

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

**РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА
УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной
деятельности

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
40.02.04 Юриспруденция

Форма обучения: заочная

Владивосток 2026

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности разработана в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 40.02.04 Юриспруденция, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки России от 27.10.2023, №, 798 примерной образовательной программой.

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Рассмотрена на заседании ЦМК Филологии
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1 ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

1.1 Место дисциплины в структуре основной образовательной программы

Учебная дисциплина СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности является частью социально-гуманитарного учебного цикла основной образовательной программы (далее ООП) в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по специальности 40.02.04 Юриспруденция.

1.2 Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины

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

Код компетенции	Умения	Знания
ОК 09	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 объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые); писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы	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;

2. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

2.1 Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Объем часов
Максимальная учебная нагрузка (всего)	130
Обязательная аудиторная учебная нагрузка (всего)	18
в том числе:	
практические занятия	
самостоятельная работа студента (всего)	112
в том числе:	
Итоговая аттестация в форме дифференцированного зачета	

2.2 Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины

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
Тема 1. Моя будущая профессия	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся	10	ОК 9
	Практическое занятие № 1 Введение. Входной контроль, тест	2	
	Практическое занятие № 2 Юридические профессии	2	
	Практическое занятие № 3 Юридические профессии в англоговорящих странах	2	
	Практическое занятие № 4 Профессиональные качества юриста	2	
	Практическое занятие № 5 Активные глаголы	2	
Тема 2. Право	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся	6	ОК 9
	Практическое занятие № 6 Определение права	2	
	Практическое занятие № 7 Определение права	2	
	Практическое занятие № 8 Отрасли права	2	
	Содержание учебного материала, в том числе практические занятия		
	Практическое занятие № 9 Классификация источников права	2	
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся	2	
	Практическое занятие № 10 Видовременные формы английского глагола в действительном залоге	2	
Тема 3 Государство и право	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся	12	ОК 9
	Практическое занятие № 11 Правовые системы	2	
	Практическое занятие № 12 Правовые системы	2	
	Практическое занятие № 13 Видовременные формы английского глагола в страдательном залоге	2	
	Практическое занятие № 14 Конституционное право	2	
	Практическое занятие № 15 Конституционное право	2	
	Практическое занятие № 16 Система права Российской Федерации	2	
	Содержание учебного материала, в том числе практические занятия	2	

	Практическое занятие № 17 Правовые системы в современном мире	2	
Тема 4 Отрасли права: Административное право; трудовое право	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся	8	
	Практическое занятие № 18 Административное право	2	ОК 9
	Практическое занятие № 19 Административное право	2	
	Практическое занятие № 20 Согласование времен	2	
	Практическое занятие № 21 Трудовое право	2	
	Содержание учебного материала, в том числе практические занятия	2	
	Практическое занятие № 22 Трудовое право	2	
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся	2	
	Практическое занятие № 23 Обобщение	2	
Тема 5 Отрасли права: договорное право	Содержание учебного материала, в том числе практические занятия	2	
	Практическое занятие № 24 Договорное право	2	ОК 9
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся	6	
	Практическое занятие № 25 Договорное право	2	
	Практическое занятие № 26 Косвенная речь	2	
	Практическое занятие № 27 Отработка и практика в устной речи лексического материала в форме диалога	2	
Тема 6 Отрасли права: уголовное право	Содержание учебного материала, в том числе практические занятия	2	
	Практическое занятие № 28 Уголовное право	2	ОК 9
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся	8	
	Практическое занятие № 29 Уголовное право	2	
	Практическое занятие № 30 Что такое преступление?	2	
	Практическое занятие № 31 Составляющие преступления	2	
	Практическое занятие № 32 Уголовное поведение	2	
Тема 7 Отрасли права: финансовое и налоговое право	Содержание учебного материала, в том числе практические занятия	2	
	Практическое занятие № 33 Финансовое право	2	ОК 9
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся	8	
	Практическое занятие № 34 Финансовое право	2	
	Практическое занятие № 35 Налоговое право	2	
	Практическое занятие № 36 Налоговое право	2	
	Практическое занятие № 37 Прямая/косвенная речь	2	
Тема 8 Закон и потребители	Содержание учебного материала, в том числе практические занятия	6	

	Практическое занятие № 38 Закон и потребители	2	ОК 9
	Практическое занятие № 39 Закон и потребители	2	
	Практическое занятие № 40 Возмещение убытков	2	
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся <i>What is meant by saying: "In most legal systems, conversations between a lawyer and his client are privileged"?</i>	2	
Тема 9 Семейное право	Содержание учебного материала, в том числе практические занятия	6	ОК 9
	Практическое занятие № 41 Семейное право	2	
	Практическое занятие № 42 Семейное право	2	
	Практическое занятие № 43 Неличные формы глагола	2	
Тема 10 Судебная система	Содержание учебного материала, в том числе практические занятия	2	ОК 9
	Практическое занятие № 44 Судебная система в англоязычных странах	2	
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся	8	
	Практическое занятие № 45 Гражданский процесс	2	
	Практическое занятие № 46 Уголовный процесс	2	
	Практическое занятие № 47 Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты	2	
	Практическое занятие № 48 Систематизация изученного лексического материала: составление таблиц	2	
Тема 11 Деловое общение. Деловое письмо	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся	4	ОК 9
	Практическое занятие № 49 Деловой этикет. Переговоры с партнером	2	
	Практическое занятие № 50 Служебное совещание	2	
	Содержание учебного материала, в том числе практические занятия	2	
	Практическое занятие № 51 Деловая переписка. Виды писем	2	
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся	4	
	Практическое занятие № 52 Практика написание различных видов писем. Виды юридических писем.	2	
	Практическое занятие № 53 Практика написание различных видов писем	2	
Тема 12 Устройство на работу	Содержание учебного материала, в том числе практические занятия	2	ОК 9
	Практическое занятие № 54 Структура резюме	2	
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся	14	
	Практическое занятие № 55 Структура жизнеописания (CV)	2	
	Практическое занятие № 56 Сопроводительное письмо	2	
	Практическое занятие № 57 Практика составления резюме	2	
	Практическое занятие № 58 Подготовка к собеседованию	2	

	Практическое занятие № 59 Интервьюирование	2	
	Практическое занятие № 60 Видео собеседование (особенности)	2	
	Практическое занятие № 61 Обобщение	2	
Самостоятельная работа		112	
Работа обучающихся во взаимодействии с преподавателем		18	
Всего		130	

3 УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

3.1 Для реализации программы учебной дисциплины должны быть предусмотрены следующие специальные помещения: наличие учебного кабинета «Иностранного языка».

Оборудование учебного кабинета:

- посадочные места по количеству обучающихся;
- рабочее место преподавателя;
- комплект учебно-наглядных пособий «Страноведение»;
- грамматические таблицы;
- дидактические материалы;
- пособия для мультимедийного оборудования.
- методические рекомендации по созданию презентаций
- методические рекомендации по грамматике английского языка

Технические средства обучения:

Мультимедийный комплект (проектор CASIO XJ-V2, экран LUMIEN Eco Picture) – 1 шт., персональный компьютер Lenovo ThinkCentre – 21 шт., наушники Sanako SLHO7 – 21 шт., колонки Microlab 2.0 SOLO4C – 1 шт., стол – 21 шт., стул – 21 шт.

Лицензионное программное обеспечение:

ОС Windows 10, Microsoft Office 10, Nibelung 3.8, Toefl, словари – Multitran, ABBYY Lingvo

3.2 Информационное обеспечение реализации программы

Для реализации программы библиотечный фонд ВВГУ имеет печатные и/или электронные образовательные и информационные ресурсы, для использования в образовательном процессе. При формировании библиотечного фонда образовательной организацией выбирается не менее одного издания из перечисленных ниже печатных изданий и (или) электронных изданий в качестве основного, при этом список, может быть дополнен новыми изданиями.

Основная литература

1. Английский язык для юристов (B1–B2) : учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / И. И. Чиронова [и др.] ; под общей редакцией И. И. Чироновой. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 399 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11887-2. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/450704>
2. Английский язык для юристов (A2–B2) : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / М. А. Югова, Е. В. Тросклер, 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).
3. Левицкая, А. А., Английский язык в профессиональной коммуникации: Юриспруденция : учебное пособие / А. А. Левицкая. — Москва : КноРус, 2023. — 169 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-10806-2. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/947399>
4. Ступникова, Л. В. 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, 2024. — 403 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-10364-9. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/537117>

Дополнительные источники:

1. Английский язык для юристов (A2–B2) : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / М. А. Югова, Е. В. Тросклер, С. В. Павлова, Н. В. Садыкова ; под редакцией М. А. Юговой. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 522 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5- 534-13844-3. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/517732>
2. Английский язык для юристов. English in Law : учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / С. Ю. Рубцова, В. В. Шарова, Т. А. Винникова, О. В. Пржигодзкая ; под общей редакцией С. Ю. Рубцовой. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 213 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-05084-4. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/514328>
4. Макарова, Е. А. Английский язык для юристов и сотрудников правоохранительных органов (A1-B1) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Е. А. Макарова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2023. — 161 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09805-1. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/513326>

Электронные ресурсы

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>
<https://www.makeuseof.com/>
<https://www.softwaretestingclass.com/>
<https://www.careerexplorer.com/>

4 КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения практических занятий и тестирования, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий, презентаций.

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
1	2
Умения:	
<u>говорение:</u> – вести диалог (диалог–расспрос, диалог–обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог–побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства;	практические занятия, беседа\дискуссия
– рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения;	практические занятия, реферат, презентация
–создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации;	практические занятия, реферат, презентация
<u>аудирование:</u> – понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения;	практические занятия, просмотр учебных фильмов
– понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию;	практические занятия, просмотр видеофильмов

– оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней;	практические занятия ситуативная беседа
<u>чтение</u> – читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;	практические занятия, просмотровое и поисковое чтение газетных, журнальных статей (со словарём, без словаря)
<u>письменная речь</u> – описывать явления, события, излагать факты в письме личного и делового характера;	практические занятия реферат, презентация
– заполнять различные виды анкет, сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;	практические занятия
Знания:	
– значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	практические занятия, монологическая речь, диалогическая речь
– языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;	практические занятия, диалогическая речь, полилог
– новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видо-временных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию;	практические занятия, тестирование
– лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения;	практические занятия, монологическая речь, диалогическая речь, полилог
– тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по профессиям и специальностям СПО	практические занятия, письмо
	По всем темам программы осуществляется текущий контроль, рубежный и итоговый. Оценка результатов обучения производится при помощи бально-рейтинговой системы

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА
для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации
по учебной дисциплине
СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной
деятельности

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
40.02.04 Юриспруденция

Форма обучения: очная

Владивосток 2026

Контрольно-оценочные средства для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности по специальности 40.02.04 Юриспруденция, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки России от 27.10.2023, № 798, примерной образовательной программой, рабочей программой учебной дисциплины.

Разработчик: И.А. Трушкина, преподаватель

Рассмотрено и одобрено на заседании цикловой методической комиссии

Протокол № 9 от «15» мая 2026 г.

Председатель ЦМК  И.А. Трушкина

1 Общие сведения

Контрольно-оценочные средства (далее – КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

КОС включают в себя контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине, которая проводится в форме дифференцированного зачёта (с использованием оценочного средства - устный опрос в форме ответов на вопросы билетов, устный опрос в форме собеседования, выполнение письменных заданий, тестирование и т.д.)

2 Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, обеспечивающие результаты освоения образовательной программы

Код ОК	Код результата обучения	Наименование
ОК 09	31	правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы
	32	основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика), лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности
	33	правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний и текстов на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)
	У3	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересные профессиональные темы

3 Соответствие оценочных средств контролируемым результатам обучения

3.1 Средства, применяемые для оценки уровня практической подготовки

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
Тема 1 Практическое занятие № 1-5	31	знать правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5 входной тест, в 1, в 2, в 3, в 4)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 1,2)
	32	использовать основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика), лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	33	владеть правилами чтения текстов профессиональной направленности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний и текстов на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
	У3	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или		

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
		интересующие профессиональные темы		
Тема 2 Практическое занятие № 6-10	31	знать правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений (п.5 в 5, в 6)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 3)
	32	использовать основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика), лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	33	владеть правилами чтения текстов профессиональной направленности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний и текстов на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
	У3	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы		
Тема 3	31	знать правила построения	Выполнение	Выполнение

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
Практическое занятие № 11-17		простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы	упражнений (п.5 в 7, в 8, в 9)	упражнений (п. 6 в 4, в 5, в6)
	32	использовать основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика), лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	33	владеть правилами чтения текстов профессиональной направленности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний и текстов на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
	У3	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы		
Тема 4 Практическое занятие № 18-	31	знать правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 7, в 8)

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
23	32	использовать основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика), лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности	(п.5 в 10, в 11, в 12)	
	33	владеть правилами чтения текстов профессиональной направленности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний и текстов на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
	У3	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы		
Тема 5 Практическое занятие № 24-27	31	знать правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений (п.5 в 13, в 14)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 9, в 10)
	32	использовать основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональ-		

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
		ная лексика), лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	33	владеть правилами чтения текстов профессиональной направленности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний и текстов на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
	У3	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы		
Тема 6 Практическое занятие № 28-32	31	знать правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5 в 15, в 16)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 11, в 12)
	32	использовать основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика), лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов,		

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
		средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	33	владеть правилами чтения текстов профессиональной направленности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний и текстов на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
	У3	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы		
Тема 7 Практическое занятие № 33-37	31	знать правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений	Выполнение упражнений
	32	использовать основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика), лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	33	владеть правилами чтения		

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
		текстов профессиональной направленности	(п. 5 в 17, в 18)	(п. 6 в 13, в 14)
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний и текстов на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
	У3	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы		
Тема 8 Практическое занятие № 38-40	31	знать правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5 в 19, в 20)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 15, в 16)
	32	использовать основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика), лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	33	владеть правилами чтения текстов профессиональной направленности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл чет-		

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
		ко произнесенных высказываний и текстов на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
	У3	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы		
Тема 9 Практическое занятие № 41-43	31	знать правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений (п. 5 в 21)	Выполнение упражнений (п. 6 в 17)
	32	использовать основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика), лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	33	владеть правилами чтения текстов профессиональной направленности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний и текстов на известные темы (профессиональные и		

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
		бытовые), участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
	У3	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы		
Тема 10 Практическое занятие № 44-48	31	знать правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений (п.5 в 22, в 23)	Выполнение упражнений (п.6 в 18, в 19)
	32	использовать основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика), лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	33	владеть правилами чтения текстов профессиональной направленности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний и текстов на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профес-		

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
		сиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)		
	У3	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы		
Тема 11 Практическое занятие № 49-53	31	знать правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы	Выполнение упражнений (п.5 в 24, в 25)	Выполнение упражнений (п.6 в 20)
	32	использовать основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика), лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	33	владеть правилами чтения текстов профессиональной направленности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний и текстов на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказыва-		

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код результата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
Тема 12 Практическое занятие № 54-61		ния о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые)	Выполнение упражнений (п.5 в 26)	Выполнение упражнений (п.6 в 21)
	У3	писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы		
	31	знать правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы		
	32	использовать основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика), лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности		
	33	владеть правилами чтения текстов профессиональной направленности		
	У1	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний и текстов на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы		
	У2	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности, кратко обосновывать и объ-		

Краткое наименование раздела (модуля) / темы дисциплины	Код ре-зультата обучения	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
	У3	яснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые) писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы		

1 Примеры оценочных средств для проведения текущей аттестации

Входной тест

Choose the right variant.

- I don't remember ... that I'm sure you're mistaken.
a) to say; b) say; c) saying; d) to have said.
- There were two answers, and ... was right.
a) neither; b) no one; c) no; d) not any.
- This dress is ... as the one I had before.
a) plenty the same; b) very similar; c) very same; d) much the same.
- He ... here from 1955 to 1960.
a) worked; b) works; c) has been working; d) has worked.
- He's... his sister.
a) much taller that; b) much more taller than; c) much taller than; d) more taller than.
- Be careful you don't... your keys!
a) lost; b) loosen; c) lose; d) loose.
- What they say may be true; you never can...
a) say; b) tell; c) remember; d) recognise.
- He didn't move, but just... where he fell.
a) lain; b) lay; c) laid; d) lied.
- I haven't had a reply to the invitation I sent you last week. ... to my patty?
a) Shall you come; b) Are you coming; c) Do you come; d) Should you come,
- That man reminds me ... my history teacher.
a) from; b) of; c) about; d) on.
- The children hadn't met ... their grandparents or their uncle before.
a) or, b) neither; c) nor, d) either.
- Before she started university, Jane ... in the States for six months working as a nanny.
a) lives; b) has been living; c) has lived; d) had lived.
- He was ... tired to go on.
a) to; b) enough; c) so; d) too.
- I ... saw Michael two years ago.
a) lastly; b) last time; c) last; d) the last time.

