to discuss the issue.

III. Translate using “to be” и “to have”.

- 1 Мне 21 год.
- 2 Вы студентка?
- 3 Мы в аудитории, у нас лекция.
- 4 Она на работе.
- 5 Она замужем.
- 6 Ее муж – адвокат.
- 7 У нее большая семья.
- 8 У них сын и дочь.
- 9 У вас есть машина?
- 10 Вы сейчас заняты?

IV. Fill the gaps with the pronouns.

- 1 This is my friend. ... is a student.
- 2 This is a book. ...is thick.
- 3 Where are the students? ... are in the room.
- 4 I am a student. ... name is Nick.
- 5 My friend is a judge. name is Ann.
- 6 He can give you ... dictionary.
- 7 She put books into the bag. are in the bag.
- 8 Where is your pen? ... is on the table.
- 9 We are lawyers. ... friends are lawyers too.
- 10 Those are our notebooks. Give notebooks, please.

V. Make plural.

A judge, a policeman, a law, a city, a sheep, a car, a wife, a match, an ox, a way, a woman, a bus, a hero, a child, a thief, a court, a key, a bailiff, a goose, a ship, a tooth, a knife, an eye, a crime.

VI. Use the article where it is necessary.

- 1 ... Russia is washed by ... Arctic Ocean in ... north.
- 2 He studies ... history at ... Harvard University.
- 3 My mother likes to play ...piano in...evening.
- 4 I always come from ... work late: at ... half past eight.
- 5 Last summer I visited ...Switzerland and ... Germany.
- 6 ... Amsterdam is ... capital of ... Netherlands.
- 7 Her flat is on ... second floor.
- 8 There is ... big tree in ... garden.
- 9 ... Smiths are our next-door neighbours.
- 10 What did you have for... breakfast?

VII. Make question.

- 1 My brother works as a militiaman.
- 2 He gets up early in the morning.
- 3 His sister is 18
- 4 We study law at the Academy.
- 5 They are first year students.
- 6 Our group learns English.
- 7 They go in for sports.
- 8 We are very busy on Monday.
- 9 Professor Ivanov delivers lectures in Civil Law.
- 10 At the end of each term our students have examinations.

Промежуточный тест 2

I. Read the text and translate it orally. Translate in writing paragraphs 1 and 3

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS IN GREAT BRITAIN

1 The legal profession in England is divided into two main groups, barristers and solicitors. A popular definition of the distinction between solicitors and barristers is that barristers do the court work and solicitors do the office work. At present no solicitor, however experienced, may represent a client at a hearing in any of the higher courts. On the other hand, a barrister, however inexperienced, may represent clients in the House of Lords. Doubtless also, being a barrister still sounds a much more glamorous occupation than being a solicitor.

2 Being a solicitor does not simply involve acquiring a knowledge of the theory and practice of the law. It also requires high standards of conduct and an onerous obligation to the courts.

3 Many barristers, especially junior barristers, spend much of their time on paperwork, giving opinions, drafting pleadings and other documents related to court proceedings, but also drafting contracts, trust deeds and other formal legal documents which are not immediately connected with litigation.

4 A person seeking to qualify as a solicitor can become a trainee solicitor after three years of university legal education and one extra year doing the legal practice course. As a trainee solicitor it is possible to obtain a paid position even before qualifying.

II. Put the verbs into the right form.

- 1 We (to translate) this text last week.
- 2 They (to graduate) from the Academy in 2014
- 3 We usually (to work) hard at our English because we (to want) to know it well.
- 4 She (to work) at the Prosecutor's Office last year.
- 5 Yesterday he (to see) his lawyer.
- 6 I (to translate) this article on criminal law next week.
- 7 The judge (to consider) the case last week.
- 8 The investigator (to interview) the eye-witness of the accident tomorrow.
- 9 We (to study) Criminalistics in 4 years.
- 10 After twenty years of service in the Militia he (to retire).

III. Translate the sentences paying attention to the construction.

- 1 The solution of this problem is twice as simple as they think.
- 2 The longer I listened to the speech of the barrister, the more I liked it.
- 3 The temperature today is not as high as it was yesterday.
- 4 The more correct information is stored in the computer, the more precise data we get.
- 5 The better we study, the better we know laws.
- 6 This case is not as serious as that one.
- 7 The investigator must solve this criminal case as soon as possible.
- 8 The more he studied the evidence, the better he understood the circumstances of the case.

- 9 The lawyer is not as old as he looks.
- 10 The better people know the laws, the less they violate them.

