

Частное образовательное учреждение высшего образования  
«САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ  
УПРАВЛЕНИЯ И ЭКОНОМИКИ»

РАССМОТРЕНО И ОДОБРЕНО

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

На заседании кафедры педагогики и  
психологии  
Протокол № 10 от 29.05.2023 г.

Первый проректор  
С.В. Авдашкевич  
28.06.2023

## РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Дисциплина:	Б1.О.18 Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции
Направление подготовки:	40.03.01 Юриспруденция
Направленность (профиль):	Правоохранительная деятельность
Уровень высшего образования:	Бакалавриат
Форма обучения:	очная, заочная, очно-заочная
Разработчики:	Кандидат технических наук, доцент Яковлева Л.В.

Санкт-Петербург  
2023

**1. Цели и задачи дисциплины:***Цель освоения дисциплины:*

практическое овладение студентом профессиональным иностранным языком юридической направленности; развитие умения применять полученные знания в области социальной и профессиональной деятельности, в непосредственном общении с зарубежными партнерами, для осуществления научно-исследовательской деятельности, самообразования, навыков правовой аргументации; грамотной устной и письменной речи; работы с источниками информации – библиотечными и электронными ресурсами.

*Задачи дисциплины:*

овладение навыками профессиональной речи;  
 изучение основной юридической терминологии;  
 развитие навыков чтения литературы по профессиональной тематике;  
 овладение навыками письма, необходимыми для ведения профессиональной корреспонденции в сфере юриспруденции;  
 развитие умений адекватно ориентироваться в конкретных ситуациях профессионального и делового общения по юридическим вопросам.

**2. Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенных с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы высшего образования**

Планируемые результаты освоения ОП ВО (код и содержание компетенций)	Планируемые результаты обучения по ОП ВО (индикаторы достижения компетенций)	Примечание
УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	УК-4.1 Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на государственном и иностранном языках; требования к деловой устной и письменной коммуникации. УК-4.2 Умеет применять на практике устную и письменную деловую коммуникацию. УК-4.3 Владеет методикой составления суждения в межличностном деловом общении на государственном и иностранном языках, с применением адекватных языковых форм и средств.	Наименование категории (группы) компетенций: «Коммуникация»
ОПК-5 Способен логически верно, аргументированно и ясно строить устную и письменную речь с единообразным и корректным использованием профессиональной юридической лексики	ОПК-5.1 Знает профессиональную юридическую лексику; основные логические законы построения устной и письменной речи; знает приемы и методы публичного речевого поведения; знает правила юридической аргументации в устном и письменном высказывании. ОПК-5.2 Умеет логически верно, аргументированно и ясно строить устную и письменную речь; оперировать юридическими понятиями и категориями. ОПК-5.3 Владеет навыками профессионально-ориентированной речи юриста; технологиями переговорного процесса; приемами рассуждений, аргументации и дискуссии; навыками участия в публичных мероприятиях и (или) организации совместной деятельности, изготовления юридического документа с единообразным и корректным использованием профессиональной юридической лексики.	Наименование категории (группы) компетенций: «Юридическая аргументация»

Планируемые результаты обучения по ОП ВО (индикаторы достижения компетенций)	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине
УК-4.1. Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на государственном и иностранном языках; требования к деловой устной и письменной коммуникации.	Знает базовые правила, принципы и основные требования к построению высказывания на иностранном языке в устной и письменной формах
УК-4.2. Умеет применять на практике устную и письменную деловую коммуникацию.	Умеет грамотно использовать иностранный язык в устном и письменном общении
УК-4.3. Владеет методикой составления суждения в межличностном деловом общении на государственном и иностранном языках, с применением адекватных языковых форм и средств.	Владеет иноязычными языковыми формами и средствами для составления суждения в межличностной и деловой коммуникации
ОПК-5.1. Знает профессиональную юридическую лексику; основные логические законы построения устной и письменной речи; знает приемы и методы публичного речевого поведения; знает правила юридической аргументации в устном и письменном высказывании.	Знает профессиональную правовую лексику, правила юридической аргументации в устном и письменном высказывании, приемы и основные методы публичного речевого поведения в сфере юриспруденции.
ОПК-5.2. Умеет логически верно, аргументировано и ясно строить устную и письменную речь; оперировать юридическими понятиями и категориями.	Умеет оперировать юридическими понятиями и категориями, аргументированно, в соответствии с правовыми нормами строить устную и письменную речь.
ОПК-5.3. Владеет навыками профессионально-ориентированной речи юриста; технологиями переговорного процесса; приемами рассуждений, аргументации и дискуссии; навыками участия в публичных мероприятиях и (или) организации совместной деятельности, изготовления юридического документа с единообразным и корректным использованием профессиональной юридической лексики.	Владеет правовыми технологиями переговорного процесса, правилами юридической аргументации, навыками профессионально-ориентированной речи юриста, подготовки юридических документов с корректным использованием профессиональной юридической лексики.