15. I like the red dress and the pink shoes. The trouble is that they don't ...very well.
a) match not each other; b) match themselves; c) go with each other; d) go on with the other.
16. He's as polite as his brother is ...polite. (подобрать префикс)
a) im; b) non; c) dis; d) un.
17. It's been quite a long time ... I had a holiday abroad,
a) ago; b) since; c) for; d) when.
18. You ... pay for this information. It's free.
a) oughtn't to; b) don't have to; c) shouldn't to; d) mustn't.
19. ... quite a lot of rain forecast for today.
a) It has; b) Is; c) It's; d) There's.
20. I'm free this evening. ... we go out to dinner?
a) Will; b) Would; c) Shall; d) Won't.
21. I need a holiday, ... I?
a) need not; b) aren't; c) don't; d) need.
22. Most of the cattle ... under the trees.
a) is laying; b) is lying; c) are lying; d) are laying.
23. Children seem to find computers easy, but many adults aren't used to ... with microtechnology.
a) work; b) working; c) a work; d) the work.
24. Parents were made ... the school reconstruction,
a) finance; b) to financing; c) to finance; d) financing.
25. The children have made lots of new friends since we ... to this town.
a) have moved; b) moving; c) moved; d) have been moved.
26. I don't understand this sentence. Could you tell me what ...?
a) this word means; b) means this word; c) does mean this word; d) does this word mean.
27. ... of the three boys got a prize,
a) A few; b) Both; c) Each; d) Every.
28. The agency intended to let each applicant... in the interview.
a) participate; b) to participate; c) so as to participate; d) participating.
29. All the children in this family are gifted, but this one is ... gifted of all.
a) little; b) the less; c) the least; d) un- .
30. He enjoyed ... computer games at first, but after a while he got bored with them.
a) to play; b) playing; c) make play; d) having played.
31. We haven't managed to meet... three years.
a) since; b) for; c) after; d) last.
32. Nothing is wrong,...?
a) can it; b) is it; c) isn't it; d) can't be.
33. A meeting of the society will be ... on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock.
a) made; b) taken; c) held; d) placed.
34. May I apologize ... being so late?
a) myself for; b) for; c) -; d) myself.
35. All the furniture in this room ... antique.
a) are; b) are made of; c) have; d) is.
36. ... traffic in the city center.
a) There's always many; b) It is always heavy; c) There's always heavy; d) It is always much.
37. You'll find the travel agency ... the end of the street.
a) by; b) in; c) on; d) at.
38. She ... the piano since she was ten.
a) has been playing; b) is playing; c) has played; d) had played.
39. Doing these exercises may be good ... me, but I hate every minute of it.
a) to; b) for; c) on; d) at.

40. She heard Miss Drake ... that Ann was really happy.
a) tell; b) to tell; c) say; d) to say.
41. You have bought a FIAT. You ... a BMW.
a) should have bought; b) would have bought; c) had better buy; d) would rather have bought.
42. Poor Jack — he lost his homework, and he ... do it again,
a) needs; b) ought; c) shall; d) has to.
43. The food at the party was horrible, I've never eaten ... awful food!
a) such a; b) such; c) such an d) so.
44. "I'm not very hungry". — "..."
a) Neither do I; b) I am; c) So am I; d) Nor I am.
45. The... from London to Bristol takes two hours by car.
a) travel; b) journey; c) voyage; d) driving.
46. Open the window, ... you?
a) must; b) need; c) will; d) do.
47. You must try not to ... so many mistakes.
a) do; b) tell; c) make; d) perform.
48. Helen asked me if... the film called "Star wars".
a) have I seen; b) have you seen; c) had I seen; d) I had seen.
49. I promise that I... to work on time every morning in future,
a) get; b) am getting; c) will get; d) would get.
50. I'm not going to tell you the reason ... my decision,
a) to; b) with; c) on; d) for.

USE OF GRAMMAR answers.

1-c; 2-a; 3-d; 4-a; 5-c; 6-c; 7-b; 8-b; 9-b; 10-b; 11-d; 12-d; 13-d; 14-c; 15-c; 16-a; 17-b; 18-b; 19-d; 20-c; 21-c; 22-c; 23-b; 24-c; 25-c; 26 — a; 27-c; 28-a; 29-c; 30-b; 31-b; 32-b; 33-c; 34-b; 35-d; 36-c; 37-d; 38-a; 39-b; 40-c; 41-a; 42-d; 43-b; 44-b; 45-b; 46-c; 47-c; 48-d; 49-c; 50-d.

Variant 1

Read the text. Pay attention to the notes

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The court system is dependent upon the legal profession to make it work. Although individuals can institute cases and defend them normally lawyers do this job for them. The legal profession is the normal source of judicial personnel for any court system.

England is almost unique in having two different kinds of lawyers, with separate jobs in the legal system. The two kinds of lawyers are solicitors and barristers. This division of the legal profession is due mainly to historical causes. Each branch has its own characteristic functions and a separate governing body.

The division has a number of significant impacts upon the judicial system. It is the main reason for the separation between civil and criminal courts. It also has a significant impact upon judicial appointments.

The traditional picture of the English lawyer is that the solicitor is the general practitioner, confined mainly to the office. The solicitor is the legal adviser of the public. Members of the public are able to call at a solicitor's office and seek his advice in a personal interview. The barrister is the specialist adviser much of whose time is taken up with court-room appearance. A barrister can only be consulted indirectly through a solicitor. Today, however, the lines of demarcation are blurred.

There is approximately one solicitor to every 1,300 of the population, with considerable regional and local variations. There is a heavy concentration in commercial centres. The ratio for barristers is about one per every 10,000. Taking the legal profession as a whole (38,500), there is one practicing lawyer per 1,200 people. This compares with about one lawyer per 600 in the USA. But a lot of work in English solicitors' offices is undertaken by managing clerks, now called "legal executives", who are a third type of lawyers. (Legal executives now have their own professional and examining body – "the Institute of Legal Executives").

Notes:

solicitor – солиситор, стряпчий (*юрист, консультирующий клиентов, организации и фирмы; подготавливает дела для барристеров*);

barrister – барристер (*адвокат, имеющий право выступать в высших судах*);

"legal executives" – законные исполнители (*персонал, нанимаемый солиситорами, клерки*).

Match the English and Russian equivalents

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1) court system | a) характерные функции |
| 2) to institute a case | b) юридическая профессия |
| 3) legal profession | c) обратиться за советом |
| 4) historical cause | d) выступление в суде |
| 5) characteristic function | e) личная беседа |
| 6) to seek advice | f) судебная система |
| 7) legal adviser | g) большое количество |
| 8) court-room appearance | h) возбудить дело |
| 9) heavy concentration | i) историческая причина |
| 10) personal interview | j) юрисконсульт; советник по правовым вопросам |

Choose the right answer

- The court system is dependent upon the _____.
 a. legal system;
 b. governing body;
 c. legal profession.
- England is almost _____ in having two different kinds of lawyers.
 a. characteristic;
 b. unique;
 c. historical.
- The division of the legal profession is due to the _____.
 a. governing body;
 b. characteristic functions;
 c. historical causes.
- Each branch has its own characteristic functions and a separate _____ body.
 a. governing;
 b. examining;
 c. executive.
- A lot of work in English solicitors' offices is undertaken by _____.

- a. solicitors;
- b. legal executives;
- c. barristers.

Add the sentences

1. The court system is dependent upon _____.
2. The legal profession is the source of judicial personnel for _____.
3. The two kinds of lawyers are _____.
4. The solicitor is _____.
5. The barrister is _____.

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions given in box

of, due to, at, in, upon, through

1. The court system is dependent _____ the legal profession to make it work.
2. England is unique _____ having two different kinds of lawyers.
3. This division of the legal profession is _____ historical causes.
4. Members _____ the public are able to call _____ a solicitor's office.
5. A barrister can only be consulted indirectly _____ by a solicitor.

Variant 2

Read the text. Pay attention to the notes. Use Thesaurus if necessary

JUDGES

The judge is the presiding officer of the court. The statutory basis for the appointment of judges dates from the Act of Settlement 1700.

Judges are not themselves a separate profession: they are barristers who have been elevated to the bench, itself a name derived from the part of the Court where they sit.

The judge decides the interpretation of the law. After all the evidence has been given the judge summarizes the case, both law and facts, for the jury. This is called his summing up.

Judges cannot be removed from office on account of political considerations – the independence of the judiciary is, at least theoretically, guaranteed.

The professional judges, "High Court Judges", deal with the most serious crimes. They are paid salaries by the state. Alongside with professional judges there are unpaid judges. They are called "Magistrates" or "Justices of the Peace" (JPs). They are ordinary citizens who are selected not because they have any legal training but because they have "sound common sense" and understanding of their fellow human beings. They give up their time voluntarily.

Magistrates are selected by special committees in every town and district. Nobody, not even the Magistrates themselves, knows who is on the special committee in their area. The committee tries to draw Magistrates from different professions and social classes.

The work of the Magistrates' Courts throughout the country depends on the unpaid services of JPs.

Notes:

Act of Settlement – Акт о престолонаследии (*облек Ганноверскую династию правом престолонаследия, закрепив английский престол за протестантами*);

...be elevated to the bench – возвысить до положения судьи (*букв. скамья, используется в собирательном смысле по отношению к судьям или магистратам в суде*);

Magistrate, Justice of the Peace (JP) – судья, мировой судья;

“sound common sense” – (*зд.*) чувство здравого смысла;

Magistrates’ Court – суд магистратов, мировой суд (*рассматривает дела о мелких преступлениях*).

Answer the questions to the text

1. Are judges themselves a separate profession?
2. What is judge’s summing up?
3. What do judges deal with?
4. Are magistrates paid salaries?
5. Who are magistrates selected by?
6. What does the work of Magistrates’ Courts depend on?

Variant 3

Read the text. Pay attention to the notes. Use Thesaurus if necessary

JURIES

The use of the jury in English law stretches far into history; the modern English jury now owes its statutory existence to the Juries Act 1974. To qualify for jury service it is necessary to be a registered elector between the ages of 18 and 65 (the proper qualification for jurors was abolished). All those people connect with the law by way of occupation (including ex-prisoners) are ineligible to jury service, as well as the clergy and the mentally ill.

Barristers, solicitors and police officers must have retired from that work for a minimum of ten years. The call to jury service is regarded as an obligation. A jury is normally composed of twelve persons whose names have been selected at random from the list of qualified jurors for the area. Its verdict must be unanimous (it is essentially one of “guilty” or “not guilty”) and, in the event of failure to reach agreement, the case is retried before another jury. Only 6-7% of jury decisions are by a majority verdict.

Juries most frequently appear in criminal cases in the Crown Courts. The function of the jury is to determine the facts, having heard the judge’s summing up and his directions on questions of law.

Counsel for the defense or the defendant have the right to object to jurors without giving reasons, the maximum number of peremptory challenging being reduced to three.

Notes:

at random – наугад, случайно;

peremptory challenging – отвод без указания причины.

Say the main content of the above text in Russian.

Variant 4

Read the text. Pay attention to the notes. Use Thesaurus if necessary

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

AND THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

The Attorney-General is the Government's chief Law Officer and his deputy is the Solicitor-General. They are primarily concerned with representing the Crown in Courts. The Attorney-General advises the Government on legislative proposals and on criminal proceedings which have a political or public element. He may take advice from his colleagues in the Government but he cannot be instructed by them.

The Attorney-General is a member of Government; he is not actually a member of the Cabinet itself.

The Attorney-General has the power to stop proceedings for any indictable offence. He has certain administrative functions of which the most important is the control of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The DPP's office was established under the Prosecution of Offences Act 1879. The Director undertakes about 7,000 prosecutions a year himself and is constantly required to give advice to the police, the main prosecuting agencies, as well as to central government departments and magistrates clerks.

Offences which must be referred to the DPP include murder; buggery; impeding an arrest or prosecution; certain violations of the Fair Trading, fire-arms, the ill-treatment of mental patients.

Offences which must be referred to the Attorney-General include corruption; possessing explosive substances; hijacking; and breaches of the Official Secrets Act.

Notes:

Attorney-General – генеральный прокурор (*министерский пост*);

Solicitor-General – генеральный стряпчий (*фактический заместитель генерального прокурора, член правительства*);

Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) – директор государственного обвинения (*главный прокурор, выступает как обвинитель по всем важным делам*).

Explain the responsibilities of Attorney-General and Director of Public Prosecutions.

Variant 5

Прочтите текст и письменно ответьте на вопросы, следующие за ним

THE SOURCES OF ENGLISH LAW

On the Continent the writings of legal authors form an important source of law. In England, in accordance with the tradition the courts are the interpreters of the law. The “sources” of law are the sources to which the courts turn in order to determine what it is. From the aspect of their sources, laws are traditionally divided into two main categories according to the form in which they are made. They may either be written or unwritten. These traditional terms are misleading, because the expression “written” law signifies any law that is formally enacted, whether reduced to writing or not, and the expression “unwritten” law signifies all unenacted laws. For example, judicial decisions are often reduced to writing in the form of law reports, but as they are not formal enactments they are “unwritten” law.

Under the influence of the Code Napoleon many continental countries have codified their law, public and private. On the Continent, therefore, the volume of written law is more than the volume of unwritten. In England in accordance with the tradition writings of the laws had comparatively little respect in the past and for the most part have never been enacted. So in England where more of the laws derive from judicial precedents, unwritten law is predominant. This does not, of course, mean that none of English law is codified. Many parts of it are codified: such as the law on the sale of goods (Sale of Goods Act 1979) and the law on partnership (Partnership Act 1890). All that means that although Parliament may and does make any laws it pleases, there is no whole system of codification which prevails in many continental countries. Two principal and two subsidiary sources of English law must be mentioned. These principal sources are Legislation, and Judicial Precedent, the subsidiary sources are Custom and Books of Authority which carry a weight of authority almost equal to that of precedents.

1. What are the two main types of sources of law?
2. Are English laws “written”?
3. What does the expression “unwritten law” mean?
4. What do most of the laws in England derive from?
5. Are all “written” laws in England reduced to writing?

Определите видовременные формы глаголов в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите письменно на русский язык

1. Many English laws derive from judicial precedents.
2. In modern times most rules of law have reflected general custom.
3. Continental or Roman law has developed in most of Continental Europe, Latin America and many countries in Asia and Africa.
4. Common law was developing gradually throughout the history.
5. Continental systems of law have resulted from the attempts of governments to produce a set of codes.
6. The lawmakers wanted to show that legal rules of their citizens originated in the state, not in local customs.

Определите, является ли глагол “to have” смысловым или вспомогательным. Предложения переведите письменно на русский язык

1. Informal rules have very little to do with the laws created by governments.
2. English law has developed through decisions in individual cases.
3. The system based on English Common law has been adopted by many Commonwealth countries and most of the United States.
4. When they were codifying their legal systems they looked to the examples of Revolutionary and Napoleonic France.

5. Versions of Roman law had long influenced many parts of Europe but had little impact on English law.
6. Many customs have existed since “time immemorial”.

Определите функцию глагола “to be”. Предложения переведите на русский язык письменно

1. Some laws are descriptive, others are prescriptive.
2. The ways in which people talk, eat and drink are guided by informal rules.
3. Uniform application of the law throughout the country was promoted by gradual development of the doctrine of precedents.
4. The rules of social institutions are observed by those who belong to them.
5. Throughout the history British courts were developing Common law.
6. Customs and court rulings are as important as status.

Variant 6

Read the text “Systems of Law” and try to understand its contents without consulting a dictionary

Systems of Law

Every independent country has its own legal system. The systems vary according to each country's social traditions and form of government. But most systems can be classed as either (1) a common-law system or (2) a civil-law system. Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, Great Britain (except Scotland), the United States, and other English-speaking countries have a common-law system. Most other countries have a civil-law system. Many countries combine features of both systems.

Common-law systems are based largely on case law – that is, on court decisions. The common-law system began in England many hundreds of years ago. The English called their system the common law because it applied throughout the land.

English common law developed from the rules and principles that judges traditionally followed in deciding court cases. Judges based their decision on legal precedents that is, on earlier court rulings in similar cases. But judges could expand precedents to make them suit particular cases. They could also overrule (reject) any precedents that they considered to be an error or outdated. In this way, judges changed many laws over the years. The common law thus came to be law made by judges.

Case law is still important in common-law countries. However, the lawmaking role of legislatures in these countries has increased greatly during the 1900s. The changes have dealt with such matters as employee management relations, workers' wages and hours, and environmental protection. Nevertheless, common-law countries have kept the basic feature of the English legal system, which is the power of judges to make laws. In addition, constitutional law in these countries continues the common-law tradition of defending the people's rights and liberties.

Civil-law systems are based mainly on statutes (legislative acts). The majority of civil-law countries have assembled their statutes into one or more carefully organized collections called codes. Most modern law codes can be traced back to the famous code commissioned by the Roman emperor Justinian I in the A.D. 500s. Justinian's code updated and summarized the whole of Roman law. It was called the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, meaning *Body of Civil Law*. For this reason, legal systems that are based on the Roman system of statute and code law are known as *civil-law* systems. This use of the term *civil law* should not be confused with its use as an alternative term for *criminal law*. In civil law countries, such as France, Germany, and Mexico, the statutes, not the courts, provide the final answer to any question of law. Judges may refer

to precedents in making their decisions. But they must base every decision on a particular statute and not on precedent alone.

Other systems. Many countries have patterned their legal system after both civil law and common law. For example, Japan and most Latin-American nations have assembled all their private law into a code. But public law in these countries has been greatly influenced by common-law principles, especially those that guarantee the rights and liberties of the people.

Mark the statements which are true

1. The legal system of the country depends greatly on its social traditions and form of government.
2. Court decisions form the basis of common-law systems.
3. Judges were forbidden to do anything with the precedent to make it suit a particular case.
4. Erroneous and outdated precedents could be rejected by judges.
5. The role of legislature in lawmaking has decreased greatly.
6. Legislative acts form the basis of civil-law systems.
7. The minority of civil-law countries have assembled their statutes into codes.
8. Civil law systems are based on the Roman system of statute and code law.
9. The USA and other English-speaking countries have a civil-law system.
10. The final decision to any question of law is provided by the courts in civil-law countries.
11. Among the countries which combine both civil law and common law are most Latin-American countries.
12. Common-law principles have influenced public law in these countries greatly.

Complete the following sentences

1. Legal systems can be classified as
2. There are countries which combine
3. Many years ago the common-law system
4. Judges could expand precedents to
5. In case any precedent was an error, judges could
6. It is considered that common law countries have kept
7. The role of legislatures in common-law countries
8. The power of judges to make laws is
9. Defending the people's rights and liberties remains
10. Codes are
11. Civil-law systems are based on
12. Every decision of judges should be based not only on

Choose the correct items

1. The English word "law" ... to limits upon various forms of behaviour.
a) refers b) rejects c) amends
2. Laws ... how people ought to behave.
a) decide b) prescribe c) suggest
3. Law essentially ... two functions in modern society.
a) constitutes b) regulates c) serves
4. Law of a country may be analyzed as a ... of rules.
a) selection b) set c) collection
5. Case Law arises out of disputes and may be found in the ... of courts.
a) decisions b) agreements c) debates
6. Various customs, usages have been developed throughout the history of British ... tradition.
a) common b) legal c) state
7. Court decision will become a new ... for courts to follow in the future.