IV. Make questions and interrogative sentences.

- 1 My friend works as a judge.
- 2 These students study at the Law Institute.
- 3 We will study criminal law next year.
- 4 This judge worked at the city court a year ago.
- 5 This student's mother teaches civil law at the law Institute.
- 6 I want to become an investigator.
- 7 This scientist will soon publish his new article on criminal law.
- 8 Her sister will work as a lawyer after graduating from the Moscow State Law Academy.
- 9 The judge considered this case last week.
- 10 That juvenile committed a minor offence a year ago.

V. Translate the sentences.

- 1 If the weather is fine we'll go for a walk.
- 2 When my brother is 17, he will finish school.
- 3 Please, return my English textbook if you don't use it.
- 4 Read this article on criminal law while I do the translation.
- 5 We'll phone you as soon as he gives the answer.
- 6 If it rains we'll stay at home and will watch TV.
- 7 When she comes back, she will help us to translate the text.
- 8 When he gives a lecture in Administrative Law, all students will listen to it with great interest.
- 9 When I have my holiday in July, I'll go to the Crimea.
- 10 Will you wait here until he comes.

VI. Fill the gaps with prepositions by, on, with, at, in, of, to, out of, from:

- 1 I go ... the Academy ... bus.
- 2 The court is ... the center ... the city.
- 3 Take this thick book ... the table, please.
- 4 We get up ... 7 o'clock ... the morning.
- 5 Take your sister's note-book ... your bag.
- 6 The offender was arrested ... the police officer.
- 7 They will go ... the South ... August.
- 8 ... Saturday I usually spend time ... my friends.
- 9 This document was signed ... the judge.
- 10 All citizens ... the age ... 18 have the right ... elect.

VII. Translate the sentences and underline Participle I and Participle II

- 1 While discussing this problem, we used some important documents dealing with the Charter of the UNO.
- 2 When questioned the suspect denied the fact that he had committed the crime.
- 3 Judging from worldwide practice it is impossible to avoid judicial mistakes in all the cases.
- 4 When asked about the investigation of the crime, he told us many interesting facts.
- 5 While passing sentences for crimes committed, the court not only punishes the criminal but also reeducates him.
- 6 Voting independently, the General Assembly and the Security Council elect the judges of the International Court of Justice.
- 7 Unless properly prepared the investigatory experiment must not be conducted.
- 8 When tried at the district court the case was quashed.

9 Preparing for the seminar we studied the chapter of the present Constitution reflecting the functional rights and freedoms of Russian citizens.

10 If applied to Juvenile offenders this type of treatment gives good results.

Промежуточный тест 3

I. Read the text and translate it orally. Translate in writing paragraphs 1 and 4

WHAT IS A CRIME?

1 A crime is understood as a socially dangerous act (or omission) directed against the social and state system, the system of economy, property and other rights of citizens or any other act infringing law and order.

2 Crime can be described as acts which the state considers to be wrong and which can be punished by the state. There are some acts which are crimes in one country but not in another. For example, it is a crime to drink alcohol in Saudi Arabia, but not in Egypt. It's a crime to smoke marijuana in England, but not (in prescribed places) in the Netherlands. It's a crime to have more than one wife at the same time in France, but not in Indonesia. It's a crime to have an abortion in Ireland but not in

3 In general however, there is quite a lot of agreements among states as to which acts are criminal. A visitor to a foreign country can be sure that stealing, physically attacking someone or damaging their property will be unlawful. But the way of dealing with people suspected of crime may be different from his own country.

4 In many legal systems it is an important principle that a person cannot be considered guilty of a crime until the state proves he committed it. Several elements of corpus delicti of the crime should be established against the offender.

II. Translate using Past Indefinite или Present Perfect.

1 Он перевел эту статью вчера.

2 Следователь уже собрал улики по делу.

3 Они еще не рассмотрели этот вопрос.

4 Суд закончил свою работу 2 часа назад.

5 Лекция по уголовному праву только-что началась.

6 На этой неделе инспектор полиции закончил расследование дела.

7 Когда вы сдали экзамен по истории?

8 Вы когда-нибудь были в суде?

9 Полицейский арестовал правонарушителя.

10 Многие страны отменили смертную казнь несколько лет назад.