### 3. Содержание, объем дисциплины и формы проведения занятий

№ п/п	Наименование темы дисциплины	Компетенции	Оценочные средства текущего контроля		
			ЗНАТЬ	УМЕТЬ	ВЛАДЕТЬ
			ОПК-5.1 УК-4.1	ОПК-5.2 УК-4.2	ОПК-5.3 УК-4.3
1	Понятие о роли иностранного языка в сфере юриспруденции	УК-4 ОПК-5	Собеседование, опрос/ Контрольная работа №1 (10)	Собеседование, опрос/ Контрольная работа №1 (10)	Круглый стол, дискуссия, полемика, дебаты/Эссе №1 (20)
2	Научная и профессиональная терминология.	УК-4 ОПК-5	Собеседование, опрос/ Контрольная работа №2 (10)	Собеседование, опрос/ Контрольная работа №2 (10)	Круглый стол, дискуссия, полемика, дебаты/Эссе №1 (20)
3	Структура законодательной власти.	УК-4 ОПК-5	Собеседование, опрос/ Контрольная работа №3 (10)	Собеседование, опрос/ Контрольная работа №3 (10)	Круглый стол, дискуссия, полемика, дебаты/Эссе №1 (20)

№ п/п	Наименование темы дисциплины	Компетенции	Оценочные средства текущего контроля		
			ЗНАТЬ	УМЕТЬ	ВЛАДЕТЬ
			ОПК-5.1 УК-4.1	ОПК-5.2 УК-4.2	ОПК-5.3 УК-4.3
4	Основные органы законодательной власти	УК-4 ОПК-5	Собеседование, опрос/ Контрольная работа №3 (10)	Собеседование, опрос/ Контрольная работа №3 (10)	Круглый стол, дискуссия, полемика, дебаты/Эссе №1 (20)
5	Уголовное право	УК-4 ОПК-5	Доклад, сообщение/ Реферат №1 (10)	Доклад, сообщение/ Реферат №1 (10)	Круглый стол, дискуссия, полемика, дебаты/Эссе №2 (20)
6	Организованная преступность	УК-4 ОПК-5	Доклад, сообщение/ Реферат №1 (10)	Доклад, сообщение/ Реферат №1 (10)	Круглый стол, дискуссия, полемика, дебаты/Эссе №2 (20)
7	Правовая деятельность	УК-4 ОПК-5	Деловая и (или) ролевая игра/ Кейс-задача №1 (20)	Деловая и (или) ролевая игра/ Кейс-задача №1 (20)	Деловая и (или) ролевая игра/Кейс-задача №1 (20)
8	Структура правовой деятельности	УК-4 ОПК-5	Деловая и (или) ролевая игра/ Кейс-задача №1 (20)	Деловая и (или) ролевая игра/ Кейс-задача №1 (20)	Деловая и (или) ролевая игра/Кейс-задача №1 (20)
<b>Количество баллов (100 баллов):</b>			100		

<b>Содержание учебного материала, лабораторные работы и практические занятия, курсовая работа</b>
<p><b>Тема 1:</b> Понятие о роли иностранного языка в сфере юриспруденции</p> <p><b>Практические занятия/самостоятельная работа:</b> Полиция, криминальная полиция, интерпол, европол, криминалистика, криминология. Изучение научной и профессиональной терминологии. Связь термина с контекстом</p> <p><b>Лабораторная работа:</b> -</p>
<p><b>Тема 2:</b> Научная и профессиональная терминология.</p> <p><b>Практические занятия/самостоятельная работа:</b> Понятие о неологизмах, фразеологии. Грамматика: Имя существительное. Артикли. Настоящее простое время. Настоящее продолженное время..</p> <p><b>Лабораторная работа:</b> -</p>
<p><b>Тема 3:</b> Структура законодательной власти.</p> <p><b>Практические занятия/самостоятельная работа:</b> Государственное и конституционное право, законодательный процесс</p> <p><b>Лабораторная работа:</b> -</p>
<p><b>Тема 4:</b> Основные органы законодательной власти</p> <p><b>Практические занятия/самостоятельная работа:</b> Высшие органы государственной власти. Грамматика: Сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные предложения. Согласование времен. Косвенная речь.</p> <p><b>Лабораторная работа:</b> -</p>
<p><b>Тема 5:</b> Уголовное право</p> <p><b>Практические занятия/самостоятельная работа:</b> Молодежь и полиция. Уголовно-процессуальное право</p> <p><b>Лабораторная работа:</b> -</p>

Содержание учебного материала, лабораторные работы и практические занятия, курсовая работа
<b>Тема 6: Организованная преступность</b> <b>Практические занятия/самостоятельная работа:</b> Организованная преступность и борьба с ней Грамматика: Предлоги. Предлоги движения и месторасположения. Предлоги времени. Фразовые глаголы <b>Лабораторная работа: -</b>
<b>Тема 7: Правовая деятельность</b> <b>Практические занятия/самостоятельная работа:</b> Публичное право. Частное право. Гражданское право. Торговое право. Трудовое право. Экономическое право <b>Лабораторная работа: -</b>
<b>Тема 8: Структура правовой деятельности</b> <b>Практические занятия/самостоятельная работа:</b> Виды юридической деятельности. Грамматика: Страдательный залог. Герундий и инфинитив. <b>Лабораторная работа: -</b>
<b>Курсовая работа:</b> не предусмотрено учебным планом