- a) plan b) code c) precedent
- 8. Where there is no system of Case Law the work of the judge is ... new rules of law.
- a) to follow b) to develop c) to enforce
- 9. Case Law is much richer in ... than any code of law.
- a) chapters b) articles c) detail
- 10. ... rules are the product of difficulties which arise in everyday life.
- a) Case Law b) Statutory Law c) Civil Law
- 11. ... is one of the greatest systems that has ever existed.
- a) Greek law b) Roman Law c) Hebrew Law
- 12. Napoleon ... Roman Law in 1804.
- a) codified b) created c) developed
- 13. Law is one of the most basic ... institutions.
- a) legal b) social c) civil
- 14. The law sets penalties for people who ... the rules.
- a) violate b) create c) define
- 15. Judges could expand precedents to make them ... particular cases.
- a) suit b) fix c) exist
- 16. Constitutional law continues the common-law tradition of ... the people's rights and liberties.
- a) adopting b) developing c) defending

Variant 7

Прочитать текст «Правовая система Российской Федерации», просмотреть ключевые слова и создать презентацию по данной теме, включив в неё сведения о политическом устройстве государства, полученные на предыдущих практических занятиях.

While establishing its legal system Russia has passed several stages which can be defined according to their historical periods.

Before the socialist revolution (1917) Russian law system borrowed much from German legal system and formally could be included into the German sub-branch of the continental law. After the October Revolution Soviet lawyers decided to find their own unique way in law and followed this path for at least 75 years, they tried to find their own identity and to create Soviet socialist law in Russia. After these attempts failed, Russia tried to come back to its roots, i.e., to the European system of law. Therefore, from the formal point of view the Russian law system is closer to the Roman-German law than to the Anglo-American one. It has many features of European continental law but we cannot say that it fully fits it. Modern post-soviet Russian legal system obtains its individual approaches to various aspects of law.

As Russia's legal system is based on a civil law system, influenced by Roman law, its emphasis is made on codification. All decisions are based on the foundation of statutes and codes rather than judicial precedent, as it is evident in common law. It is brightly demonstrated, for example, in criminal law. As in other civil law countries, the pretrial investigation in Russia is the dominant phase in the criminal process. In this part of the process, a judicial official of the state puts together a case file which contains all evidence of the case and then comes the court which holds an active role in determining case facts, using a more inquisitional system and bringing up a sentence.

Key words of the topic:

- 1. to be defined according to — быть определенным в соответствии с
- 2. to borrow much from — здесь: унаследовать много от
- 3. to follow this path — идти этим путем
- 4. to come back to the roots — вернуться к своим корням
- 5. to be closer to something — быть ближе к чему-либо
- 6. to fit something — полностью соответствовать
- 7. to put together a case file — формировать дело

8. inquisitional system — система расследования
9. to bring up a sentence — вынести приговор
10. adversarial proceedings — состязательный процесс

Variant 8

Прочитать текст «Правовая система Великобритании», просмотреть ключевые слова и создать презентацию по данной теме, включив в неё сведения о политическом устройстве государства, полученные на предыдущих практических занятиях.

The United Kingdom Law

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland contains three major legal systems which have been developed through ages. The three systems, each with their own legal rules, courts and legal professions, are based geographically. These are systems of England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. England and Wales. These two areas form one jurisdiction. The national courts (High Court, Court of Appeal and House of Lords) are based in London, but there are local courts (Magistrates' Courts and County Courts) throughout the country and the Crown Court has many locations. Northern Ireland has some unusual features in its system, which is centered in Belfast. One such feature is the absence of a jury in "terrorist" trials. But the legal system of Northern Ireland has otherwise grown very similar to that of England and Wales. Scotland had its own system of laws and courts (based in Edinburgh) before its union with England and Wales in 1707 so Scotland retains many distinctions from the English system. It should be noted that the United Kingdom has incorporated the legal system of the European Union since 1972. The legal systems within the United Kingdom were based largely on judge-made law since the 17th century. The law developed through decisions made by judges and was called "case law" or "common law" (common to all courts of the country). The development of case law still remains an important source of law. A statement of law made by a judge in a case can become binding on later judges and can in this way become the law for everyone to follow. Precedent has a very important role in the common law. It ensures certainty and consistency and logical progression and development in the law. Many countries (especially in Continental Europe) prefer a codified system in which laws are set out in legislation and cases which apply them may be illustrative but do not become binding. Nevertheless, the common law does have advantages over codified systems — it is more flexible, it is more practical as it is derived from real life dramas played out before the courts.

Key words of the topic:

1. to contain something — содержать что-либо
2. to form something — образовывать что-либо
3. to retain distinctions — сохранить различия
4. to be binding — быть обязательным
5. to incorporate something — включать в себя что-то
6. to ensure certainty and consistency — обеспечить определенность и устойчивость
7. to be flexible — быть гибким
8. to be derived from — происходить
9. island possessions — островные владения
10. to define the division between something — определить деление на

Variant 9

Прочитать текст «Правовая система США», просмотреть ключевые слова и создать презентацию по данной теме, включив в неё сведения о политическом устройстве государства, полученные на предыдущих практических занятиях.

The USA Law System.

It is a type of common law, which is the basis of the legal system of the United States and that of its island possessions in the Caribbean and the Pacific. This legal system has several layers, more than in most other countries, and defined the division between federal and state law. The United States was founded not as one nation but as a union of 13 colonies, each claiming independence from the British Crown. The US Constitution, implemented in 1789, began shifting power away from the states and toward the federal government, though the states today retain substantial legal authority. US law draws its authority from four sources: constitutional law, statutory law, administrative regulations and case law.

Constitutional law is based on the US Constitution and serves as the supreme federal law. Taken together with those of the state constitutions, these documents outline the general structure of the federal and state governments and provide the rules and limits of power.

US statutory law is legislation enacted by the US Congress and is codified in the United States Code. The 50 state legislatures have similar authority to enact state statutes.

Administrative law is the authority delegated to federal and state executive agencies.

Case law also referred to as common law, covers areas where constitutional or statutory law is lacking. Case law is a collection of judicial decisions, customs, and general principles that began in England centuries ago, that were adopted in America at the time of the Revolution, and that continue to develop today.

Key words of the topic:

1. island possessions — островные владения
2. to define the division between something — определить деление на
3. to claim independence — требовать независимость
4. to shift — сдвигать, перемещать
5. to retain substantial legal authority — сохранить существенные правовые полномочия
6. to outline the general structure — определить общую структуру
7. to lack something — здесь: быть в недостатке

Variant 10

Write down the words in bolded type and translate them with the help of a dictionary. Make your own sentences with some of them. Try to memorize them.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Administrative Law, body of law applicable to the operations of agencies established by the legislature to carry out the functions of the executive branch of government. The Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Communications Commission are examples of such agencies in the U.S.

ORIGINS

Although the term administrative law was not used until the 20th century, the concern with maintaining controls over the **power of government** goes back in English law as far as the Magna Carta. By the 19th century, courts on the European continent had recognized a separate administrative law, which was often known by the French term ‘droit administratif’. In the U.S. it was the New Deal of the 1930s, with its accompanying proliferation of government agencies, that led the courts to apply a distinctive body of law to the operation of these agencies.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN THE U.S

Administrative bodies are created and given power by federal or state legislation. It is the function of administrative law to set forth the extent of this power, the limitations on it, and its applications to private individuals and groups. The law is basically concerned with whether proper standards are applied by administrative agencies in exercising their powers and in making and enforcing **regulations**. If an agency does not apply the proper standards, its failure may be redressed by **application** to the courts. Although a court may not substitute its **own judgment** for that of the agency in determining whether a given regulation is desirable, the court may declare the regulation a nullity if the agency, by promulgating such a regulation, has exceeded the authority conferred by the legislature. In determining that a regulation has been violated, substantial proof is required, but the agency is not bound by the laws of evidence that apply in **court trials**.

With the multiplication of federal administrative agencies in the U.S. during the 1930s, a means of making administrative regulations reasonably **accessible** to the public became necessary. The Federal Register Act (1935) provides that all federal regulations must be published in the Federal Register; a regulation that is not published in this manner is not binding upon persons who are unaware of its existence. Periodically, all federal regulations still in force must be codified and published in a compilation called the Code of Federal Regulations. The Administrative Procedures Act (1946) provides that before a federal agency promulgates a general regulation, interested parties must be afforded an opportunity to present their views. Another safeguard is that the **investigation** and **prosecution** of alleged violations may not be undertaken by the same persons who will **render the judgment**.

Choose the appropriate word

1. We go to court when we cannot settle disputes in *formal* / *informal* ways.
2. The decision was *fair* / *unfair* and everybody agreed with it.
3. We went to court. It was *possible* / *impossible* to settle the dispute out of court.
4. It is *important* / *unimportant* to internationalize legal standards.
5. People who come to live in another country without official permission are called *legal* / *illegal* immigrants.
6. We've had a few *agreements* / *disagreements*, but we are still good friends.
7. It is *necessary* / *unnecessary* to discuss the dispute with your neighbour before you go to the police.
8. He was respected as he was a *just* / *unjust* ruler.

Determine if the sentences are true or false, according to the text

1. Administrative Law, body of law applicable to the operations of agencies established by the legislature to carry out the functions of the legislative branch of government.
a) true b) false.
2. The term administrative law was used until the 20th century, the concern with maintaining controls over the power of government goes back in English law.
a) true b) false.
3. Administrative bodies are created and given power by federal or state legislation.
a) true b) false.
4. If an agency apply the proper standards, its failure may be redressed by application to the courts.
a) true b) false.
5. The Federal Register Act (1938) provides that all federal regulations must be published in the Federal Register.
a) true b) false.

6. The federal regulations must be codified and published in a compilation called the Code of Regulations.
a) true b) false.
7. Safeguard is that the investigation and prosecution of alleged violations may be under-taken by the same persons who will render the judgment.
a) true b) false.

Match the words and translate them

carry out	proper standards
body	regulations
executive	functions
apply	branch
state	of law
exceed	the authority
make	the judgment
render	legislation
private	bodies
administrative	individuals

Variant 11

Complete the sentences with the proper form of the verb using the Sequence of Tenses rule

- The minister was attacked by protesters who (wait) outside the building all day to voice their opposition to the police.
- The readers understood that the news (leak) to the press by the minister in an attempt to boost his popularity.
- A man was run over by a car which a witness said (drive) at a very high speed.
- We hoped that the police (show) the victim a picture of the suspect.
- The woman was surprised that they (not, guarantee) every participant a free lunch.
- The press informed the public that the ex-President (take) illegal payments when he (be) in office.
- I never understood why my parents (not, allow) me to play with the children next door when I (be) a child.
- The teacher often said that Shakespeare never (revise) anything he (write).
- It was once thought that there (be) canals on Mars.
- The police announced that new measures to combat crime (introduce) by the end of the year.
- The listeners were explained that the two-chamber system (be) an integral part of British parliamentary government.
- It was interesting to learn that the system of parliamentary government in the United Kingdom (be) not based on a written constitution, but (be) the result of a gradual evolution going back several centuries.
- Supporters of the monarchy tried to prove that it (be) an important source of stability and political continuity.
- It was accepted that ultimate legal power (be) with Parliament and it (lay) the foundations of the modern representative democracy.

Variant 12

UNSCRAMBLE the sentences

1. Employment law involves (between employer and employee, a mixture of, and legislation, regulating, contractual provisions, the relationship).
2. Collective labor law (between employers and trade unions, collective agreements and collective bargaining, relations, deals with, with regard to).
3. The duty to provide (aims, and, is expected, of employment, the employee, to allow, to know concretely, what to expect, written particulars).
4. An employer (when he is, the employee, to pay, has an implied duty, available for or doing work).
5. Private mediators (may also participate, and government officials, in collective bargaining).
6. The employer (both have rights and expectations, in the contract, that are stipulated, and employee).
7. Indirect terms (but are indirectly referred to, not stipulated, by signing the agreement, in the employment contract, refer to terms).
8. An employer (a contract, may not legally offer, a minimum wage, in which the employer pays, less than, the worker).
9. Labor law (employers and trade unions, the relations between, regulates, workers).

Keys:

UNSCRAMBLE the sentences

1. Employment law involves a mixture of contractual provisions and legislation regulating the relationship between employer and employee.
2. Collective labor law deals with relations between employers and trade unions with regard to collective agreements and collective bargaining.
3. The duty to provide written particulars of employment aims to allow the employee to know concretely what to expect and is expected.
4. An employer has an implied duty to pay the employee when he is available for, or doing, work.
5. Private mediators and government officials may also participate in collective bargaining.
6. The employer and employee both have rights and expectations that are stipulated in the contract.
7. Indirect terms refer to terms not stipulated in the employment contract, but are indirectly referred to by signing the agreement.
8. An employer may not legally offer a contract in which the employer pays the worker less than a minimum wage.
9. Labor law regulates the relations between workers, employers and trade unions.

MATCH the two parts of each statement

1. Redundancy, incapability and unacceptable conduct are	a) considered under nine broad heads.
2. If an employer fires an employee, the employer must be ...	b) implied by legislation or common law.
3. An employment contract establishes ...	c) to address concerns, problems or complaints that employees raise with their employer.
4. The basic subject matter of labor law can be ...	d) among the remedies for unfair dismissal.
5. The minimum hourly wage is ...	e) prepared to show "good cause" for the firing.

6. The legal control of trade unions is ...	f) a crucial part of the labor union movement.
7. The substantive law on wages and remuneration covers ...	g) among potentially fair reasons for dismissing an employee.
8. Reinstatement, re-engagement and compensation are ...	h) such elements as forms and methods of payment.
9. Collective bargaining is ...	i) the subject of political debate.
10. Many terms and conditions of the employment contract are ...	j) asked to disclose personal information.
11. To become employed, the individual usually is ...	k) a means of ensuring that a fulltime worker can maintain a minimum standard of living.
12. Grievance procedures are a means of dispute resolution that can be used by a company ...	l) the rights, responsibilities and duties of an employer and an employee.

Keys:

MATCH the two parts of each statement

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
g	e	l	a	k	I	h	d	f	b	j	c

Variant 13

UNSCRAMBLE the sentences

1. A contract (an enforceable agreement, between, competent persons, is, two or more).
2. A contract (and obligations, certain rights, gives rise, of the contracting parties, to).
3. A contract arises (is accepted, to make an agreement, when an offer).
4. If the offeree (accepts, also called, an acceptor, he, is, the offer).
5. Written contracts (than, more binding, are not always, oral contracts).
6. Certain contracts (be enforceable, in writing, shall not, unless they are).
7. An illegal contract (a mutual agreement, is, law or public policy, something contrary to, to do).
8. Contracts (by the coerced party, made under duress, voided, can be).

Keys:

UNSCRAMBLE the sentences

1. A contract is an enforceable agreement between two or more competent persons.
2. A contract gives rise to certain rights and obligations of the contracting parties.
3. A contract arises when an offer to make an agreement is accepted.
4. If the offeree accepts the offer, he is also called an acceptor.
5. Written contracts are not always more binding than oral contracts.
6. Certain contracts shall not be enforceable unless they are in writing
7. An illegal contract is a mutual agreement to do something contrary to law or public policy.
8. Contracts made under duress can be voided by the coerced party.

DECIDE whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the wrong sentences

1. Simple transactions such as purchases of goods are not contracts.
2. A contract is legally enforceable only if it is in writing and signed by the parties to the contract.
3. An agreement is a mutually beneficial arrangement obligatory for both parties.
4. Under English law any promise is legally enforceable.
5. All major contracts usually use boiler-plate forms.
6. To form a deed a promise must be written, signed, sealed and delivered to the promisee.
7. The business contract may be valid only if it is signed by a person authorized to do it.

8. The contract may not include a clause about laws and legal systems regulating possible disputes.
9. From the business perspective the most important stage in making a contract is to sign it.
10. Good investigation, fruitful negotiations and appropriate drafting of the contract can limit possible confrontation of the parties and avoid litigation.

Keys:

DECIDE whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

TRUE: 3, 6, 7, 10

FALSE: 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9

Variant 14

MATCH the words and the definitions

acceptance, bilateral contract, boiler-plate contract, competence, consideration, counteroffer, executed contract, executory contract, exordium, expiration date, express agreement, force majeure, implied-in-fact contract, implied-in-law contract, incompetency, liquidated damages, misrepresentation, offer, operative provisions, recitals, rescission, schedule, signer, specific performance, terms of contract, transaction, unenforceable contract, unilateral contract, valid contract, void contract, voidable contract, warranties

- 1) 'acceptance' with qualifications; an offer made in reply to another offer;
- 2) an agreement that is illegitimate and unenforceable from the moment it is created;
- 3) a contract that may be legally voided by one or both parties, but that is valid until voided;
- 4) a contract which is implied from the actions or conduct of the parties;
- 5) a contract whose terms have been clearly expressed in words, whether spoken or in writing, between the parties;
- 6) a contractual obligation imposed by the law because of the parties' conduct or a special relationship between them or to prevent unjust enrichment;
- 7) a court order to a party to carry out his or her obligations in a contract;
- 8) a one-sided contract in which one party promises to do or not do something in exchange for the performance of an act that is not promised to be done;
- 9) the main part of a contract that embodies the subject matter and purport of an agreement between the parties;
- 10) a person who signs an official document such as a contract;
- 11) an assurance by one party to a contract that a certain fact is true or that something is of a certain quality or useful for a particular purpose;
- 12) a standard form of words that can be used as a model for writing a legal agreement;
- 13) a statement by one party to a contract that he or she proposes to do something;
- 14) a sum of money stated in a contract as the damages payable in the event of a specified breach;
- 15) an additional document attached to a contract;
- 16) an agreement involving two persons or two groups of people or two countries;
- 17) an agreement properly executed and legally binding;
- 18) an agreement that has not yet been fully performed; an agreement, remaining to be done;
- 19) an agreement unable to be enforced;
- 20) an agreement, that has been carried out by both parties (all of the terms of the contract have been completed);
- 21) conditions or requirements in a contract or agreement;
- 22) the action of conducting business, such as buying or selling; an exchange or interaction between people;
- 23) possessing the necessary abilities to be qualified to make a valid agreement;
- 24) something valuable exchanged as part of a contract; a reward or payment for a service or goods;

- 25) the act of accepting an offer;
- 26) the act of cancelling or ending an agreement;
- 27) the act of making a wrong statement with the intention of persuading someone to enter into a contract;
- 28) the beginning or introductory part of a contract;
- 29) the date when something will end; the date after which an official document, agreement, etc. is no longer valid;
- 30) the introductory paragraphs or statements in a contract which recite (or describe briefly) the background to the agreement and briefly set out (in general terms) its aims and purposes;
- 31) the state of not being legally competent to do something; lack of ability, qualification or fitness to discharge the required duty;
- 32) unexpected circumstances, such as war, that can be used as an excuse when they prevent sb from doing sth that is written in a contract.