III. Translate paying attention to the modals.

1 He can't be a judge. He is too young.

2 All citizens are obliged to observe laws.

3 You will have to do this work now.

4 Judges ought to act according to the law.

5 The investigator should be able to use all the evidence to prove this case.

6 The judge had to release the accused for lack of evidence.

7 Such documents mustn't be sent by post.

8 A justice after 65 may not serve in a Juvenile court unless specially authorized.

9 The accused might be discharged conditionally.

10 You shall testify at the trial.

IV. Open the brackets considering the function of the verb "to have".

1 This young man (to have) committed a crime.

2 My friend (to have) to translate the text from Russian into English.

3 We (to have) a lecture in administrative law tomorrow.

4 All the students will (to have) their practice when they are in the third year.

- 5 He told us that a new jury (to have) to be appointed.
- 6 We (to have) to study a number of documents, statutes, judicial decisions to understand English Constitutional law.
- 7 The investigator (to have) solved the crime quickly.
- 8 As the case was rather serious the solicitor (to have) to hire a barrister.
- 9 I (to have) no idea how to get to the nearest police station.
- 10 The criminal (to have) failed to escape from the crime scene.

V. Translate paying attention to Participle I и Participle II

- 1 Investigating a serious crime the officer discovered a lot of important evidence against that young man.
- 2 When leaving the crime scene the criminal left some traces.
- 3 Great Britain has a highly developed country.
- 4 When questioned the suspect denied the fact that he had committed the crime.
- 5 All the questions discussed at our meeting last week were very important for us.
- 6 When arrested he was interviewed every day.
- 7 He gave me the book taken in the library.
- 8 When tried at the district court the case was quashed.
- 9 Voting independently, the General Assembly and the Security Council elect the judges of the International Court of Justice.
- 10 While investigating this case the officer interviewed many persons.

VI. Rewrite the sentences and translate them. Find the verb and determine the voice of the verb.

- 1 The Supreme Court hears and determines the most important cases.
- 2 The US Constitution was adopted in 1787
- 3 He was sentenced to a five-year imprisonment.
- 4 The US system of courts will be discussed at the next seminar.
- 5 His appeal had been rejected by the higher court.
- 6 The magistrates were discussing the details of the case when the clerk entered the court room.
- 7 The jurors have just brought in a verdict on oath/
- 8 The witnesses for the prosecution are being waited for in the court.
- 9 Cesare Lombroso is regarded as the father of criminology.
- 10 Modern criminologists hold that criminals are shaped by a multiplicity of facts.

VII. Translate paying attention to the function of the gerund

- 1 One of the aims of the police is eradicating crime.
- 2 Fighting crime is a very difficult task.
- 3 Before passing its sentences, the court thoroughly investigates the causes of crimes.
- 4 Rehabilitating prisoners is a very complicated process.
- 5 After studying some penitentiary systems practically, all European countries adopted the Pennsylvania system.
- 6 Criminal procedure must educate citizens in the spirit of observing laws.
- 7 A criminal investigation department is primarily responsible for detecting crime.
- 8 An arrest is taking a person into custody.
- 9 Punishment aims at reforming the convicted person.
- 10 Taking part in scientific conferences helps the students to master theory.

VIII. Put the sentences into the indirect speech and translate them

- 1 He said, "I have already translated this text".
- 2 She said, "Nobody can do this work as well as my friend".
- 3 He asked me, "How long have you studied English?"
- 4 She asked him, "Where do you live?"

- 5 The teacher asked them, "Do you study Civil Law?"
- 6 My friend didn't know, "I'll go to London".
- 7 I said to him, "Come back in an hour".
- 8 He said to her, "Bring me the textbook in economy".
- 9 She said, "I didn't read this article".
10. The students asked, "When will the conference in Criminal Law take place?"

Промежуточный тест 4

I. Read the text and translate it orally. Translate in writing paragraphs 1 and 3

HOMICIDE

1 Homicide is simply the killing of a human being and may be lawful (e.g. the killing of an alien enemy in the lawful course of warfare) or unlawful. The unlawful homicides are murder, manslaughter, homicide by dangerous driving and infan.

2 A homicide may be committed by means of omission to act, but only where the omission constitutes a breach of a legal duty. It's an old rule of the common law, which has never been abolished that the death must occur within a year and a day of the infliction of the injury; otherwise it is presumed that death is due to some

3 Homicide is restricted to the killing of one who has been born alive. Where a baby has been killed, it is therefore necessary for the prosecution to prove that the baby enjoyed an existence independently. There is however no rule that the injury must have been inflicted after birth and the infliction of an injury before birth which causes the child's death after birth is an act of homicide.

4 Homicides may also be non-criminal when conducted with the sanction of the state. The most obvious examples are capital punishment, in which the state punishes a criminal with death. Homicides committed in action during war are usually not subject to criminal prosecution either. In addition, members of law enforcement entities are also allowed to commit justified homicides within certain parameters which, when met, do not usually result in prosecution.