### Очная форма обучения

Вид учебной работы	Всего часов	Семестр 2
Аудиторные занятия (АЗ):	48	48
Лекционные занятия (Лек)	0	0
Лабораторные занятия (Лаб)	0	0
Практические занятия (Пр)	48	48
Самостоятельная работа студента (СР)	55	55
Курсовая работа	0	0
Другие виды самостоятельной работы*	55	55
Контроль самостоятельной работы (КСР)	5	5
Контактная работа (КоР)	53	53
Форма промежуточной аттестации	0	Экзамен
Подготовка к экзамену и сдача экзамена (СР, КоР)	36	36
Общая трудоемкость дисциплины, часы/ЗЕТ	144/4	144/4

\* Подготовка к аудиторным занятиям, подготовка к зачету (при наличии)

№	Наименование темы дисциплины	Семестр/ Курс	Количество учебных часов				Практическая подготовка
			В том числе по видам аудиторных занятий			СР	
			Лек	Пр	Лаб		
1	Понятие о роли иностранного языка в сфере юриспруденции	2	0	6	0	7	6
2	Научная и профессиональная терминология.	2	0	6	0	7	6
3	Структура законодательной власти.	2	0	6	0	7	6
4	Основные органы законодательной власти	2	0	6	0	7	6
5	Уголовное право	2	0	6	0	7	6
6	Организованная преступность	2	0	6	0	7	6
7	Правовая деятельность	2	0	6	0	7	6
8	Структура правовой деятельности	2	0	6	0	6	6
Итого:			0	48	0	55	48

\* Практическая подготовка при реализации дисциплин организована путем проведения практических занятий и (или) выполнения лабораторных и (или) курсовых работ и предусматривает выполнение работ, связанных с будущей профессиональной деятельностью.

### Заочная форма обучения

Вид учебной работы	Всего часов	Семестр 2
Аудиторные занятия (АЗ):	6	6
Лекционные занятия (Лек)	0	0
Лабораторные занятия (Лаб)	0	0
Практические занятия (Пр)	6	6
Самостоятельная работа студента (СР)	123	123

40.03.01 Юриспруденция, направленность (профиль) "Правоохранительная деятельность"

Рабочая программа дисциплины

Дисциплина: Б1.О.18 Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции

Форма обучения: очная, заочная, очно-заочная

Разработана для приема 2023/2024 учебного года

Вид учебной работы	Всего часов	Семестр 2
Курсовая работа	0	0
Другие виды самостоятельной работы*	123	123
Контроль самостоятельной работы (КСР)	6	6
Контактная работа (КоР)	12	12
Форма промежуточной аттестации	0	Экзамен
Подготовка к экзамену/зачету и сдача экзамена/зачета (СР, КоР)	9	9
Общая трудоемкость дисциплины, часы/ЗЕТ	144/4	144/4

\* Подготовка к аудиторным занятиям

№	Наименование темы дисциплины	Семестр/ Курс	Количество учебных часов				Практическая подготовка
			В том числе по видам аудиторных занятий			СР	
			Лек	Пр	Лаб		
1	Понятие о роли иностранного языка в сфере юриспруденции	2	0	2	0	20	6
2	Научная и профессиональная терминология.	2	0	0	0	20	6
3	Структура законодательной власти.	2	0	0	0	10	6
4	Основные органы законодательной власти	2	0	0	0	20	6
5	Уголовное право	2	0	0	0	20	6
6	Организованная преступность	2	0	0	0	10	6
7	Правовая деятельность	2	0	2	0	10	6
8	Структура правовой деятельности	2	0	2	0	13	6
Итого:			0	6	0	123	48

\* Практическая подготовка при реализации дисциплин организована путем проведения практических занятий и (или) выполнения лабораторных и (или) курсовых работ и (или) путем выделения часов из часов, отведенных на самостоятельную работу, и предусматривает выполнение работ, связанных с будущей профессиональной деятельностью.

#### Очно-заочная форма обучения

Вид учебной работы	Всего часов	Семестр 2
Аудиторные занятия (АЗ):	18	18
Лекционные занятия (Лек)	0	0
Лабораторные занятия (Лаб)	0	0
Практические занятия (Пр)	18	18
Самостоятельная работа студента (СР)	86	86
Курсовая работа	0	0
Другие виды самостоятельной работы*	86	86
Контроль самостоятельной работы (КСР)	4	4
Контактная работа (КоР)	22	22
Форма промежуточной аттестации	0	Экзамен
Подготовка к экзамену и сдача экзамена (СР, КоР)	36	36
Общая трудоемкость дисциплины, часы/ЗЕТ	144/4	144/4

\* Подготовка к аудиторным занятиям, подготовка к зачету (при наличии)