Keys:

MATCH the words and the definitions

1 counteroffer	17 valid contract
2 void contract	18 executory contract
3 voidable contract	19 unenforceable contract
4 implied-in-fact contract	20 executed contract
5 express agreement	21 terms of contract
6 implied-in-law contract	22 transaction
7 specific performance	23 competence
8 unilateral contract	24 consideration
9 operative provisions	25 acceptance
10 signer	26 rescission
11 warranties	27 misrepresentation
12 boiler-plate contract	28 exordium
13 offer	29 expiration date
14 liquidated damages	30 recitals
15 schedule	31 incompetency
16 bilateral contract	32 force majeure

Variant 15

DECIDE whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the wrong ones.

1. Any citizen of the country may take the initiative in prosecuting the criminals.
2. A successful prosecution usually ends with the acquittal of the accused.
3. In general an act can't make a person guilty without mens rea.
4. Prosecution must prove both mens rea and actus reus.
5. Only active behaviour of a person prohibited by the criminal law may be defined as actus reus.
6. Actus reus exists only if the wrongful act of the accused is voluntary.
7. Mens rea alone is enough to convict the accused of a crime.
8. Mistake as to the law may be an excuse for the offender.
9. Compulsion may be a person's defence if this person is physically forced to commit a crime.
10. If a person is non-compos mentis during the commission of the crime he is not criminally responsible.
11. If the accused pleads guilty the prosecuting officer must prove the contrary.
12. Intoxication can't be an excuse, it's an aggravating factor.
13. Necessity may be an excuse for the accused if he has committed the crime to prevent another, more serious felony by his act.

14. Monarchs are immune from prosecution as well as diplomats and children under 10.

Keys:

DECIDE whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

TRUE: 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14

FALSE: 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 11

UNSCRAMBLE the sentences

1. Criminal law (and fixes punishments, and misdemeanor, classifies a crime, felony, for them, its gravity, such as treason, with respect to).
2. The corpus delicti (and also the character, and method, characterizes, form, of the criminal act, of the guilty conduct, the purpose).
3. A crime (be committed, by an active behaviour, i.e. the nonperformance of acts, may, of a person, or by an omission, to perform, which it was his duty).
4. In theory a premeditated (attempt and commission, consists of, criminal activity, preparation, several stages).
5. Under criminal law (by criminal legislation, of crime, guarded, is, social relations, the object).
6. The subject (is a person, and is responsible, of crime, for it, the crime, who commits).
7. A crime is (against the individual victim alone, a wrong, against all of society, not merely).
8. The expression "mens rea" ("a guilty mind", in a general sense, means, or knowledge of, the wrongfulness of conduct).

Keys:

UNSCRAMBLE the sentences

1. Criminal law classifies a crime with respect to its gravity, such as treason, felony, and misdemeanor and fixes punishments for them.
2. The corpus delicti characterizes the purpose, form and method of the criminal act, and also the character of the guilty conduct.
3. A crime may be committed by an active behaviour of a person, or by an omission, i.e. the non-performance of acts which it was his duty to perform.
4. In theory a premeditated criminal activity consists of several stages: preparation, attempt and commission.
5. Under criminal law the object of crime is social relations guarded by criminal legislation.
6. The subject of crime is a person who commits the crime and is responsible for it.
7. A crime is a wrong against all of society, not merely against the individual victim alone.
8. The expression "mens rea" in a general sense means "a guilty mind" or "knowledge of the wrongfulness of conduct".

Variant 16

FILL IN the gaps

Theory of Criminal Law

a guilty mind, a sentence of the court, automatism, beyond reasonable doubt, chain of causation, criminal responsibility, innocent, lack of age, misdemeanor, object of crime, self-defence, subject of crime, a voluntary act, the corpus delicti

Criminal law classifies a crime with respect to its gravity, such as treason, felony, and (1) and also fixes punishments for these crimes. In theory each wrongful act consists of a number of individual elements, known as (2). In general the corpus delicti has several basic common elements: (3) or omission ($\approx$ actus reus); (4) or criminal intent ($\approx$ mens rea); "concurrence" between the mens rea and the actus reus; and (5).

There are two other legal categories in the theory of criminal law: (6) ($\approx$ a person who commits the crime and is responsible for it); (7) ($\approx$ social relations guarded by criminal legislation).

Criminal law is based on some universal principles: a) there is a presumption that the accused is (8) and the prosecution must prove his guilt (9); b) (10) can exist only in the presence of guilt; c) criminal punishment shall be applied only by (11).

Several defences may excuse the accused from criminal responsibility, e.g.: (12) (≈ when people have good reason to believe they are in danger of serious injury or death); (13) (≈ it may arise as the result of a reflex action or concussion); (14) (≈ if an offender is under 14 he is not criminally liable).

Keys:

FILL IN the gaps

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 misdemeanor | 2 the corpus delicti | 3 a voluntary act |
| 4 a guilty mind | 5 chain of causation | 6 subject of crime |
| 7 object of crime | 8 innocent | 9 beyond reasonable doubt |
| 10 criminal responsibility | 11 a sentence of the court | 12 self-defence |
| 13 automatism | 14 lack of age | |

Variant 17

Divide these words and expressions into the following categories (sometimes the same word may fit different categories):

Personal finance	Public finance	Investing money

A current account, a mortgage, to buy shares in a company, a credit card, child benefit, grant, disability allowance, tax rebate, unemployment benefit, inheritance tax, a saving account, a piggy bank, to put money in the Stock market, excise duties, bonds, a duty, a loan, a deposit

Match verbs and nouns to make word combinations:

1. to raise	a. competition
2. 2 to protect	b. obligations
3. 3 to promote	c. money
4. 4 to comply with	d. consumers

Match the words and word combinations with the same or similar meaning

1. 1 to relate to	a. on the basis of
2. 2 to raise money	b. loan criteria
3. 3 on the premise of	c. to attract capital
4. lending requirements	d. to relieve from obligations
5. to discharge debts	e. to refer to

Read the text and complete it with the terms from the box:

Banking laws Finance laws Securities laws Antitrust laws Bankruptcy

FINANCIAL LAW

Financial markets are built and operate on the premise of a sound legal and regulatory frame work _____ relate to any statutes, policies, regulations, or other forms of rules governing financial transactions in which one party raise money through borrowing, stock sales, bonds, or other means of investment. Examples include antitrust, bankruptcy, and securities laws that protect the financial interests of small businesses and individual investors. These laws may also have an impact on bankruptcy proceedings, particularly for corporate debtors.

_____ are those laws designed to promote vigorous competition and protect consumers from anti-competitive market practices. These laws can have relation to finance

in situations such as supposed competitors investing in one another or buying another company's stocks in an effort to take over the selling company.

_____ can play a part in financial law with regard to regulations on lending requirements, types of investments in which banks can engage, and reporting requirements related to these investments.

_____ plays a role in financial law with regard to the way financed debts are protected or discharged in the bankruptcy proceedings.

_____ play a heavy role in financial law. If a business sells publicly traded stocks then it must comply with certain reporting and financial disclosure obligations as required by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Financial law is therefore a broad concept, which may include the legal framework applicable to investors, depositors or lenders, financial intermediaries, borrowers and issuers, financial instruments, transactions and contracts, markets and exchanges, or even public authorities overseeing that process.

Find synonyms in the text to the following words

to obey, shares, healthy (completion), a go-between, a business deal, to supervise

Make word combinations from the text and translate them into Russian

1. regulatory	a. proceeding
2. bankruptcy	b. obligations
3. reporting	c. framework
4. disclosure	d. requirements

Variant 18

Study the basic vocabulary on taxation

DIRECT TAXES

Governments finance most of their *expenditure* by *taxation*. If they spend more than they *levy* or *charge* in taxes, they have to borrow money. *Direct taxes* are collected by the government from income of individuals and businesses. Individuals pay *income tax* on their salary or wages, and most other money they receive. Most countries have a *capital gains tax* on profits made from the sale of assets such as stocks or shares. This is usually *imposed* at a much lower *rate* than income tax. A *capital transfer tax* is usually imposed on inherited money or property. Other names for this tax *are inheritance tax* or *estate tax*. Companies pay *corporation tax* on their profits. Business profits are usually taxed twice, because after the company pays tax on its profits, the shareholders pay income tax on any dividends received from these profits. Companies and their employees also pay the taxes (called *national insurance* in Britain) which government uses to finance *social security* spending – unemployment pay, sick, pay, etc.

INDIRECT TAXES

Indirect taxes are levied on the production or sale of goods and services. They are included in the price paid by the final purchaser. In most countries companies pay *VAT* or *value added tax* which is imposed at every stage of production, based on the value added to the product at that stage. In Canada, Australia, New Zealand this tax is called *goods and services tax* or *GST*. In the USA there are *sales taxes*, collected by retailers, levied on the retail price of goods. Governments also levy *excise taxes* or *excise duties* on commodities such as tobacco products, alcoholic drinks and petrol. Special taxes, called *tariffs*, are often charged on goods imported from abroad.

Complete the text with the words from the box

tax evasion	loopholes	penalties	tax burden	perks	tax havens	tax avoidance
-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------	------------	---------------

NON-PAYMENT OF TAX

To reduce the amount of income tax that employees have to pay, some employers give their staff advantages instead of taxable money, called _____, such as company cars or free health insurance. Multinational companies often register their head offices in _____ -small countries where income taxes for foreign companies are low. Using legal method to minimize your _____ -the amount of tax you have to pay – is called _____. This often involves using _____ - ways of getting around the law, because of an error or technicality in the law itself. Using illegal methods is called _____ and can lead to big _____.

Decide if the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

STATEMENT	TRUE	FALSE
1. Capital gains are usually taxed at a higher rate than income.		
2. The same sum of money can be taxed more than once.		
3. Excise duties are extra sales taxes on selected products.		
4. Money received from relatives after their death is exempt from taxes.		
5. Perks and loopholes are forms of tax evasion.		
6. Tax avoidance is illegal.		

Variant 19

Match the following words with their definitions

breach, stipulation, protect, suit, common sense, warranty, exemption, caveat, negligence, liability

1. Failure to do something which you ought to do, or failure to show proper care and concern for something that you are responsible for.
2. Freedom from a duty, service, payment, etc.
3. A stating or statement of conditions.
4. Practical good sense and judgement gained from experience, rather than special knowledge from school or study.
5. Keep somebody safe from injury, damage, loss or other unpleasant effect or events.
6. Legal responsibility for something such as a debt or crime.
7. An act of breaking, disobeying, or not fulfilling a law, promise, or duty.
8. A warning, caution; let him beware.
9. A guarantee or promise made by a seller or manufacturer concerning the quality or performance of goods offered for sale.
10. A civil proceeding; the act or process of suing in a court of law

Supply the correct preposition if necessary

INFLUENCES ¹⁾ ____ CONSUMERS

Smart consumers understand the factors that influence ²⁾ ____ their shopping habits. They think ³⁾ ____ whether they need the product, whether they can afford it, and how they can purchase it carefully. They also know the difference ⁴⁾ ____ wanting and needing a product. Of course, sometimes all consumers splurge and buy things they really don't need. But smart shoppers don't spend so much ⁵⁾ ____ things they want that they can't afford what they really need.

Consumers often buy things ⁶⁾ ___ response ⁷⁾ ___ advertising. A great deal ⁸⁾ ___ television, radio, newspaper, and magazine advertising is geared ⁹⁾ ___ specific groups ¹⁰⁾ ___ people. For example, sellers know that teenagers are an extremely important market ¹¹⁾ ___ their goods and services, and so they develop specific ads ¹²⁾ ___ this audience. Advertising ¹³⁾ ___ teens has been stepped up as studies have shown that today's parents make fewer buying decisions ¹⁴⁾ ___ their children. The ads, which are often purchased ¹⁵⁾ ___ shows or publications that particularly appeal ¹⁶⁾ ___ teens, are designed to increase sales ¹⁷⁾ ___ the products advertised. Many ads provide useful information ¹⁸⁾ ___ products or announce the start ¹⁹⁾ ___ a sale. However, ads may also attempt to influence ²⁰⁾ ___ you to purchase a product that you do not need or want or that you cannot afford.

Supply the sentences with missing words given below

court, complaint, range, research, be accustomed, right, demand, profit, consumer, institution, discontent, standard

Not surprisingly, ¹⁾ _____ law has grown most quickly in wealthier industrialized countries where people ²⁾ _____ to asserting their rights and have a wide ³⁾ _____ of information available to them. In Britain, the magazine *Which?* has been publishing independently ⁴⁾ _____ information about products, services and legal ⁵⁾ _____ for thirty years, and popular television programs discuss consumer ⁶⁾ _____. If a ⁷⁾ _____ consumer is forced to take legal action, there are judicial ⁸⁾ _____ which enable him or her to do this without spending a lot of money. In developing countries where manufacturers often have low ⁹⁾ _____ margins, consumers often have to accept lower ¹⁰⁾ _____ unless they are rich or have important friends. But there are changes here, too. The Chinese government, for example, has responded to a growing ¹¹⁾ _____ for better quality goods by setting up special ¹²⁾ _____ to deal with complaints.

Variant 20

Read the texts. Make notes of their main points. Be ready to discuss them.

The Law and Consumers

Anyone who buys goods or services, whether an individual shopper or a large business, is a consumer. However, consumer law is mostly concerned with the rights of private individuals. Consumer rights are not a new concept. Pre-industrial societies throughout the world have imposed punishments on traders who overcharge or otherwise deceive their customers, even if they make honest mistakes. Bakers in Medieval England were so worried about the laws against selling underweight bread that they developed the custom of adding an extra roll free to a batch of twelve. Even today the expression “a baker’s dozen” means thirteen of something, not twelve.

For many years, consumer law was characterized by the legal expression *caveat emptor*, which means “let the buyer beware”. In other words, consumers had to look out for unfair and misleading sales practices before buying or otherwise be prepared to suffer the consequences. Once consumers bought something, they were stuck with the purchase, even if they got less than they bargained for.

In the last thirty years, consumer law has grown at an unprecedented rate and is often studied as a branch of law in its own right. The principles of contract and tort are particularly relevant to consumer matters, but in addition to these, new legislation is passed every year to clarify the law and deal with specific problems. For example, consumers now have a right to be correctly informed, and sellers must avoid sales and advertising practices that mislead, deceive, or are unfair to consumers.

A lot of consumer law is basic contract law. The consumer must show that he had a contract with the supplier of goods or services, show that the supplier is in breach of this agreement, and convince the supplier that he would have a good chance of winning if he took the case to court. Contracts between businesses are usually full of detailed agreements about who should

supply what, when, where and at what price, but everyday transactions involving private individuals are more informal. Very little is written down or even spoken, and the consumer must show that a contract has been implied by law. To help him there are consumer laws implying certain terms into consumer agreements.

In English law, for example, the 1979 Sale of Goods Act implies a term that the seller has a right to sell. This protects the honest buyer from a seller who had no right to sell goods because they had been stolen. Another implied term is that goods correspond to any description given to the buyer. Another is that they be of “merchantable quality” — but this only applies if the seller is in business. When buying from a private seller the buyer may have to rely on express terms about quality. The 1982 Supply of Goods and Services Act implies similar terms regarding services. It also implies that services be provided with reasonable care at a reasonable cost and within a reasonable time. In deciding what is reasonable an English court will refer to a similar previous cases. However, the most important guideline is usually common sense in the context of the transaction in question.

Where goods are concerned, the implied terms are conditions. This means that the buyer has the right to discharge the contract — to refuse the goods — if the terms are breached. He may also be entitled to damages. But where services are concerned, the implied terms are intermediate stipulations. This means that the consumer may only refuse the services if this is reasonable in the circumstances. The court may decide that he must accept work which has been done, but award him damages where the work has been done badly or too slowly or at too high a cost.

A difficult problem in consumer law is deciding who is responsible when goods are lost in delivery or delivered late. If no express agreement has been made about this, the Sale of Goods Act provides complicated rules. In general, the buyer has no responsibility until the time he takes possession of the goods. If goods arrive late he may be able to discharge the contract (refuse delivery) if he can show that time was of the essence (of vital importance). Sometimes this is implied by the nature of the transaction — for example, a contract to deliver fresh food or newspapers. In other cases, the consumer may make time of the essence by specifying a time for delivery.

Another difficult problem is that of exemption clauses. These are warnings to the consumer by the supplier that no responsibility will be accepted in the case of loss, damage or injury. For example, dry-cleaning businesses often have notices on a wall or on the back of tickets refusing responsibility for damage to clothes. Parking lots have sign saying that customers park at their own risk. Sports clubs warn that they are not liable if members injure themselves using their equipment. The law about exemption clauses varies from country to country, but in general it is important for the consumer to know that not all such clauses are valid. In Britain and the United States, for example, a party trying to avoid responsibility must show that the exemption clause was part of the contract with the customer and that it covered the problem in question.

The clause is more likely to be part of the contract if it is in a document signed by the customer or was written in a place all customers could read it.

1. Define the term ‘consumer’.
2. Comment on consumer rights throughout the world many years ago.
3. Explain the sentence: “*A lot of consumer law is basic contract law*”.
4. Do consumers have any rights and responsibilities? What are they? Give your examples.
5. Do sellers have any rights and responsibilities? What are they? Give your examples.
6. Comment on exemption clauses. Give your examples.

Variant 21

UNSCRAMBLE the sentences

1. As a social practice (in which, character and customs, it is found, marriage, of the society, reflects, the purposes).
2. Marriage can (a decree of divorce, only be terminated, by a court granting, or annulment).