II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на

- 1 Law is known to protect the interests of the ruling class.
- 2 That juvenile was reported to have committed a minor offence.
- 3 The bank is believed to have been robbed by a group of armed men.
- 4 The court was expected to impose imprisonment for the given crime.
- 5 The accused is likely to receive no punishment at all.
- 6 The offender is unlikely to be placed on probation.
- 7 The witness is supposed to recognize the criminal.
- 8 The Labour party speakers seem to address the trade-union meeting.

III. Translate.

- 1 British Parliament can make new laws and repeal old ones.
- 2 Scotland has its own legal system different in many ways from that of England and Wales.
- 3 All bodies of state power in our country are elected ones.
- 4 Each state has its own system of courts similar to that of the Federal courts.
- 5 A just war is one that is fought against aggressors.
- 6 Among other duties of the Procurator's Office are those of investigating criminal cases.
- 7 The legislative function of a government consists of making new laws and alteration of the old ones.
- 8 Sentences passed by the Crown Court are more severe than those of Magistrates' Courts.
- 9 In the United States the district courts are the lowest ones in the federal court system.
- 10 Investigation in England is somewhat different from that in Russia and from that of the rest of Europe.

IV. Translate paying attention to Participle.

- 1 The hearing of the case being over, the judge closed the trial.
- 2 The post of the US President is elective, the presidential elections taking place every 4 years.
- 3 The investigator being very experienced, the investigation did not last long.
- 4 The Supreme Court of the USA consists of 9 justices, one of them being appointed as the Chief Justice.
- 5 Elections in Great Britain being universal, any British citizen from age of 18 elects a single member to the House of Commons.
- 6 In our courts the participants in the trial are heard in open court, the press having the right to be present.
- 7 Elections in the Russian Federation being universal, all citizens at the age of 18 have the right to elect.
- 8 A bill being signed by the Queen, it becomes an act of Parliament.
- 9 The General Assembly is composed of all member states, each member having not more than five representatives in the Assembly.
- 10 The jurors having given the verdict, the judge passed the sentence.

V. Open the brackets considering the function of the verb “to have”

- 1 This young man (to have) committed a crime.
- 2 My friend (to have) to translate the text from Russian into English.
- 3 We (to have) a lecture in administrative law tomorrow.
- 4 All the students will (to have) their practice when they are in the third year.
- 5 He told us that a new jury (to have) to be appointed.
- 6 We (to have) to study a number of documents, statutes, judicial decisions to understand English Constitutional Law.
- 7 The investigator (to have) solved the crime quickly.
- 8 As the case was rather serious the solicitor (to have) to hire a barrister.
- 9 How long (to have) it been snowing?
- 10 I (to have) no idea how to get to the nearest Police Station.

VI. Rewrite the sentences using the Passive voice.

- 1 The congress adopted ten amendments to the Constitution in 1791
- 2 Citizens elect the President for six years on the basis of universal, equal and direct right to vote by secret ballot.
- 3 Arbitration courts hear cases dealing with a wide matter of contractual issues.
- 4 Financial law regulates the budget, taxation, state credits and other spheres of financial activity.
- 5 Almost half the countries of the world have abolished the death penalty.
- 6 Governments make laws for their citizens, they use a system of courts and the police to enforce these laws.
- 7 Hammurabi, a king of Babylonia drew up one of the most detailed ancient legal codes in about 1758 B.C.
- 8 The Lord Chancellor appoints Magistrates or justices of the Peace (JPs).
- 9 The Normans brought trial by jury to England in 1066
- 10 In Sweden the family law can prosecute parents for physical punishing their children.

VII. Rewrite the sentences and underline the infinitive. Translate sentences paying attention to the function of the infinitive

- 1 Many measures to fight crime are taken by our state.
- 2 All prisoners to be released through the parole procedure should be well prepared.
- 3 To detect a crime means to expose all its attending features and identify the criminal.
- 4 A general rule to be followed by every investigator is nothing at a crime scene is too insignificant.
- 5 Measures to control delinquent behavior may be divided in two groups: direct and indirect ones.
- 6 The principles to be carried out in international relations between countries are laid down in the UN Charter.

- 7 Inspector Edward Henry was the first to work out fingerprint classification system.
- 8 The speaker emphasized the role to be played by Municipal Police in the fight against economic crimes.
- 9 Dr. Howe, an American penologist, was the first to use the term parole in its modern sense.
- 10 The goal of operative-search activities is to detect crimes and find their perpetrators.