№	Наименование темы дисциплины	Семестр/ Курс	Количество учебных часов				Практическая подготовка
			В том числе по видам аудиторных занятий			СР	
			Лек	Пр	Лаб		
1	Понятие о роли иностранного языка в сфере юриспруденции	2	0	2	0	10	6
2	Научная и профессиональная терминология.	2	0	2	0	10	6
3	Структура законодательной власти.	2	0	2	0	10	6
4	Основные органы законодательной власти	2	0	2	0	10	6
5	Уголовное право	2	0	2	0	10	6
6	Организованная преступность	2	0	2	0	10	6
7	Правовая деятельность	2	0	2	0	12	6
8	Структура правовой деятельности	2	0	4	0	14	6

№	Наименование темы дисциплины	Семестр/ Курс	Количество учебных часов			Практическая подготовка	
			В том числе по видам аудиторных занятий				СР
			Лек	Пр	Лаб		
Итого:			0	18	0	86	48

\* Практическая подготовка при реализации дисциплин организована путем проведения практических занятий и (или) выполнения лабораторных и (или) курсовых работ и (или) путем выделения часов из часов, отведенных на самостоятельную работу, и предусматривает выполнение работ, связанных с будущей профессиональной деятельностью.

#### 4. Способ реализации дисциплины

Без использования онлайн-курса.

#### 5. Учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины:

*Основная литература:*

1. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ЮРИСТОВ И СОТРУДНИКОВ ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ (А1-В1). Учебное пособие для вузов / Макарова Е. А. - Таганрогский институт управления и экономики (г. Таганрог)., 2023 г. - 161 с. - ISBN 978-5-534-08711-6 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-yuristov-i-sotrudnikov-pravoohranitelnyh-organov-a1-b1-512740>

2. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ЮРИСТОВ (LEARNING LEGAL ENGLISH) 3-е изд., испр. и доп. Учебник и практикум для вузов / Ступникова Л. В. - Всероссийская академия внешней торговли Минэкономразвития РФ (г. Москва)., 2023 г. - 403 с. - ISBN 978-5-534-10358-8 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-yuristov-learning-legal-english-510945>

3. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ЮРИСТОВ (В2-С1). Учебник для вузов / Караулова Ю. А. - Московский государственный институт международных отношений (университет) МИД России (г. Москва)., 2023 г. - 302 с. - ISBN 978-5-534-06733-0 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-yuristov-b2-c1-511436>

*Дополнительная литература:*

1. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ЮРИСТОВ. ENGLISH IN LAW. Учебник для вузов / Рубцова С. Ю., Шарова В. В., Винникова Т. А., Пржигодзкая О. В. ; Под общ. ред. Рубцовой С.Ю. - Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет (г. Санкт-Петербург)., 2023 г. - 213 с. - ISBN 978-5-534-02815-7 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-yuristov-english-in-law-510955>

2. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ЮРИСТОВ (А2–В2) 2-е изд., пер. и доп. Учебник для вузов / Югова М. А., Тросклер Е. В., Павлова С. В., Садыкова Н. В. ; Под ред. Юговой М.А. - Уральский государственный юридический университет имени В.Ф. Яковлева (г. Екатеринбург)., 2023 г. - 522 с. - ISBN 978-5-534-13600-5 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-yuristov-a2-b2-511433>

3. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ЮРИСТОВ (В1–В2) 2-е изд., пер. и доп. Учебник и практикум для академического бакалавриата / Под общ. ред. Чироновой Ирины Игоревны - Национальный исследовательский университет «Высшая школа экономики» (г. Москва)., 2023 г. - 331 с. - ISBN 978-5-534-15938-7 – Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-yuristov-b1-b2-510307>

#### 6. Перечень информационных технологий, используемых при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине, включая перечень программного обеспечения

1. Операционная система
2. Пакет прикладных офисных программ
3. Антивирусное программное обеспечение

4. LMS Moodle

5. Вебинарная платформа

#### **7. Перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет», информационных справочных систем и профессиональных баз данных, необходимых для освоения дисциплины**

1. ibooks.ru : электронно-библиотечная система [Электронный ресурс] : профессиональная база данных. - Режим доступа: <https://ibooks.ru>. - Текст: электронный

2. Электронно-библиотечная система СПБУТУиЭ : электронно-библиотечная система [Электронный ресурс] : профессиональная база данных. - Режим доступа: <http://libume.ru>. - Текст: электронный

3. Юрайт : электронно-библиотечная система [Электронный ресурс] : профессиональная база данных. - Режим доступа: <https://urait.ru>. - Текст: электронный

4. eLibrary.ru : научная электронная библиотека [Электронный ресурс] : профессиональная база данных. - Режим доступа: <http://elibrary.ru>. - Текст: электронный

5. Архив научных журналов НЭИКОН [Электронный ресурс] : профессиональная база данных. - Режим доступа: [arch.neicon.ru](http://arch.neicon.ru). - Текст: электронный