3. A divorce (and arrangements, and support, division, for child custody, of marital property, usually includes).
4. A decree (be pronounced, in open court, must, of divorce).
5. Family law (and of children, and obligations of fathers, determines, or mothers to their children, the legal rights, to their parents).
6. A guardianship (adequate care, be necessary, if a child's parents die, is not receiving, may, or if the child).
7. A guardian (a child's personal needs, education and medical care, including shelter, takes care of).
8. The adopting (legally become, adults, parents, the child's).
9. As a rule, parents (and are entitled to, their custody, have the right, their children, to name).
10. The adopted child (as natural children, deeds and intestacies, has the same rights of, inheritance under wills, of the adopters).

Keys:

UNSCRAMBLE the sentences

1. As a social practice marriage reflects the purposes, character, and customs of the society in which it is found.
2. Marriage can only be terminated by a court granting a decree of divorce or annulment.
3. A divorce usually includes division of marital property and arrangements for child custody and support.
4. A decree of divorce must be pronounced in open court.
5. Family law determines the legal rights and obligations of fathers or mothers to their children and of children to their parents.
6. A guardianship may be necessary if a child's parents die or if the child is not receiving adequate care.
7. A guardian takes care of a child's personal needs, including shelter, education, and medical care.
8. The adopting adults legally become the child's parents.
9. As a rule parents have the right to name their children and are entitled to their custody.
10. The adopted child has the same rights of inheritance under wills, deeds and intestacies as natural children of the adopters.

MATCH the words and the definitions

adoption, adoptive parent, adult, adultery, alimony, annulment, biological parent, child abuse, child support, custodial parent, custody, decree absolute, decree nisi, desertion, divorce, domestic violence, emancipation, guardian, guardianship, illegitimate child, infant, marriage, marriage certificate, marriage license, no-fault divorce, one-parent family, parent, paying parent, separation, single parent, spouse, stepfather, stepmother, surrogacy, upbringing, visitation, ward, wedding

- 1) a baby born to parents who are not married to each other;
- 2) a baby or very young child;
- 3) a decision that a husband and wife make to live apart while they are still legally married;
- 4) a divorce in which neither party has been accused of or found guilty of any misconduct;
- 5) a document that allows two people to get married;
- 6) a family in which the children live with one parent rather than two;
- 7) a fully grown person who is legally responsible for their actions;
- 8) a legal document that proves two people are married;
- 9) a marriage ceremony, and the meal or party that usually follows it;
- 10) a person that has legally adopted a child;
- 11) a person who is legally responsible for the care of another person, especially a child whose parents have died;
- 12) a person who is married to another person; a husband or wife;

- 13) a person who takes care of their child or children without a husband, wife or partner;
- 14) a person, especially a child, who is under the legal protection of a court or another person;
- 15) a person's father or mother;
- 16) an order from a court that a marriage will end after a fixed amount of time unless there is a good reason why it should not;
- 17) an order from a court that finally ends a marriage, making the two people divorced;
- 18) money paid as part of a divorce settlement, to help maintain a child of divorced parents;
- 19) natural parents, not the people who adopted him/her;
- 20) sexual intercourse by consent between a married person and someone who is not that person's spouse;
- 21) the act of ending a marriage by saying that it was never valid;
- 22) the act of leaving a spouse; abandoning wife, husband, or child with no intention of either returning or of reassuming the financial and other duties of marriage or parenthood;
- 23) the age of majority at which children become financially independent, or reach the age of 18 or 21;
- 24) the crime of harming a child in a physical, sexual or emotional way;
- 25) the legal ending of a marriage;
- 26) the legal relationship between a husband and wife;
- 27) the legal right of a non-custodial parent to see his or her child (children);
- 28) the legal right to keep and look after a child, especially the right given to a child's mother or father when they get divorced;
- 29) the man who is the husband or partner of one's mother after the divorce or separation of one's parents or the death of one's father;
- 30) the money that a court orders sb to pay regularly to their former wife or husband when the marriage is ended; also called maintenance or spousal support;
- 31) the parent who has physical custody of the child;
- 32) the parent who is liable to pay spousal support;
- 33) the practice of giving birth to a baby for another woman who is unable to have babies herself;
- 34) the state of being a guardian;
- 35) the system which people use to become parents even though they are not the child's natural parents;
- 36) the way in which a child is cared for and taught how to behave while it is growing up;
- 37) the woman who is the wife or partner of one's father after the divorce or separation of one's parents or the death of one's mother;
- 38) violent behaviour of members of the same family.

Keys:

MATCH the words and the definitions

1 illegitimate child	14 ward
2 infant	15 parent
3 separation	16 decree nisi
4 no-fault divorce	17 decree absolute
5 marriage license	18 child support
6 one-parent family	19 biological parent
7 adult	20 adultery
8 marriage certificate	21 annulment
9 wedding	22 desertion
10 adoptive parent	23 emancipation
11 guardian	24 child abuse
12 spouse	25 divorce
13 single parent	26 marriage
	27 visitation

28 custody
29 stepfather
30 alimony
31 custodial parent
32 paying parent
33 surrogacy
34 guardianship
35 adoption
36 upbringing
37 stepmother
38 domestic violence

Variant 22

Read the text “The Judicial Work of the House of Lords” and try to understand its contents without consulting a dictionary

The Judicial Work of the House of Lords

The House of Lords has a judicial function in addition to its legislative and deliberative function. The House is the highest court in the land – the supreme court of appeal. It acts as the final court on points of law for the whole of the United Kingdom in civil cases and for England, Wales and Northern Ireland in criminal cases. Its decisions bind all courts below.

This is an unusual role for a legislative body that is part of Parliament. In most other democracies, the judiciary is separate from the legislature – usually in the form of a supreme court of appeal. For this reason the Government has legislated to establish a United Kingdom Supreme Court that will be constitutionally and physically separate from Parliament. Until October 2008, when the new UK Supreme Court is expected to come into operation, the present system will continue. The reasons for the present set-up are historical – the House of Lords has done this work for more than 600 years as part of the High Court of Parliament. Although the House of Commons was originally part of the High Court of Parliament, it has not been involved in judicial work since 1399. Today only highly qualified professional judges appointed to be law lords take part in the judicial function of the House.

The law lords. Since the 1876 Act the judicial work of the House has been one only by professional Lords of Appeal in Ordinary. At one time the Lord Chancellor sometimes sat, but no longer does so.

There are 12 Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (or law lords). They are equivalent to supreme court judges in other countries and when the new UK Supreme Court comes into operation in 2008 the law lords will become the first justices of the Supreme Court. Law lords are appointed by the Queen or King on the advice of the Prime Minister, usually from the ranks of the senior appeal court judges in each part of the UK. The first woman law lord was appointed in 2004 (Baroness Hale of Richmond).

“In Ordinary” means that the lords work full time at the judicial business of the House and receive a salary. This is not paid by the House of Lords but direct from the “Consolidated Fund” (the revenues held in the Exchequer account at the Bank of England). That helps to ensure their independence.

Law lords are full members of the House and may speak and vote on all business. In practice they rarely do so. A law lord chairs the Committee on the law and institutions of the European Union. Serving law lords, however, do not engage in matters where there is any element of party political controversy; and they bear in mind that they may render themselves ineligible to sit judicially if they express an opinion on a matter which might later be relevant to an appeal to the House. When a law lord retires, he remains a member of the House and is then much more free to participate in debates on legislation and public policy: several do so regularly.

In addition to their judicial work, law lords are often asked to chair major public inquiries. Recent topics of inquiry have included the events of “Bloody Sunday” in Northern Ireland and the death of the MOD scientist Dr David Kelly. Law lords regularly give lectures and talks; and many are involved with law faculties of universities. They also have a diplomatic function as ambassadors for the British legal system and common law: receiving distinguished foreign and Commonwealth judges at Westminster, and travelling abroad.

Mark the statements which are true

1. The House of Lords is the supreme court of appeal.
2. The House of Lords is the final court for the UK both in civil and criminal cases.
3. There is no reason to create a new UK Supreme Court.
4. In any democratic state the judiciary should be separate and independent.
5. It is still unknown when the new UK Supreme Court will start its work.
6. Both Houses of Parliament have been parts of its High Court for many years.

7. The Lord Chancellor used to do the judicial work of the House.
8. The first justices of the Supreme Court will be appointed by the Prime Minister.
9. Senior appeal court judges can be appointed law lords.
10. Law lords are not paid for their work in the House.
11. After retirement a law lord remains a member of the House.
12. The activity of the law lords is limited by the judicial business of the House.

Complete the following sentences

1. The House acts as the final court on points of law for
2. The new UK Supreme Court will be constitutionally
3. The House of Lords has done the judiciary work for
4. Only highly qualified professional judges appointed to be law lords take part in
5. Law lords are equivalent to
6. The first woman law lord
7. "In Ordinary" means
8. The law lords are not paid by the House of Lords but
9. Law lords may speak and vote on all business in the House but
10. Serving law lords do not engage in matters where
11. Law lords regularly give lectures and talks and also have

Variant 23

Read the text "George Washington" and try to understand its contents without consulting a dictionary

George Washington

George Washington had been the obvious choice to be the first president of the United States, and indeed, many people had supported ratification of the Constitution on the assumption that Washington would be the head of the new government. By all measures, Washington proved himself a capable, even a great, president, helping to shape the new government and leading the country skilfully through several crises, both foreign and domestic.

Washington, like many of his contemporaries, did not understand or believe in political parties, and saw them as fractious agencies subversive of domestic tranquillity. When political parties began forming during his administration, and in direct response to some of his policies, he failed to comprehend that parties would be the chief device through which the American people would debate and resolve major public issues. It was his fear of what parties would do to the nation that led Washington to draft his Farewell Address.

The two parties that developed in the early 1790s were the Federalists, who supported the economic and foreign policies of the Washington administration, and the Jeffersonian Republicans, who in large measure opposed them. In foreign affairs, both sides wanted the United States to remain neutral in the growing controversies between Great Britain and France, but the Federalists favoured the English and the Jeffersonians the French.

Washington set out his vision of what would make the United States a truly great nation. He called for men to put aside parties and unite for the common good. The United States must concentrate only on American interests, and while the country ought to be friendly and open its commerce to all nations, it should avoid becoming involved in foreign wars. The United States must "act for *ourselves* and not for *others*".

Many Americans, especially in subsequent generations, accepted Washington's advice as gospel, and in any debates between neutrality and involvement in foreign issues would invoke the message as dispositive of all questions. Not until 1949, in fact, would the United States again sign a treaty of alliance with a foreign nation.

Mark the statement which are true

1. George Washington was unable to cope with the problems the country was facing in international and domestic fields.

2. The population of the country hoped that the new government would be headed by G. Washington.
3. G. Washington's attitude to political parties was negative.
4. Political parties in the USA appeared long before G. Washington's administration.
5. Due to the existence of the political parties the Americans could influence the resolution of important public issues.
6. Farewell Address drafted by G. Washington was caused by some international problems.
7. The federalists favoured G. Washington's administration.
8. The attitude of both parties to foreign affairs coincided completely.
9. G. Washington knew what to do to make the USA a great nation.
10. G. Washington thought that the country should not be neutral in any foreign issues to be strong.

Complete the following sentences

1. Many people supported ratification of the Constitution on the assumption that
2. Washington proved himself a capable president helping
3. His contemporaries didn't understand or believe in political parties and saw them as
4. G. Washington failed to comprehend that
5. The two parties that developed in the early 1790s were
6. The Federalists supported
7. Both parties wanted the United States
8. G. Washington wanted the United States to concentrate on
9. The country ought to be friendly and open its
10. Many Americans, especially in subsequent generations, accepted

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space

The (1) ... president of the United States, George Washington has been called "the father of his country". Son (2) ... a wealthy Virginia plantation owner, Washington inherited several profitable estates.

During the War of Independence, which was fought (3) ... Britain, Washington showed himself (4) ... a prominent officer in the Continental armed forces. Then he got married and settled down to the comfortable life of a country gentleman.

(5) ... 1774 he took part in the Continental Congress, which organized the confrontation (6) ... the American colonies and their British rulers. Chosen to lead the American Continental Army, Washington commanded it throughout the entire (7) ... of Independence.

After the defeat of the British, Washington retired to private life on his plantation, declaring his wish to live and die an honest man on his own farm. (8) ... being a national hero, he did not want to serve but he was persuaded to return to political duties. He presided over the drafting of the United States Constitution, and in 1789 he was unanimously (9) ... the first president of the United States. Reluctantly, he accepted the office.

Washington (10) ... for two terms as president and would certainly have been elected again had he not refused to run for a third term. By the time of his death, Washington was universally admired for his honesty, dignity, and patriotism. After his death, he was described as being "first in war, (11) ... in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen".

Variant 24

Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке:

1. John L. Davis, President
Autocomp. Inc.
8100 South Jackson Street
Detroit, MI 48220
2. We recently purchased \$ 250,000 worth of automated material-handling equipment from your company. This equipment was purchased from you because of the fine reputation you have for quality and service to your customers.
3. We look forward to doing business with your company in the future.

Sincerely,
Victor Boyd,
Plant Manager
4. Dear Mr. Davis:
5. Rusk Seed, Inc.
400 National Highway
Decatur, Illinois 62525
April 15, 2007

Расположите части письма в правильном порядке:

- 1) 7 Maple Estate, Hlarbour Road, Melbourn, Australia. (Sender's address)
Ref. JK/RS
Telephone 041-336-3692
7 May 2007
2) Dear Sirs,
3) We await your instructions, which shall have our careful attention
Yours faithfully
Richard Smith
Sales Manager

4) We recently had the honour of sending you a catalogue of our goods, and trust that you duly received the same.

As we have not yet been favoured with your order, we venture to enquire if you have reached a decision, and whether you require further information about our product.

- 5) Purchasing Department
Sunrise Boulevard
Riverton, MI 44444 (Addressee's address)

Read and translate the dialogues. Learn the dialogues by heart.

1. - Could you possibly give me a lift to the station?
- Sorry, there's something wrong with my car.
2. - But it's only half past ten. Stay and have a cup of coffee.
- We'd better be going. It's getting late.
3. - How do you feel today?
- So-so
4. - I'm sorry to trouble you, but could you lend me your car for the weekend?
- Yes, certainly. With pleasure.

Variant 25

Ответьте на вопросы, пользуясь информацией на конверте.

New York Power Company

3638 North 25 Road

(1) Summerfield, (2) NK 09346

(3) Mr. Paul Brown
Director of Purchasing Department
Smith Electronic Company
360 (5) Fifth Avenue
Roanoke, (4) VA 24040

1. What is the ZIP Code in the return address?
2. What is the ZIP Code in the mailing address?
3. Who is the addressee?
4. What town does the letter come from?
5. What is the street name in the mailing address?

Перед вами конверт:

Amtorg Trading Corporation
5695 South 23 Madison Avenue
(1) New York, (2) NJ 08887

(3) Mr. R. Calvert
Director of Marketing
(4) Smith Printing Company
590 (5) Lincoln Street
Chicago, WI 53216

Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает:

- 1) the addressee's company name
- 2) the town the letter comes from
- 3) the addressee
- 4) the ZIP Code in the return address
- 5) the street name in the mailing address

Задание №3. Ответьте на вопросы, пользуясь информацией на конверте:

New Jersey Power Company
5695 South 23 Road
(1) Ridgefield, (2) NJ 08887
Mr. Frederick Wolf
Director of Marketing
(3) Smith Printing Company
590 (4) Sixth Avenue
Milwaukee, (5) WI 53216

- 1) What is the ZIP code in the return address?
- 2) What is the ZIP code in the mailing address?
- 3) What town does the letter come from?
- 4) What is addressee's company name?
- 5) What is the street name in the mailing address?

Variant 26

Проанализируйте образец резюме

Образец резюме:

Alexander Bermann
376 West 186th Street, Apartment #6-3
New York, N.Y. 10033
Tel.(212) 973-6792

OBJECTIVE

A position as a mechanical engineer

SUMMARY

15 years varied experience in mechanical engineering. Designed and developed both automatic and special machines. Installed machinery and equipment. Familiar with

	use of industrial engineering techniques and machine shop practices.
EXPERIMENTENCE	BROWN MMANUFACTURING Co
1986-1988	Paterson,N.J. Design Engineer. Planed and designed both automatic and special machines, instrumental system, and pneumatics .
1974-1986	KHARKOV MACHINE WORKS Kharkov,USSR. Design Engineer at the Automation Department Designed various automatic machines. Installed machinery and equipment
EDUCATION	KRARKOV POLYTECHIC INSTITUTE.
1969-1974	Kharkov,USSR M.S. in Mechanical Engineering.
PERSONAL	Arrived in the United States August 1989. Permanent US resident. Married, two children.
REFERENNCES	Furnished upon request

6. Примеры оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации Variant 1

Write down the words in bolded type and translate them with the help of a dictionary. Make your own sentences with some of them. Try to memorize them.

ADVOCATE

Advocate, in a general sense, one who pleads for another in a court of law or other tribunal. In the United Kingdom, professional advocates are called barristers and are per-mitted to plead or argue cases before the High Court of Justice; **a barrister** is distin-guished from **a solicitor**, who may conduct litigation only in inferior courts. The avocat and avoué in France are analogous to the barrister and solicitor in England. In the United States, most former British colonies, and some parts of Europe, the two branches of the legal profession are not separate.

In a narrower sense, the term advocate was formerly used in Britain to denote a mem-ber of the College of Advocates at Doctors' Commons (abolished in 1857). These advo-cates had the exclusive right to plead in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts and took precedence over all ordinary barristers. In the U.S. Army, the judge advocate general is chief adviser to the army authorities in the administration of military law.

ATTORNEY

Attorney, in law, is any person authorized by another to represent him or her. An agent who has been granted express authority to bind his or her principal is called an at-torney in fact. Such authority is usually granted by a written instrument called a power of attorney. The powers conferred may be general, as when one gives another a mandate to manage all one's affairs during an absence, or special, as when the authority extends only to a particular business, or is otherwise limited or qualified. The term attorney at law is used in the United States to denote **a legal adviser** or representative in all manner of business. In Britain, upon **the fusion of law and equity** by the Judicature Act of 1873, the two classes of attorney and barrister were united under the name of solicitor in the High Court of Justice.

An attorney at law is an officer of the court, and as such is required, in the U.S., to take a binding oath of office **to observe** the U.S. Constitution and the constitution of the state of residence. Each state regulates by law the training and qualifications of attorneys. Usually a preliminary examination in general scholarship is required, followed by study at a school of law and sometimes by **a clerkship** or **apprenticeship**, varying from one to two years, in the office of a practicing attorney. Finally, an applicant must pass an examination in law before being admitted to the bar.