6. КиберЛенинка : научная электронная библиотека [Электронный ресурс] : информационная справочная система. - Режим доступа: <http://cyberleninka.ru>. - Текст: электронный

7. Лань : электронно-библиотечная система [Электронный ресурс] : профессиональная база данных. - Режим доступа: <https://e.lanbook.com>. - Текст: электронный

8. Языкознание.ру [Электронный ресурс] : информационная справочная система . - Режим доступа: <http://yazykoznanie.ru>. - Текст: электронный

9. Langinfo.ru: языкознание [Электронный ресурс] : информационная справочная система. - Режим доступа: <http://www.langinfo.ru>. - Текст: электронный

10. Федеральная налоговая служба [Электронный ресурс] : профессиональная база данных. - Режим доступа: <https://www.nalog.ru>. - Текст: электронный

11. УРОК.РФ [Электронный ресурс] : информационная справочная система . - Режим доступа: <https://урок.рф>. - Текст: электронный

12. Министерство иностранных дел Российской Федерации (МИД России): профессиональная база данных. - Режим доступа: <http://www.mid.ru>. - Текст: электронный

13. Гуманитарный портал [Электронный ресурс] : профессиональная база данных. - Режим доступа: <https://gtmarket.ru>. - Текст: электронный

14. Государственная автоматизированная система РФ «Правосудие»: профессиональная база данных. - Режим доступа: <https://sudrf.ru>. - Текст: электронный

15. Гарант: профессиональная база данных . - Режим доступа: <https://www.garant.ru/>. - Текст: электронный

16. Министерство юстиции Российской Федерации: профессиональная база данных. - Режим доступа: <https://minjust.gov.ru/>. - Текст: электронный

#### **8. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины**

1. Учебная аудитория для проведения занятий семинарского типа - практических занятий, для групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, оборудованная: рабочими местами для обучающихся, оснащенными специальной мебелью; рабочим местом преподавателя, оснащенным специальной мебелью, персональным компьютером с возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет» и доступом к электронной информационно-образовательной среде Университета; техническими средствами обучения - мультимедийным оборудованием (проектор, экран, колонки) и маркерной доской; лицензионным программным обеспечением

2. Помещение для самостоятельной работы, оборудованное специальной мебелью,



персональными компьютерами с возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет» и доступом к электронной информационно-образовательной среде Университета, лицензионным программным обеспечением

3. При применении электронного обучения, дистанционных образовательных технологий используются: виртуальные аналоги учебных аудиторий - вебинарные комнаты на вебинарных платформах, рабочее место преподавателя, оснащенное персональным компьютером (планшет, мобильное устройство) с возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет», доступом к электронной информационно-образовательной среде Университета и к информационно-образовательному portalу Университета [imeos.ru](http://imeos.ru), веб-камерой, микрофоном и гарнитурой (в т.ч. интегрированными в устройствами), программным обеспечением; рабочее место обучающегося оснащено персональным компьютером (планшет, мобильное устройство) с возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет», доступом к электронной информационно-образовательной среде Университета и к информационно-образовательному portalу Университета [imeos.ru](http://imeos.ru), веб-камерой, микрофоном и гарнитурой (в т.ч. интегрированными в устройства). Авторизация на информационно-образовательном portalе Университета [imeos.ru](http://imeos.ru) и начало работы осуществляются с использованием персональной учетной записи (логина и пароля). Лицензионное программное обеспечение

### 9. Оценочные материалы по дисциплине

Описание оценочных средств (показатели и критерии оценивания, шкалы оценивания) представлено в приложении к основной профессиональной образовательной программе «Каталог оценочных средств текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации».

Процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности приводятся в соответствующих методических материалах и локальных нормативных актах Университета.

Для оценивания учебных достижений студентов в Университете действует балльно-рейтинговая система.

Если оценка, соответствующая набранной в семестре сумме рейтинговых баллов, удовлетворяет студента, то она является итоговой оценкой по дисциплине при проведении промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена/зачета с оценкой/зачета.

Условием сдачи экзамена/зачета с оценкой/зачета с целью повышения итоговой оценки по дисциплине является сдача студентом экзамена, за который он получает экзаменационные баллы без учета баллов, полученных за текущий контроль:

#### Шкала оценивания учебных достижений по дисциплине, завершающейся зачетом без оценки

Баллы по дисциплине	60 и менее		61-73		74-90		91-100
Итоговая оценка по дисциплине	Незачет		Зачет				
Баллы в международной шкале ECTS с буквенным обозначением уровня	50 и менее	51-60	61-67	68-73	74-83	84-90	91-100
	F	Fx	E	D	C	B	A
Уровень сформированности компетенций	Не сформированы		Пороговый		Высокий		Повышенный

#### Шкала оценивания учебных достижений по дисциплине, завершающейся экзаменом/зачетом с оценкой

Баллы по дисциплине	60 и менее		61-73		74-90		91-100
Итоговая оценка по дисциплине	Неудовлетворительно		Удовлетворительно		Хорошо		Отлично
Баллы в международной шкале ECTS с буквенным обозначением уровня	<50	51-60	61-67	68-73	74-83	84-90	91-100
	F	Fx	E	D	C	B	A

Уровень сформированности компетенций	Не сформированы	Пороговый	Высокий	Повышенный
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### 9.1. Типовые контрольные задания для текущего контроля

#### Собеседование, опрос/Контрольная работа №1

1. Прочтите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

#### INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION OR INTERPOL

Intergovernmental body was established to promote mutual cooperation between police authorities around the world and to develop means of effectively preventing crime.

Founded in Vienna in 1923 and reconstituted in 1946, Interpol, is strictly nonpolitical and is forbidden to undertake any activities of a religious, racial, or military nature. The majority of countries (177 in 1997) belong to Interpol, and only government approved police bodies may hold membership. The general assembly meets annually to decide policy and to elect the executive committee, consisting of a president, three vice presidents, and nine delegates, all of different nationalities. The general secretariat, based in Lyons, France, is the permanent administrative headquarters. It coordinates the international activities of member countries, holds a library of international criminal records, and organizes regular meetings at which delegates can exchange information on police work. Interpol is financed by contributions from member countries; its budget in 1997 was \$28 million.

Answer the questions.

1. When and why was Intergovernmental body established?

2. the main characteristics of Interpol.

3. What countries hold the membership?

4. What is the role of its administrative headquarters?

2. Выскажите по теме.

1. What is law?

2. In what way is the law system described in the text similar to that of your country?

3. Role of Police Force

4. Civil and public law

5. What is crime

6. Elements of proof

7. Defences

8. Professional titles.

9. Criminal punishment.

10. Human rights

11. Legal consequences of unwritten constitution.

12. The law making process.

#### Собеседование, опрос/Контрольная работа №2

Блок А. задания репродуктивного уровня («знать»)

A1. Фонд тестовых заданий по дисциплине

Тесты типа А.

1. Jack has got a headache. He ... sleep well recently.

a) can't b) couldn't have c) hasn't been able to

2. I ... sleep for hours when I was a little girls.

a) could b) am able to c) can

3. Tom ... play tennis well but he ... play a game yesterday because he was ill.

a) couldn't, could b) can, was able c) can, couldn't

4. I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We ... meet at 5 sharp.

a) were to b) had to c) could

5. Where are my gloves? — I ... put them on because it's cold today.

a) can't b) have to c) needn't

6. You ... take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining.

a) needn't b) mustn't c) can't

7. I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You ... invite me next time.

a) must b) should c) need to

8. Well, it's 10 o'clock. I ... go now.

a) can b) has to c) must

9. You ... smoke so much.

a) would b) can't c) shouldn't

10. We have got plenty of time. We ... hurry.

a) must b) needn't c) should

Тесты типа В.

Найдите к выражениям с левой колонки соответствующий перевод с правой.

11. unwritten law

12. civil law

13. criminal law

14. natural law

15. law of nature

16. Mosaic laws

17. law of nations

18. canon law

19. to keep within the law

20. to be equal before the law

21. question of law

22. doctor of law

23. law of self-preservation

24. law of probability

25. the faculty of law

26. law-book

27. law-sheep

28. lawsuit

29. lawmaker (lawgiver)

a) юридический факультет

b) быть равным перед законом

c) гражданское право

d) законодатель

e) теория вероятности

f) доктор юридических наук

g) неписанный закон

h) судебный процесс

i) Моисеевы законы (библ.)

j) баранья кожа для переплетов юр.справочников

k) уголовное право

l) юридический факультет

m) естественное право

n) международное право

o) свод законов

p) инстинкт самосохранения

q) вопрос права

r) закон природы

s) каноническое право

Тесты типа С.

### 30. Teenage TV addicts prone to crime

Teenagers who watch more than four hours television a night are more prone to crime, drug-taking, and becoming (1) ... from society, according to the (2) ... research. The (3) ... followed publication of a report which found that TV addicts – whose who (4) ... at least four hours a night in front of the television – are more likely to have anti-social attitudes, (5) ... on badly with their parents and feel disillusioned. The researchers said that these youngsters developed spectator mentalities which prevented them from taking an active (6) ... in life. Of the 20,000 teenagers aged between 13 and 15 who participated in the (7) ..., more than a quarter said they watched at least four hours a night. After comparing their answers with those of other respondents, the researchers said that their findings (8) ... a disturbing picture. Almost 50 per cent of the addict group dismissed school as boring compared with fewer than 30 per cent of those who watched less television. TV addicts were also happier to accept that they might be unemployed after (9) ... school and more than 20 per cent would prefer it to work they did not like. More than one in ten condoned shoplifting, compared with one in twenty other teenagers, while one in five (10) ... graffiti as acceptable. TV addicts were also more tolerant of drug-taking.