The duties of an attorney are to act with **diligence** and **fidelity** to one's client and to show average **prudence**, knowledge, and skill in professional dealings. In order to settle an action, the attorney requires, as a rule, the special authority of the client. No attorney can be compelled **to reveal confidential information** related by a client.

Supply English equivalents

обращаться за помощью к юристу

регулировать отношения друг с другом

основать предприятие

попытка

правовые нормы

публичное право

сделать правовые нормы между-
народными

сложные сделки

решать проблему

вести себя разумно

имущество

обсуждать вопрос с кем-л.

правовые средства

достигать справедливых соглашений

договор

справедливое решение

применять одинаковые правовые принципы к чему-л.

урегулировать споры

правовые последствия

регулировать отношения с кем-л.

применить законы к кому-л.

совершить сделку

частное право

отправление правосудия

Determine if the sentences are true or false, according to the text.

1. Advocate, in a general sense, one who pleads for another in a court of law or other tri-bunal.

a) true b) false.

2. In the United Kingdom, professional advocates are called barristers.

a) true b) false.

3. The avocat and avoué in France are analogous to the barrister and solicitor in England.

a) true b) false.

4. In the United States, most former British colonies, and some parts of Europe, the two branches of the legal profession are separate.

a) true b) false.

5. In a narrower sense, the term advocate was formerly used in Germany to denote a member of the College of Advocates at Doctors' Commons.

a) true b) false.

6. The term attorney at law is used in the United States to denote a legal adviser or representative in all manner of business.
a) true b) false.
7. In Britain the two classes of attorney and barrister were united under the name of solicitor in the High Court of Justice.
a) true b) false.
8. Attorney in the United States must necessarily take the oath.
a) true b) false.
9. Each state regulates by law the training and qualifications of attorneys.
a) true b) false.
10. An applicant must pass an examination in law before being admitted to the bar.
a) true b) false.

Match the words and translate them

legal	cases
reveal	examination
an officer	attorney
preliminary	in courts
pass	confidential information
in a general	of the court
to act	with diligence and fidelity
to plead	an examination
to plead or argue	adviser
practicing	sense

Variant 2

Прочтите текст и письменно ответьте на вопросы, следующие за ним.

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

Most barristers are professional advocates earning their living by the presentation of civil and criminal cases in court. A barrister must be capable of prosecuting in a criminal case one day, and defending an accused person the next, or of preparing the pleadings and taking the case for a plaintiff in a civil action one day, and doing the same for a defendant the next. Barristers are experts in the interpretation of the law. They are called in to advice on really difficult points.

A would-be barrister must first register as a student member of one of the four Inns of Court. A student must pass a group of examinations to obtain a law degree and then proceed to a vocational course, the passing of which will result in his being called to the Bar.

All practicing barristers are junior counsels unless they have been designated Queen's Counsels (QC). QC is expected to appear only in the most important cases.

If a person has a legal problem he will go and see a solicitor. There is no end to the variety of matters which a solicitor deals with. He does legal work involved in buying a house, he writes legal letters for you and carries on legal arguments outside Court, he prepares the case and the evidence. If you want to make a will the best man to advise you is a solicitor.

In a civil action solicitors have a right to speak in the County Court, when the case is one of divorce or recovering some debts, and they deal with petty crimes and some matrimonial matters in Magistrates Courts, the lowest Courts.

To become a solicitor a young man joins a solicitor as a "clerk" and works for him while studying part time for the Law Society exams. When you have passed all the necessary exams, you may apply to the Law Society to be "admitted". After that you can practice, which means you can start business on your own.

Notes:

would-be barrister – будущий барристтер;

Inns of Court – «Судебные инны» (четыре корпорации барристеров в Лондоне; пользуются исключительным правом приема в адвокатуру; в школах при этих корпорациях готовят барристеров; существуют с XIV в.);

to be called to the Bar – быть принятым в коллегию адвокатов;

Queen's Counsel (QC) – королевский адвокат (высшее адвокатское звание);

Law Society – Общество юристов (профессиональный союз солиситоров).

1. What must a barrister be capable of?
2. What must a person do to become a barrister?
3. When can a barrister be called to the Bar?
4. What matters does a solicitor deal with?
5. In what courts does a solicitor have the right to speak?

Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужной видо- временной форме. Предложения переведите

1. In a year we (*to study*) criminal law.
2. The case is rather complicated. The jury still (*to discuss*) a verdict.
3. The convicted person just (*to take*) to prison.
4. Don't come in! The court (*to sit*).
5. The doctor said that the victim (*to kill*) a few hours before.

Variant 3

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the passive or active voice.

1. The great Babylonian empire of Sargon's day (*shrink*) to little more than the city-state of Babylon by Hammurabi's time.
2. When Hammurabi (*take*) over the throne from his father, Sumu-Abi, at the age of twenty-five, there (*be*) those who (*hope*) that he (*win*) back some of the ancient kingdom from the enemies who (*surround*) Babylon.
3. For six years Hammurabi (*devote*) to restoring law and religion in his city.
4. For thirty years and more Hammurabi and his army (*engage*) in battle, one place or another.
5. Hammurabi (*offer*) something his people (*value*) greatly: wisdom. He (*be*) a lawgiver and his love for justice (*reinforce*) his victories in wars.
6. Roman law is a legal system which (*develop*) by the slave-holding society of ancient Romans.
7. Roman Law in Late Antiquity (*be*) in a state of confusion. Emperors (*issue*) new constitutions and prescripts which (*have*) the force of law, but they (*not, publish*) systematically and even the imperial archives (*not, keep*) always copies of new laws.
8. Justinian (*not, be*) on the throne a year before he set up a ten-men commission to produce a new code of imperial law. The commission (*produce*) the Codex Justinianus on 7 April 529 B.C.
9. More than a millennium (*pass*) and Babylon (*have*) another chance (*restore*) to its old glory, when, in the 4th century B.C., Alexander the Great (356–323 B.C.), (*arrive*) there from India after his famous conquest.
10. Alexander (*reduce*) the harsh of customary law for instance he no longer (*require*) the execution of the male relatives of a convicted traitors, and he (*be, concern*) for the welfare and birth rate of Macedonia.
11. In other civilizations there (*be*) no ancient codes of laws like Hammurabi's, but there (*be*) great teachers and philosophers who (*teach*) the hearts and minds of many generations in distinguishing between right and wrong, in creating what (*call*) "legal conscience".

12. The Buddha (approximately 560–480 B.C.) “(dedicate) himself to the task of finding out the origin of suffering and how to eradicate it from human experience.”
13. Though Confucius (551–478 B.C.) never (write) a book, his views (know) to the world through “Confucian Analects” – a collection of his teachings which (write) down by his disciples after his death.
14. The 18th century in Europe (mark) by the Enlightenment, a philosophical movement which (characterize) by belief in the power of human reason and by innovation in political, religious and educational doctrine.
15. The first version of a civil code in France (reject) by the National Convention and in 1800 a commission of the best jurists (set up), and under the supervision of Napoleon a new version of code (develop) which (comprise) both the ideas of the French Revolution and older ideas of Roman law.
16. Equity originally (inspire) by ideas of fairness and natural justice, but (be) now no more than a particular branch of English Law.
17. Lawyers often (contrast) “law” and equity, but when they (do) this, they (use) “law” to mean common law.
18. When a case (decide), there (be) two basic tasks: first, establishing what the facts (be), meaning what actually (happen); and secondly, how the law (apply) to these facts.
19. When once a party (win) a majority of votes, it (form) the government, and may hold office for five years, unless it (defeat) by the Opposition on some important Bill, or unless it (decide) to appeal to the country and to have another general election.
20. The first reading of the Bill scarcely ever (object) to, as there is no debate or amendments allowed at this stage; but a date (fix) for the second reading.

Variant 4

Answer the questions:

1. What does the term “legal system” mean? (It is the internal structure of law defined by social relations).
2. What legal blocks do scholars define? (They define national legal systems, legal families, groups of legal families).
3. What types of law are the existing legal systems modeled on? (Civil law, common law, religious law, customary law, mixed law, international law).
4. What are the main sources of civil law? (Legislation and custom).
5. What is the main source of common law? (The rules developed by the judges of earlier English courts).
6. What are two main types of religious law? (Muslim law and Hindu law).
7. What is Muslim law based on? How many countries is this law used in? (On the Koran. In about fifty countries).
8. What is the main principle of Muslim law? (Law cannot exist outside religion).
9. Where is Hindu law found? (In India, Nepal, Malaysia, Pakistan and parts of East Africa).
10. What is a customary legal system? (It is an organized set of rules regulating social relations and agreed on by members of the community).
11. What does the term "mixed" systems mean? (It is when the law system in the country is influenced by several laws).
12. In what countries was socialist law applied? (In the former USSR, in China).
13. What is Russia's legal system based on? (It is based on a civil law system, influenced by Roman law).

Variant 5

Заполните таблицу и ответить на вопросы

1. What is the difference in the political system of the UK , the USA and the RF?
2. What special features do the law systems of these countries have?

Country	The RF	The USA	The UK
Kind of state			
Head of state			
Law System			
The legislative branch of power			
The executive branch of power			
The judicial branch of power			

1. What type of the state is the USA?
2. What law system is there in the UK?
3. Who is the Head of the state in the USA?
4. What Houses of the British Parliament do you know?
5. What type of the state is the RF?
6. What is the legislative body in the USA? What does it consist of?
7. What three main branches of state power do you know?
8. What courts is the judicial power in Russia exercised by?
9. What type of the state is in the UK?
10. What system of law is Russia's legal system based on ?
11. What three main branches of state power do you know?
12. What three major legal systems does the UK contain?
13. What type of the state is the USA?
14. What is the legislative body in the UK? What does it consist of?
15. What three main branches of state power do you know?
16. What system of law is Russia's legal system based on ?

Variant 6

Form Participle I or Participle II from the verbs given in brackets. Then translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Civil law is a law (to relate) to the rights and duties of individuals, organizations, and associations.
2. Common law is applied in approximately 80 countries which were a part of or greatly (to influence) by the former British Empire.
3. (To classify) national legal systems scholars also define legal families and groups of legal families.
4. The new law (to establish) on the territory of entire England soon became common.
5. Judges have different titles (to depend) on their experience, training and level.
6. The order (to establish) in the country improved the situation.
7. (To speak) about the existing legal systems we should mention the international law as a comparatively new legal community.
8. The letter (to write) by a junior lawyer should not be sent to the client because of its improper style.
9. All cases (to deal) with goods, property, debt repayment, breach of contract are subject to Civil Procedure law.

10. Rules and doctrines (to develop) by the judges of earlier English courts were (to amend) over time.
11. While (to consult) a client, a lawyer should always be efficient and professional.
12. Courses on Legal English (to offer) online have become very popular today.
13. (To travel) in Central Africa, the explorers got acquainted with the customs of its people.
14. The English common law reflects Biblical influences as well as systems (to impose) by early conquerors including the Romans, Anglo-Saxons, and Normans.
15. (To follow) your advice we'll succeed in this case.
16. The review on the UK Civil Procedure (to take) from the website was of great importance for his report.

Variant 7

FILL IN the gaps

Labor Law collective bargaining, constructive dismissal, educational and maternity, employees, employers and employees, employment, employment relationships, health, hours, notice, obligations and rights, procedures, statutory regulation, the body of law, written agreement, wrongful dismissal

Labor law is (1) which can be considered under several broad categories: individual (2); wages and remuneration; conditions of work; social security; trade unions and (3).

It is usual practice for (4) to enter into (5) which sets out their respective (6), and which constitutes a contract of (7), either at the commencement of employment or shortly before. Clauses in the contract generally deal with pay, deductions, (8) of work, time off, job security, (9) leave, place of work, absence, confidentiality, restrictions on the actions of an employee once employment is ended, giving (10), (11) insurance, unemployment compensation, the grievance (12) in the event of job loss, and variation of contract.

Employers are bound by the employment contract and (13) as to how they may deal with (14), particularly in relation to the termination of employment. Failure to observe such obligations and regulations may give rise to a claim for (15) (where the employer is in breach of contract), unfair dismissal (where the employer has not followed a fair dismissal and disciplinary procedure before terminating the contract), or (16) (where an employee resigns because of the conduct of his employer).

Keys

FILL IN the gaps

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 the body of law | 2 employment relationships | 3 collective bargaining |
| 4 employers and employees | 5 written agreement | 6 obligations and rights |
| 7 employment | 8 hours | 9 educational and maternity |
| 10 notice | 11 health | 12 procedures |
| 13 statutory regulation | 14 employees | 15 wrongful dismissal |
| 16 constructive dismissal | | |

Variant 8

FILL IN the gaps

What is Labor Law?

a bargaining unit, a union member, constitutions, discriminatory, disputes, employment contracts, former employees, harassment, industrial relations law, religious beliefs, the length of employment, the rights and duties, to join or not to join a trade union, to terminate the relationship

Labor law governs (1) between employers and workers. These rules are primarily designed to keep workers safe and make sure they are treated fairly, although the laws are to protect employers' interests as well. Employment laws in America are based on federal and state (2), legislation, administrative rules, and court opinions. A particular employment relationship may also be governed by contract.

In nearly every state in the USA, the law presumes that employment relationships are at will. That is to say, employers and employees are free (3) at any time and for any reason. However, there are some common exceptions involving matters of public policy. For example, employers cannot fire workers for (4) reasons. Likewise, they cannot fire an employee in retaliation for filing a worker's compensation claim, or for disclosing a violation of law to the authorities (whistle blowing).

As mentioned, employers and workers may enter into (5). Such contracts can describe (6), compensation, disciplinary procedures, reasons for termination, and so forth.

In cases involving an employment contract, courts are often called upon to interpret the meaning of specific clauses. Promises not to compete are one example. These clauses prevent (7) from engaging in the same trade in the same market or geographical area. Restrictions against disclosing trade secrets are another example.

Many of the employment (8) that result in litigation deal with "wage and hour" violations. Discrimination in the workplace is another basis for many employment law cases. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and subsequent legislation makes it illegal to treat workers differently based on ethnicity, (9), gender, age, or disability.

Some other employment law cases are in areas such as sexual (10), unemployment insurance, and compliance issues involving the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Another area of labor law – (11) – is designed to create bargaining equality between employers and employees by permitting union activity. Collective bargaining is the process by which employers and unions negotiate and agree on the terms of employment for the employees as (12). Collective bargaining requires that the employer recognize and bargain with the representative the employees select.

The norms of industrial relations law set forth the following rights of employees: to organize; (13); to bargain collectively through their own chosen agents; to engage in strike for their mutual aid and protection.

At the same time industrial relations law makes it an unfair labor practice for an employer: to interfere with union organizing efforts; to dominate or interfere with any union; to discriminate against (14); or to refuse to bargain collectively with a union.

Keys

FILL IN the gaps

1 the rights and duties	2 constitutions	3 to terminate the relationship
4 discriminatory	5 employment contracts	6 the length of employment
7 former employees	8 disputes	9 religious beliefs
10 harassment	11 industrial relations law	12 a bargaining unit
13 to join or not to join a trade union	14 a union member	

Variant 9

FILL IN the gaps

Structure of Contract

a definitions section, are included, consists, discussions or correspondence, boilerplate clauses, the entire agreement clause, the signatures section, the force majeure clause, the operative provisions, the parties, the recitals, to be terminated, unenforceable

A commercial contract follows a typical structure starting with (1) to the contract who are the persons entering into the agreement. This is usually followed by (2), which provide some background to the agreement. Following this there is (3) which sets out how certain words are to be interpreted within the contract.

After this the main body of the contract follows which includes (4) of the contract. This usually (5) of provisions which may be categorised as warranties and conditions. If, for example the contract is an agreement for the sale of goods it is usual for the agreement to include provisions such as warranties as to title, merchantability and fitness for purpose.

At the end of the agreement there is a list of (6). These are standard clauses which (7) in the majority of contracts. Typical examples of this type of clause include (8), the entire agreement clause and the severability clause. The force majeure clause allows the contract (9) in the event of some unexpected event outside of the control of the parties (sometimes referred to as an act of God). (10) states that the contract forms the entire agreement between the parties and that any prior (11) do not form part of the contract, whilst the severability clause states that it is possible for the contractual clauses to be read independently of each other in the event that one or more of them is found to be (12).

Finally there is (13) and following this the ‘schedules’ may be attached to the contract. The schedule may list something included in the contract in more detail, for example a price list.

Keys

FILL IN the gaps

1 the parties	2 the recitals	3 a definitions section
4 the operative provisions	5 consists	6 boilerplate clauses
7 are included	8 the force majeure clause	9 to be terminated
10 the entire agreement clause	11 discussions or correspondence	12 unenforceable
13 the signatures section		

Variant 10

FILL IN the gaps

Breach of Contract

a court, awarded, ends a contract, equitable, fails to perform, mutual mistake, punitive, rescind, rescission, to compensate, sue for damages, the injured party, voidable

In addition to discharge, another way in which a contract ends is by an actual breach. This type of breach occurs when one party (1) an obligation according to the terms of the contract. For any breach, (2) has a course of action called a remedy. Remedies available to the injured party are either legal or (3). In a legal remedy, the injured party is (4) money damages. Money damages, the most common remedy for breach of contract, are awarded (5) the injured party financially for her or his loss. Money damages may be compensatory, liquidated, nominal, or (6). Equitable remedies are provided by (7) when money does not adequately compensate the injured party for his or her loss. Equitable remedies include (8), specific performance, and injunction.

A material breach – that is, one that is substantial – usually (9), and the injured party no longer needs to perform. In addition, the injured party can sue for damages or equitable remedy.

A minor breach does not end a contract. Both parties must still perform, but the injured party may (10). As soon as a breach occurs, the nonbreaching party has a duty to mitigate the damages – that is, to make a reasonable effort to hold down the amount of damages.

The defendant in a breach of contract suit may claim such defenses as fraud, duress, undue influence, and (11). These four acts make a contract (12) by the victim. In some cases, they make the contract void and excuse the victim from further liability under the contract. A victim of fraud, duress, or undue influence may either (13) the contract and recover any consideration given or ratify the contract and sue for actual damages suffered.