Прочитайте текст вставьте вместо пропусков (a, b or c)

- 1 a. isolated b. distracted c. disappointed
2. a. current b. recent c. new
3. a. notice b. warning c. advice
4. a. use b. spend c. relax
5. a. get b. put c. go
6. a. play b. part c. place
7. a. report b. survey c. questionnaire
8. a. displayed b. showed c. described
9. a. graduating b. leaving c. abandoning
10. a. regarded b. observed c. remarked

A2. Вопросы для устного опроса 1. What is your favourite holiday? 2. What are the most important public holidays in the United States? 3. What do we celebrate on the 9th of May? 4. When do we celebrate Independence Day? 5. What religious holidays do you know? 6. If you are admitted to this faculty, what specialization would you like to take up? 7. What must we do to be in good health? 8. What are the most important national holidays in Russia? 9. Do you find time for sports? 10. What kinds of sports do you know? 11. If you were free to travel wherever you wanted, what countries would you visit?

A3. Задания для письменных работ

Задание 1.

Переведите пословицы. Сравните их с пословицами на русском языке.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Don't wash your linen in public. Don't count your chicken before they hatch. Business before pleasure. Every dog has its day. Don't tell tales out of school. When the cat is away, the mice will play. Little strokes fell great oaks.

Задание 2. These are the things which Jessica and Robert have to do before they leave for their holiday. Write what they have already done and what they haven't done yet.

1. Pack suitcase. + .....
2. Make bed. + .....
3. Switch off lights. + .....
4. Water plants. — .....
5. Have a shower. — .....
6. Take the cat to the neighbour. + .....

Robert

1. Pack suitcase. — .....
2. Cancel visits. + .....
3. Turn off computer. — .....
4. Close windows. — .....

5. Tidy the room. — .....

6. Wash hair. + .....

Задание 3. Употребите правильную форму глагола в скобках.

1. Jack (pass) the interview and he's very happy. 2. I'm afraid the manager not (come) yet. 3. Thank you for everything that you (do) for us. 4. I already (study) the telexes from Paris and I (write) the answers. 5. I'm afraid he (forget) that you are waiting for him. 6. You (have) dinner yet? 7. I not (see) my boss this week. He (fall ill). 8. They just (call) and (invite) us to lunch. 9. — Where is Mr. Green? — He (go) to the bank. 10. My little cousin already (learn) to read. 11. No news (come) yet from our office in London. 12. Someone (eat) all the cakes and I not even (taste) one! 13. Remember that your children already (grow up). 14. This Hollywood star (live) a long and interesting life. 15. I not (look through) my favourite magazine yet. 16. My mother (throw away) the yogurt. It's too old. 17. I (cut) my finger badly. It hurts. 18. She already (make) different sandwiches for lunch. They are on the plates. 19. She (be) very lonely lately. 20. We not (meet) recently. We (be) very busy lately.

Задание 4. Вставьте подходящие неопределенные местоимения some или any.

1 There are ... flowers in the vase. — В вазе есть несколько цветков.

2 ... articles are very short. — Некоторые статьи очень короткие.

3 John can't find ... door. — Джон не может найти никакую дверь.

4 Are there ... bad pupils in his group? — В его группе есть плохие учащиеся?

5 Give him ... hot milk and honey. — Дай ему немного горячего молока и меда.

6 George haven't seen ... people in the mountains. — Джордж не видел никаких людей в горах.

7 ... houses of our village are made of bricks. — Некоторые дома в нашем поселке сделаны из кирпича.

8 Has Jane bought ... German books that day? — Джейн приобрела в тот день какие-либо книги на немецком языке?

9 James doesn't see ... way out now. — Сейчас Джеймс не видит никакого выхода из положения.

10 There are ... apples and oranges on the plate. — На тарелке есть несколько яблок и апельсинов.

Задание 5. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями.

1. We're students. This is \_\_\_ classroom. The door in \_\_\_ classroom is white. 2. I'm at home now \_\_\_ room is small, but it's light and clean. There are \_\_\_ sisters \_\_\_ names are Mary and Ann. 3. Open \_\_\_ books, please. 4. Sit down, Peter. \_\_\_ mark is 'good'. Is she a teacher? Are these boys and girls \_\_\_ pupils? 6. This man is an engineer. His name's Petrov.

Задание 6. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы.

1. Mary has got a family. 2. Jane has got a lot of children. 3. I've got a wife. 4. My children have got a lot of friends. 5. They have their English in the morning. 6. They had a dictation yesterday. 7. He's having dinner now. 8. I often have a lot of work to do. 9. I've got a lot of work to do today. 10. She had a lot of work to do last week.

Задание 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в форме Present Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock.

2. I (not to walk) to work every morning.

3. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.

4. He (to speak) German.

5. I (to visit) my friend every week.

6. Her first class (to start) at eight o'clock.

7. Ann (not to read) a lot.

8. He always (to invite) his friends to his birthday party.

9. I (to go) for a walk every day.

10. She (to wash) her car once a week.

Задание 8. Перепишите следующие предложения в Past Simple Tense.