Keys

FILL IN the gaps

1 fails to perform	2 the injured party	3 equitable
4 awarded	5 to compensate	6 punitive
7 a court	8 rescission	9 ends a contract
10 sue for damages	11 mutual mistake	12 voidable
13 rescind		

Variant 11

FILL IN the gaps

Classification of Crimes

'actus reus', 'mens rea', a fine, a reasonable doubt, committed, death penalty, felonies, from one or more years, liable, preponderance, punishable, robbery, shoplifting, the defendant

Crime is a wrong (1) against society, as defined in a statute and (2) by fines, imprisonment, and, in some cases, by (3).

Depending on their degree of seriousness, crimes are classified as (4) and misdemeanors. Felony is a crime – such as murder, rape, or (5) – that carries the most severe sanction, ranging (6) in prison to deprivation of life. Misdemeanor is a lesser crime – such as (7), vandalism, or petty theft – punishable by (8) or imprisonment for up to one year.

A person may not be criminally (9) unless he (i) performed some prohibited act (known as (10)) (ii) with a specified state of mind or intent (known as (11)).

Because criminal liability carries severe penalties applied by criminal courts, the state must prove the alleged criminal's guilt of the crime 'beyond (12)'. By contrast, a civil plaintiff suing (13) need only prove the defendant's civil liability by a '(14) of the evidence'.

Keys

FILL IN the gaps

1 committed	2 punishable	3 death penalty	4 felonies
5 robbery	6 from one or more years		7 shoplifting
8 a fine	9 liable	10 'actus reus'	11 'mens rea'
12 a reasonable doubt	13 the defendant	14 preponderance	

Variant 12

FILL IN the gaps

Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure

accused of, branch of law, country, criminal responsibility, entrapment, established, general defences, general principles, guilty, guilty mind, innocence, insanity, law and order, misdemeanors, one year in prison, punish, punishment, robbery, self defence, sentence of the court, shoplifting

Criminal law is the (1) that deals with "wrongs against society and public order." No act is a crime until it is prohibited by law. The main functions of criminal law are: to preserve (2), to protect the public from harm, to deter offenders and potential offenders, to (3) those who deserve punishment, to reform and rehabilitate the offenders.

Criminal law and criminal procedure are based on a set of (4); they include the following:

- equality before the law: all people within the (5) are equal under the law;
- independent judiciary: anyone (6) a crime has the right to have their case decided by fair and impartial judges, without interference of any kind, from any source;
- presumption of (7): everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved (8) according to law; it is the prosecutor's responsibility to prove that the accused is guilty; the defence lawyer does not have to prove that the accused is innocent;

- a person may not be considered guilty unless all elements of an alleged crime have been (9) in his acts;
- “voluntary” act requirement: only voluntary acts qualify as criminal actus reus; – lawful correction: criminal punishment must be applied in accordance with the law and only by a (10).

Criminal law determines what acts are treated as crimes and also fixes (11) for these crimes. Under criminal law all crimes may be divided into two general types: felonies and (12). Felonies are the more serious of the two offenses that are punishable by more than (13). Felonies include crimes such as manslaughter, kidnapping, arson, (14), drug trafficking, aggravated battery and embezzlement. Misdemeanors are less serious offenses that are punishable by less than one year in jail. Common misdemeanor crimes are (15), vandalism, and driving without a license.

Criminal offenses traditionally consist of the following basic elements: (i) the wrongful act or omission (actus reus), (ii) the (16) (mens rea), (iii) the concurrence of act and intent, and, in some crimes, (iv) causation. The prosecution must establish each of these elements in order to convict the accused. Moreover, the prosecutor must persuade the jury or judge "beyond a reasonable doubt" of every fact necessary to constitute the crime charged.

There are some (17) that may excuse the accused from criminal responsibility:

- (18): it is lawful for the person threatened or attacked, to use reasonable and necessary force in order to resist or defend himself and/or another against the attack;
- (19) or “disease of the mind”: an accused person, who suffers from a mental disorder at the time the offence is committed, cannot be criminally responsible because there is no mens rea of the offence;
- duress: a person is excused from (20) if the accused was forced to commit an antisocial act by threats of death or bodily harm.
- (21): it occurs when the government (e.g.: a police officer) induces an accused to commit a crime that he wouldn’t have otherwise committed.

Keys

FILL IN the gaps

1 branch of law	2 law and order	3 punish
4 general principles	5 country	6 accused of
7 innocence	8 guilty	9 established
10 sentence of the court	11 punishment	12 misdemeanors
13 one year in prison	14 robbery	15 shoplifting
16 guilty mind	17 general defences	18 self defence
19 insanity	20 criminal responsibility	21 entrapment

Variant 13

Match the halves of sentences expanding the basic terms in banking

1. Central banks	a. refers to small-value banking services offered to the general public.
2. Commercial banks	b. accept deposits and lend money, but also carry out a large range of financial activities, including investment, property and insurance services.
3. Retail banking	c. are responsible for monetary policy and macroeconomic management of the monetary system, e.g. Federal Reserve in the US or the Bank of England in the UK.
4. Wholesale banking	d. are in the classic business of banking: accepting deposits and lending.
5. Merchant banks	e. concentrates on large-scale transactions with other finan-

(UK) Investment banks (US)	cial institutions; it involves low volume and high value.
6. Universal banks	f. do not normally lend money directly but assist their clients to find necessary funds by organizing securities offerings. They deal for their own account or for the account of the customer in financial and derivative instruments in capital markets and provide investment advice for a fee.

Complete the definition:

Banking regulation is a form of _____ regulation which subjects banks to certain requirement, _____ and _____, designed to create _____ between banking institutions, individuals and _____. It is important for regulatory agencies to _____ control over _____ practices of banking institutions.

Discuss the question:

Why does the government provide financial assistance for failing banks?

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of practicing banking law.

Variant 14

Decide if the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

STATEMENT	TRUE	FALSE
1. Taxes are levied through laws.		
2. Taxes are voluntary payments.		
3. A tax is a payment for a particular service.		
4. Corporate tax is a century old and remains unchanged with the times.		
5. A government can take a prescribed percentage only from the profits of a business.		
6. To avoid double taxation, governments developed tax refunds.		
7. Corporate income tax rates are a tool used in competition between countries for more business.		
8. The complexity of corporate tax will be reduced in future.		

Match the terms with the definitions

1 financial year	a. the amount of money that you are allowed to earn before you have to start paying income tax
2 tax exemption	b. any 12-month period at the end of which tax is calculated on income during that period
3 accounting period	c. a 12-month period used by a government, business, or organization to calculate how much money is being earned or spent
4 tax year	d. the act of taking away something (such as an amount of money) from a total
5 earned income	e. a period of time at the end of which a company prepares a financial report, also called a reporting period
6 tax allowance	f. the right to exclude all or some income from taxation
7 tax deduction	g. earned income is any income from a job or self-employment
8 tax rate	h. the ratio at which a business or person is taxed

Variant 15

Read the text and answer the questions

Consumer Rights

In their role as consumers, ordinary citizens are entitled to the fundamental rights which lie at the heart of national policies.

First, products' quality should be consistent with their prices and the claims of manufacturers. Warranties and money-back guarantees provide assurances that a product will live up to the claims of the manufacturer. Most warranties are written statements that promise repair, replacement, or a refund if a product fails to perform as the manufacturer said it would for a certain period of time. A money-back guarantee promises a refund of the purchase price if the buyer is not completely satisfied. An implied warranty is an unwritten guarantee that a product is suitable for the purpose for which it has been sold. For example, a hairdrier should dry hair. Only a product sold "as is" has no implied warranty. Such goods include damaged and second-hand items.

Second, consumers' health and safety are protected against unsafe goods. Only products, which will not endanger health or safety, may be put on the market. This means setting safety requirements providing full information about potential risks, protecting consumers against physical injury.

A number of agencies of the federal government play an important role in ensuring the safety of goods. For example, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) enforces laws concerning the safety of food, drugs, and cosmetics. The Consumer Product Safety Commission sets safety standards for many household products. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration sets and enforces safety requirements for automobiles and related products. All such agencies test products and inspect factories. They also investigate consumer complaints and furnish information about product safety. In addition, the agencies can order manufacturers to recall hazardous products.

Certification programs give consumers further information about product safety. For example, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., a nonprofit organization, sets safety standards for building materials, electric appliances, and other products. It tests products submitted by manufacturers and awards a certifying seal to items that meet its standards.

Consumers can seek compensation in several ways for a loss or injury. For example, a person can sue by means of a product liability suit or a malpractice suit. A product liability suit is brought against a manufacturer or seller for damage or injury that is caused by a product. A malpractice suit is filed against an individual or a company in a service field, such as medicine or dentistry.

Consumers can file individual lawsuits in a regular court, or they can bring their claims to a small-claims court. Most small-claims courts handle consumer complaints involving up to \$5,000. If many consumers have the same complaint, they may file their claims in a single lawsuit called a class action suit.

People can also bring their complaints to consumer and business organizations. For example, many business companies finance organizations known as better business bureaus. The bureaus bring consumer complaints to the attention of business firms. Large numbers of companies have special departments that handle consumer problems. In addition, newspapers publish special columns and radio and television stations broadcast programs that tell consumers how to make complaints.

Third, adequate, truthful information about goods or services protects consumers' economic interests. There is for example a general ban on misleading advertising and unfair terms in contracts with consumers.

Advertising provides a major method by which manufacturers and sellers give information to consumers. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) regulates advertising and adminis-

ters several programs that handle deceptive claims. For example, the FTC may order a manufacturer to provide corrective advertising if misleading claims have been made.

The FTC and the state governments fight bait-and-switch selling and other deceptive sales methods. A bait-and-switch advertisement uses a special sale on a product as “bait” to attract customers to the advertiser’s place of business. Salespeople then try to “switch” the customers to a more expensive product.

Various laws protect the consumer’s right to corresponding, veracious information. One of these laws is the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968, often called the Truth in Lending Act. It requires sellers to state clearly the charge made for loans and installment purchases and to express the interest rate as an annual rate. Another law affecting information given consumers is the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act of 1966, also known as the Truth in Packaging and Labeling Act. It requires that the package used for a product provide certain information. This information includes the identity of the product, the manufacturer’s name and address, and the net quantity of the contents.

The United States Department of Agriculture requires that the grade of meat and dairy products appear on those items for the benefit of consumers. Many food stores use unit pricing, such as the price per ounce or per gram. This system helps consumers determine the best buy among several products in different sizes of packages. Food manufacturers also inform consumers by freshness labeling, also called open dating. A product is stamped with a date, which is the last day that it should be sold or used to assure quality or freshness.

Consumer organizations contribute much information about products. For example, Consumers’ Research, Inc., and Consumers Union test a wide variety of products and publish the results. Consumers’ Research is financed entirely by consumers who subscribe to its publications, and Consumers Union is supported chiefly by the sale of subscriptions, plus some contributions. Consumer groups also encourage the development of consumer education programs. Such programs emphasize the rights of consumers and provide information about managing money and making wise purchases.

Fourth, consumers have a choice among a variety of products. The government regulates business in order to promote free and fair competition. The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 forbids monopolies. The act also prohibits price fixing, a stated or implied agreement by several manufacturers to charge a noncompetitive price for a product they all make. The U.S. Department of Justice and the FTC enforce the Sherman Act. The FTC also enforces the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914 and the Celler-Kefauver Act of 1950. These laws are designed to prohibit businesses from forming combinations that would reduce competition.

Some supporters of consumerism favor regulation by the FTC of the amount of money that businesses spend for advertising. They argue that small or new companies cannot spend large sums for advertising and thus cannot compete with large or older firms. As a result, businesses with larger budgets have considerable control over the market and the prices that consumers pay.

Then, consumer rights to information and education are among the fundamental rights. Consumers need to be put in a position where they can make an informed choice among goods and services offered. This includes objective information on the features and price of the items available. Consumers also require proper information about their efficient and safe use.

Consumers have the right to redress, i.e. they have the right to receive advice and help when seeking redress for faulty products or for injury or damage resulting from the use of goods and services. There need to be simple, affordable and rapid procedures for settling complaints and claims.

Consumer representation and participation right is included in the list of consumer rights. Representatives of consumers need to be present in decision-taking procedures on issues of concern to them at local, state, national or federal level. At federal level, this covers not only specific consumer issues but also other relevant policy areas like food laws, transport, competition policy, financial services, environment and the like.

In the European Union, for example, the first consumer program adopted in 1975 focused on the practical application of five principles, such as the protection of consumers' health, safety and economic interests, consumer rights to information, education and the right to redress, consumer representation and participation. As a first result, a number of directives were adopted over the next 10 years covering among other things the safety of cosmetic products, the labelling of foodstuff, misleading advertising, consumer rights in door-step selling, product liability and the provision of consumer credit.

Finally, it is important to remember that consumers have not only rights, they also have certain responsibilities. For example, they must use a product for the purpose intended by the manufacturer, and they should follow the instructions provided with the product. They have a responsibility to the sellers to be fair and honest. A consumer who buys an item of clothing, wears it only to a party, and then returns it is not being fair and honest, as the seller's costs go up, and everyone winds up paying higher prices.

Questions:

1. What should products' quality be consistent with? Give your examples.
2. What products may be put on the market? Have you ever purchased unsafe goods?
3. Why is it necessary to receive adequate, veracious information about goods or services? How can consumers be protected against misleading advertising and unfair terms in contracts?
4. Dwell on pros and cons of having a wide variety of products.
5. Comment on other right of consumers.
6. What laws do governments adopt to protect to protect consumer right in different countries?

Variant 16

Look through the texts again and supply the sentences with the missing words

1. _____ is anyone who buys goods or services, whether an individual shopper or a large business.
2. _____ has usually decided to pay the money rather than take the risk of losing its sales.
3. _____ is mostly concerned with the rights of private individuals.
4. _____ and _____ provide assurances that a product will live up to the claims of the manufacturer.
5. _____ may decide that he must accept work which has been done, but award him damages where the work has been done badly or too slowly or at too high a cost.
6. _____ sometimes complain that they are underprotected because their interests are looked after by the same government ministry that looks after the interests of the farming and fishing industry.
7. _____ complain that they have to raise prices because of increased insurance bills to cover legal cases.
8. _____ should be consistent with their prices and the claims of manufacturers.
9. _____ and _____ are protected against unsafe goods.
10. _____ set standards for the quality, safety and reliability of many goods and services.
11. _____ have tried to use the defence that their actions were the result of being influenced by something they saw on television.
12. _____ passes laws and agencies issue rules to improve the operation of the market-place.
13. _____ are usually full of detailed agreements about who should supply what, when, where and at what price.
14. _____ regulates advertising and administers several programs that handle deceptive claims.

15. _____ give consumers further information about product safety.
16. _____ and _____ have often used such threats in order to get money from a company.
17. _____ now have to worry about is what to do when someone threatens to put poison or glass or some other harmful substance in a product to be consumed by the public.
18. _____ must be provided with reasonable care at a reasonable cost and within a reasonable time.
19. _____ regulates business in order to promote free and fair competition.
20. _____ is responsibility for damage or injury caused by faulty goods.
21. _____ protects consumers' economic interests.
22. _____ need to be present in decision-taking procedures on issues of concern to them at local, state, national or federal level.

Find the English equivalents in the texts and translate the sentences into Russian

1. The buyer has the right to (аннулировать контракт) — to refuse the goods — if the terms are (нарушены).
2. Consumers had to (возбудить дело) in the (деликт за халатность).
3. The legal expression (“пусть покупатель будет бдителен”) means “let the buyer beware”.
4. (Гарантии качества продаваемого товара) are written statements that promise repair, (замену товара), or a (возврат денег) if a product fails to perform as the manufacturer said it would for a certain period of time.
5. A (гарантия возврата платы за товар) promises a (возврат денег за товар по покупной цене) if the buyer is not completely satisfied.
6. An (подразумеваемая гарантия) is an unwritten guarantee that a product is suitable for the purpose for which it has been sold.
7. Consumers complain that it is extremely difficult for them to win cases, partly because rules of technological secrets allow companies to (утаивать важные сведения) about products.
8. Sellers must avoid sales and advertising practices that (вводят в заблуждение), (обманывают), or are unfair to consumers.
9. A (иск с претензиями на качество продукта) is brought against a manufacturer or seller for damage or injury that is caused by a product.
10. A (иск о профессиональной некомпетентности) is filed against an individual or a company in a service field, such as medicine or dentistry.
11. Goods must correspond to any description given to the buyer, of (качества, пригодного для торговли).
12. (Оговорки об освобождении от ответственности) are warnings to the consumer by the supplier that no responsibility will be accepted in the case of loss, damage or injury.
13. (Потребительское законодательство) prohibit unfair or (вводящую в заблуждение) trade practices, such as false advertising, unfair pricing, and (неправильную маркировку).
14. (Средства судебной защиты права) include (приказы о запрещении продолжения противоправного действия), by which an agency can require a business to stop a forbidden practice; (обоюдное согласие), which are voluntary agreements to end a practice that is claimed to be illegal; and (возмещение убытков), which is an order to refund or repay any money illegally obtained.

Variant 17

FILL IN the gaps

Family Relationships

a legal separation, a married woman, adoptive parents, alimony, annulment, bigamy, blood or marriage, consent, duties or obligations, open court, parents, fraud or intoxication, husband and wife, legally recognized, marital property, necessities of life, spousal privilege, spouse or marriage partner, terminate

Family is, generally, a group of people related by (1). Marriage is a status, the legal union of (2), entered into by means of a contract that is enforceable by courts. When the status is created, the law grants enforceable rights to the parties and also imposes various mutual (3). The person to whom a person is or was married, during their marriage, is that person's (4). Traditionally, (5) takes the surname of her husband.

Several legal requirements for marriage are universally required before a couple can be (6), e.g. legal capacity of the parties and their (7) to marry each other. During a marriage, communications between spouses are covered by the (8) or husband-wife privilege to refuse to disclose confidential communications between them during a legal marriage.

If spouses have their children they are called '(9)'. As a rule parents are the legal as well as natural guardians of their children and must provide for them such (10) as food, clothing, shelter, education, and medical care. A child, permanently bereaved of or abandoned by his or her biological parents, may live in a foster family, with guardians or (11). The adopted child has the same rights of inheritance under wills, deeds and intestacies as natural children of the adopters.

Natural termination of marriage is by death. Unnatural termination is by (12), divorce, and separation.

Annulment is a declaration by a court that a so-called 'marriage' does not exist and never existed because of some defect present at the time of the marriage ceremony. Examples of such serious defects are (13), mental or physical incapacity, insanity, and consent to marry resulting from (14).

Divorce requires court proceedings, in which a judgment (or decree) in dissolution is rendered. A decree of divorce must be pronounced in (15). Divorce leaves both people free to marry again. Divorce ends the marriage, but it does not necessarily (16) spousal responsibilities that arose from the marriage. A divorce usually includes division of (17) and, if necessary, arrangements for alimony, child custody and support.

(18) is a court document which affirms that spouses are living apart and make their own decisions about money, property and parenting issues. A legal separation does not end the marriage and both spouses are not legally free to marry again. But like a divorce, each person after separation may ask the judge to order division of property, (19), child support, child custody, visitation orders, etc.

Keys:

FILL IN the gaps

1 blood or marriage	2 husband and wife	3 duties or obligations
4 spouse or marriage partner	5 a married woman	6 legally recognized
7 consent	8 spousal privilege	9 parents
10 necessities of life	11 adoptive parents	12 annulment
13 bigamy	14 fraud or intoxication	15 open court
16 terminate	17 marital property	18 a legal separation
19 alimony		

Variant 18

Produce the whole sentence in English

1. A constitution is more than a mechanical (свод основных правил).

2. The Queen has the power (заключать договора, отдавать и присоединять территории, объявлять войну и заключать мир).
3. A constitution (отражает ценности) the country regards as important.
4. Most modern constitutions have adopted (принцип разделения власти).
5. Parliament (создает законы).
6. (Исполнительная власть) is represented by the government.
7. Law courts interpret and (применяют законы).
8. To become an act of Parliament (законопроект) must be passed in the House of Commons, (быть одобренным) in the House of Lords and (быть подписанным) by the Queen or King.
9. The Queen is an important symbol of (национального единства).
10. At the second reading a bill is given (детальное обсуждение).
11. The Lords can only (отложить прохождение) of a bill.
12. The party which has majority in the House of Commons (находится у власти) for five years.
13. The Cabinet meets (тайно).
14. The Cabinet is also (Апелляционный суд).
15. The Lord Chancellor is (глава судейской власти) except in Scotland.
16. The Queen's power is (наследственная) and not elective.
17. As the system of Cabinet developed the Privy Council (утратил значимость).
18. The Conservative party has no official (постоянной программы).
19. The Queen or King (созывает, назначает перерыв и распускает) Parliament.
20. In pre-election manifesto Conservative government states (главные аспекты внутренней и внешней политики).
21. The Liberal Democrats (являются результатом союза) of two parties.
22. In Britain the Prime Minister is (действительный правитель) of the country.

Make key word transformation to fit the sentence

1. A constitution is the ... and ... structure.	politics; ideology
2. Most countries have a formal ... Constitution ... how laws to be made.	write; describe
3. A constitution is a mirror ... the national soul.	reflect
4. Tories welcome state's ... from direction of the economy.	withdraw
5. One of reason for having special ... laws is to prevent governments from becoming too	constitute power
6. If the Lords agree to a bill it will be passed before the Queen or King for	sign
7. The function of the Cabinet is the ... of government departments.	coordinate
8. ... ministers are usually in the Cabinet.	department
9. The Prime Minister recommends the highest ... to the Crown.	Appoint
10. Privy Council used to be a body of ... of English monarchs.	advice
11. Privy Council consists of members of royal family, ... governors, together with other to whom ... has been given as an honour.	colony; member
12. Tories welcome ... of sections of the national industries.	privatize
13. The Labors Party believes that private ... and free enterprise should flourish.	own
14. The average number of ... in each ... in England is about 70000.	elect; constituent
15. Tories stress ... of the national interest and priority for ... of law and order.	pursue defend
16. Any ... subject aged 21 or over can be nominated as	Britain

Choose the correct item

1. The British constitution has ... over many countries.
a) evolved b) established c) founded
2. The Constitution can be altered by
a) the Cabinet sanction b) an Act of Parliament c) the Royal assent
3. Most modern constitutions have adopted the principle of ... of powers.
a) charging b) separation c) unification
4. Executive branch is represented by the
a) judiciary b) government c) Queen or King
5. New laws can only come into force when they have passed through the
a) Cabinet b) Parliament c) Privy Council
6. The party which has majority in the House of Commons ... the government.
a) requires b) forms c) rejects
7. If the Lords agree to a bill it will be placed before the Queen or King for
a) signature b) reading c) amending
8. No change of policy would be considered without the ... sanction.
a) convention b) general agreement c) Cabinet
9. The judiciary is ... of the executive.
a) independent b) dependent c) similar
10. The power of the Queen or King is
a) elective b) general c) hereditary
11. Whatever the Queen or King does must be done on the ... of the Prime Minister.
a) order b) judgement c) advice
12. In reality the Queen or King has almost no ... at all.
a) power b) respect c) common sense
13. Cases ... by the Privy Council raise questions of constitutional interpretation.
a) sued b) heard c) appealed
14. The Conservatives is the party ... by the rich and the privileged.
a) misunderstood b) supported c) ridiculed
15. Today many ... that the Labour Party shows no radical change in policy from the Tories.
a) claim b) defend c) vest
16. The ... system of voting is used in parliamentary elections in Britain.
a) complex b) two-party c) simple.

Variant 19**Produce the whole sentence in English**

1. The Constitution may be defined as a system or body (основных принципов, согласно которым государство устанавливается и управляется).
2. The American Constitution for over 200 years has provided the basis for (политическую стабильность, свободу всех граждан, экономический рост и социальный прогресс).
3. The Constitution (установила федеральную систему) with a strong central government.
4. (Система сдержек и противовесов обеспечивает) that no one branch of the government would dominate the others.
5. (Поправки были внесены в) the American Constitution twenty-six times.
6. The amendments to the Constitution (право на судебное разбирательство судом присяжных, право быть защищенным против необоснованных преследований и арестов, конфискация имущества) stated the fundamental rights to any American.
7. State governments arrange such affairs as (поддержание порядка, образования детей).
8. Laws (влияющие на повседневную жизнь граждан) are enforced by police in the cities and towns.
9. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation track down criminals who (пересекают государственную границу или нарушают федеральные законы).
10. A decision of the supreme Court (не может быть обжаловано) to any other court.

11. Although the three branches are presumably coequal, (законодательная ветвь) takes the lead in (формирование структуры и обязанностей двух других ветвей).
12. Some statutes are long, (сложные и важные) some are short.
13. The President has the authority (назначать глав всех департаментов исполнительной власти) and agencies, together with hundreds of other high- ranking officials.
14. The important function of the President is that he can grant full or conditional pardon to (любому, обвиненному в нарушении федерального закона, сократить срок приговора) and reduce fines.
15. During the impeachment process the President is to (подвергнуться судебному разбирательству в сенате) with the Chief Justice as the judge.
16. At every level of political life the Republican and Democratic parties (борются за господствующее положение в обществе).
17. The Republicans place more emphasis on private enterprise and (часто обвиняют демократов в создании слишком либерального правительства).

Make the key word transformations

1. The Declaration laid the ... for the Articles of Confederation.	found
2. Congress can propose	amend
3. All ... and ... groups must operate within the constitutional guidelines.	govern × 2
4. The United States Constitution is made into living law through a ... of means.	vary
5. State ... must conform to the state constitution.	legislate
6. Most of the cases involve the ... of the Constitution.	interpret
7. The President and Vice-President are ... for a term of four years and can be ... for another term.	elect × 2
8. Clear lines divide the ..., ..., ... branches.	execute; legislate; judge
9. The House of Representatives is elected on a ... basis.	populate
10. Every state is entitled to have one	represent
11. Congress passes broad powers over the nation's ... wellbeing and ... security.	economy policy
12. Congress's ... powers are not boundless.	enumerate
13. Voters take it for ... that the people they elect represent ... and local interest.	grant locate

Choose the correct item

1. The Declaration of Independence is more than ... of the birth of a new nation.
a) advertisement b) announcement c) proclamation
2. The Constitution was ... in Philadelphia.
a) defended b) amended c) adopted
3. The first ten amendments ... fundamental rights of any American.
a) stated b) clarified c) pointed out
4. The Constitution is ... law of the land.
a) the federal b) the supreme c) the extraordinary
5. Congress can ... amendments.
a) prescribe b) propose c) restrict
6. The Constitution has ... people for over 200 years.
a) influenced b) belonged c) served
7. Amendments to the Constitution have ... the democratic nature of American society.
a) expanded b) protected c) widened
8. A great deal of power is ... in the hands of the president.
a) put b) handed c) given
9. The federal government deals with ... problems.
a) local b) regional c) national
10. Laws affecting the daily lives of citizens are ... by police in the cities and towns.
a) empowered b) enforced c) authorized
11. Congress has the power to ... the number of judges sitting in the court.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| a) describe | b) set | c) lay down |
| 12. A ... of the Supreme Court cannot be appealed to any other court. | | |
| a) law | b) decision | c) bill |

Variant 20

Расположите части письма в правильном порядке:

- 1) 7 Maple Estate, Hlarbour Road, Melbourn, Australia. (Sender's address)

Ref. JK/RS

Telephone 041-336-3692

7 May 2007

- 2) Dear Sirs,

- 3) We await your instructions, which shall have our careful attention

Yours faithfully

Richard Smith

Sales Manager

- 4) We recently had the honour of sending you a catalogue of our goods, and trust that you duly received the same.

As we have not yet been favoured with your order, we venture to enquire if you have reached a decision, and whether you require further information about our product.

- 5) Purchasing Department

Sunrise Boulevard

Riverton, MI 44444

(Addressee's address)

2. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке:

1. John L. Davis, President

Autocomp. Inc.

8100 South Jackson Street

Detroit, MI 48220

2. We recently purchased \$ 250,000 worth of automated material-handling equipment from your company. This equipment was purchased from you because of the fine reputation you have for quality and service to your customers.

3. We look forward to doing business with your company in the future.

Sincerely,

Victor Boyd,

Plant Manager

4. Dear Mr. Davis:

5. Rusk Seed, Inc.

400 National Highway

Decatur, Illinois 62525

April 15, 2007

3. Ответьте на вопросы, пользуясь информацией на конверте:

New Jersey Power Company

5695 South 23 Road

(1) Ridgefield, (2) NJ 08887

Mr. Frederick Wolf

Director of Marketing

(3) Smith Printing Company

590 (4) Sixth Avenue

Milwaukee, (5) WI 53216

1. What is the ZIP code in the return address?
2. What is the ZIP code in the mailing address?
3. What town does the letter come from?
4. What is addressee's company name?
5. What is the street name in the mailing address?

4. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок:

Mr. Fred North,
Purchasing Manager,
Broadway Autos,
London, Great Britain
7th July, 2007

Dear Mr. Sign,

I am writing to apologize for the late delivery of this order.

Our revised delivery date is now Friday November 22.

We hope that this revised date is suitable and we greatly regret by inconvenience that may have been caused.

Best regards,

Fred North

Ответ:

1. Contract
2. Letter of apology
3. Memo
4. CV

5. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они отражали особенности оформления служебной записки:

To :Secretarial Supervisor

(1) __: John Davis

(2) __: automated equipment

The (3) __: of Smart Equipment will visit us on 28 April to demonstrate their new material handling equipment which you are sure to be interested in.

Please arrange the time to meet him so that all your staff could be present.

(4) __

1. Subject
2. From
3. Sales Manager
4. J.D.

6. Перед вами конверт:

Amtorg Trading Corporation
5695 South 23 Madison Avenue
(1) New York, (2) NJ 08887

(3) Mr. R. Calvert
Director of Marketing
(4) Smith Printing Company
590 (5) Lincoln Street
Chicago, WI 53216

Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает:

- 1) the addressee's company name
- 2) the town the letter comes from
- 3) the addressee
- 4) the ZIP Code in the return address

5) the street name in the mailing address

7. Ответьте на вопросы, пользуясь информацией на конверте.

New York Power Company

3638 North 25 Road

(1) Summerfield, (2) NK 09346

(3) Mr. Paul Brown

Director of Purchasing Department

Smith Electronic Company

360 (5) Fifth Avenue

Roanoke, (4) VA 24040

1. What is the ZIP Code in the return address?

2. What is the ZIP Code in the mailing address?

3. Who is the addressee?

4. What town does the letter come from?

5. What is the street name in the mailing address?

8. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок:

19 Elm Street

Elmont,

New York

The Jameson Constructions Co.

Harbour Road

Melbourn 6

Australia

Dear Sirs

We were very interested in your display at the latest Exhibition held in Moscow.

We would be very much obliged if you would send us your illustrated catalogue of your products together with the pricelist, with special reference to all sizes and quantities. We would also like to know what discounts you grant for large quantities.

If you can guarantee prompt delivery we would be prepared to place a large order.

We can supply the names of several firms as references.

Yours faithfully

Donald Vance

Manager

June 24 2007_

ОТВЕТ:

1. Letter of enquiry (request)

2. Invitation

3. Memo

9. Определите, к какому виду письменного сообщения относится следующее.

DYNATEAM Innovations

7 October 2007

Mr. Rigley

Rainbow Homecenter

1212 Westlake Ave,

Seattle, Wash. 98404

Dear Mr. Rigley,

We thank you for your inquiry of 5 July in which you asked about sports swimming suits we advertised in June's edition of 'Sports News'. These sports swimming suits are made of new generation of micro fibers ideally suitable for sensitive skin. They are MicFib™ products, which is a brand name you are familiar with. Their unique hygienic properties have proved the main selling point of this product. All dealers who have displayed our brightly colored, jazzy products have reported a tremendous increase in sales. You

can choose from more than twenty-five designs in all sizes. We would be pleased to add you to our list of customers and could promise you excellent products and prompt supply. As we execute all orders in strict rotation, we strongly advise you to order early.

Thank you for your interest. Our services are at your disposal.

M. Kerr
Sales Manager
Enc. 2007 Catalog

Ответ:

1. order
2. offer
3. invitation

10. Определите, к какому виду письменного сообщения относится следующее:

22 May 2001

The Chairman
South California District
Export Council
11777 San Vicente Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90049

Dear Sir,

We are a large store in the Center of Montreal and we are interested in importing wine from California, Please send us a list of California wine exporters.

I would appreciate a prompt reply.

Yours sincerely,

M. Pino
Chief Buyer

Ответ:

1. memo
2. order
3. inquiry

11. Определите, к какому виду письменного сообщения относится следующее

Bronson Machines Inc.
2244 Lincoln Ave., Bonneyvihe, S. D.

Date: 17 September2007

Subject: Incorporation

To:

All employees in all departments

From:

Jim Gerry, CEO

You all know that Bronson Machines has incorporated and is now called Bronson Machines Inc.

Details concerning restructuring will be sent to the heads of the departments in question. However, this memorandum is being circulated to reassure you of the following:

1. There will be no firing as a result of this change.
2. Restructuring will finish at the tail end of this year.
3. Salaries and wages will not be cut.
4. Management positions will not be affected. Managers will be offered special training.

Jim Gerry

CEO

Ответ:

1. invitation

- 2. minutes
- 3. memo

12. Определите, к какому виду письменного сообщения относится следующее:

Walter and Rose Inc.
173 Lombard St., Toronto, Ont.

Date: 10 November 2000

To: All staff

From: Head Office

Selection of Mr. Caldwell The CEO of the Year for 2000.

We are pleased to inform you that 2000 CEO of the Year Advisory Board has selected Mr. Caldwell, the CEO of our company, the CEO of the Year. Mr. Caldwell was selected on criteria including sense of vision, leadership, innovation, and social responsibility.

Marc Geisler

Chairman of the Board of Director

Ответ:

- 1. minutes
- 2. invitation
- 3. memo

13. Определите, к какому виду письменного сообщения относится следующее:

HOWAKD & PRATT

Ladies' Clothing

306, 3d Avenue

Chicago, Ill. 60602

JACKSON & MILES

118 Regent Street

London W1C 37D

UK

Gentlemen:

21 Oct, 2000

We saw your women's dresses and suits in your October catalogue. The lines you showed would be most suitable for our market.

Would you kindly send us your quotation for spring and summer clothing that you could supply to us by the end of January next.

We would require 2,000 dresses and suits in each of the sizes 10-14, and 500 in sizes 8 and 16. Please quote c.i.f. Chicago prices.

Payment is normally made by letter of credit.

Thank you for an early reply.

Very truly yours,

P. Pratt

P. PRATT, Jr

Buyer

Ответ:

- 1. inquiry
- 2. order
- 3. memo

14. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок:

Mr. Fred North,
Purchasing Manager,

Broadway Autos,
London, Great Britain
7th July, 2007

Dear Mr. Sign,
I am writing to apologize for the late delivery of this order.
Our revised delivery date is now Friday November 22.
We hope that this revised date is suitable and we greatly regret by
inconvenience that may have been caused.

Best regards,

Fred North

Ответ:

1. Contract
2. Letter of apology
3. Memo
4. CV

15. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок:

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New York

The Jameson Constructions Co.
Harbour Road
Melbourn 6
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June 24 2007_

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We can supply the names of several firms as references.

Yours faithfully

Donald Vance

Manager

Ответ:

1. Letter of enquiry (request)
2. Invitation
3. Memo

16. Ответьте на вопросы, пользуясь информацией на конверте.

New York Power Company
3638 North 25 Road
(1) Summerfield, (2) NK 09346
(3) Mr. Paul Brown
Director of Purchasing Department
Smith Electronic Company
360 (5) Fifth Avenue
Roanoke, (4) VA 24040

1. What is the ZIP Code in the return address?
2. What is the ZIP Code in the mailing address?
3. Who is the addressee?
4. What town does the letter come from?

5. What is the street name in the mailing address?

17. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они отражали особенности оформления служебной записки:

To _____: Secretarial Supervisor

(1) _____: John Davis

(2) _____: automated equipment

The (3) _____: of Smart Equipment will visit us on 28 April to demonstrate their new material handling equipment which you are sure to be interested in.

Please arrange the time to meet him so that all your staff could be present.

(4) _____

1. Subject

2. From

3. Sales Manager

4. J.D.

Variant 21

1. Составить резюме и жизнеописание

2. Составить анкету о здоровом питании

3. Заполнить предложенные анкеты