1. I visit my parents very often.

2. They live in Great Britain.

3. He goes to school by bus.

4. She lives in this house.

5. He wants to be a doctor.

6. They play tennis every Sunday.

7. We work every day.

8. My sister goes to bed at nine.

9. Usually I have dinner very late.

10. My brother watches TV every evening.

Задание 9. Раскройте скобки, используя правильную форму глагола 1. My parents (not to live) in Moscow. 2. He (not to like) Chinese food. 3. Your cousin (to speak) Italian? 4. You (to help) your brother with the homework? 5. I'm a flight attendant. I (to travel) a lot.

Задание 10. Прочитайте предложения, подчеркните Present Participle и Past Participle. Переведите предложения.

1. The State Duma is housed in the so-called White-House in Moscow.

2. The electoral programme of this party also promises to strengthen the judicial system making it more independent and transparent.

3. Russian democracy is still young and lacks an established legal framework for its society, so the deputies have to consider a lot of bills.

4. All the bills, even those proposed by the Federation Council, must first be considered by the State Duma.

### **Собеседование, опрос/Контрольная работа №3**

#### **ACHIEVEMENT TEST**

1. Give Russian equivalents to the following expressions :

1) state legislatures;

2) are responsible for local government;

3) the legislative power;

4) a legislative ruling;

5) two chambers;

6) executive branch of power;

7) the House of Representatives;

8) to ratify or reject the treaty;

9) to put laws into effect;

10) the judicial branch of power.

2. Give English equivalents to the following words and expressions:

1) основа и источник законной власти;

2) принцип разделения властей;

3) губернатор;

4) городские и окружные советы;

5) защищать прав человека;

6) официальное выборное лицо;

7) преамбула;

8) уровни власти;

9) ограничивать власть (полномочия) федерального правительства;

10) поправка.

3. Which phrase on the right completes the phrase on the left?

1) to vest the power a) to prevent or forbid it;

means

2) a citizen is a person b) who is not a member of the military forces or the police;

3) an amendment is c) who legally belongs to a particular country and has rights and responsibilities there;

4) to enforce a law d) the government minister that deals with matters within a country rather than abroad;

means

5) the Secretary of e) the government minister who is responsible for the Interior is managing the money system of a country;

6) the Secretary of f) the government minister dealing with foreign Treasury is affairs;

7) Ambassador is g) to make people obey a rule or law;

8) the Secretary of h) a diplomat of the highest rank who is the official representative of his/her country in another country;

State is

9) a civilian is a i) a change to improve a rule, law, statement;

person

10) To veto a Bill j) to give the official and legal right to possess or means use it.

4. Are the following statements true or false (10 points).

1. The USA is a unitary state.

2. The power of the federal government of the US is limited by the constitution.

3. The federal government is made up of Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court.

4. Each state has its own written constitution.

5. The highest elected official of each state is the President.

6. The legislative power of the U.S. is vested in the President.

7. The job of the Congress is to make laws.

8. The Congress of the U.S. can pass the law if it gets a two-thirds majority votes.

9. The executive branch of the government of the U.S. puts the laws into effect.

10. The Supreme Court of the U.S. consists of the President, the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.

5. Translate the part in brackets using the Absolute Participial Construction

1. (Так как информация была получена), he began his analytical investigating the facts.

2. (Так как была прекрасная погода), they went for a walk.

3. (Так как свидетельские показания были доказаны), he undertook the necessary actions.

4. She went into the judge's office, (причем дверь осталась открытой).

5. (После того как две юридические системы сравнили), the student understood their main difference.

6. (Так как население городов возрастает), much attention must be paid to housing construction.

7. (Так как никаких существенных свидетельских показаний не было получено), the lawyers had to ask some more witnesses.

8. (Поскольку профессор заболел), the lecture was put off.

9. He works hard to pass his exam in civil law, {а его сестра старается помочь ему}.

10. Students study different special subjects, (и один из них - "Гражданское право").

6. Combine the verb "must" with the proper infinitive in brackets.

1. I feel I must (to do) something before it is too late, he is addicted to drugs.

2. You must (to follow) my advice. There is no other way out for you.

3. He must (to get) angry with me. She left without saying good-bye.

4. George must (to be) ill, otherwise he would have come.

5. She turned pale, She must (to get frightened).

6. A representative must (to live) in the USA for at least seven years.

7. Fill in the blanks in the passage using the correct word for each gap from the list below (14 points).

Choose from:

right, executive, legislature, judiciary, separation,

bodies, approved, appoints, nominations, control,

theory, checks, Supreme Court, unconstitutional

The Constitution of the United States was based on the 1 of powers:

the 2 (President), the 3 (Senate/House of Representatives) and the 4 (Supreme Court) are discrete (separate) 5 . But even the United States government does not conform exactly to the 6 . Each body exercises 7 over the function of the others through a complex system of 8 and balances. For example, the President 9 the judges to the 10 but his 11 are 12 by the Senate, and we have already seen that the judiciary has the constitutional 13 to strike down legislation as 14 .

### **Доклад, сообщение/Реферат №1**

1. Публичное право.
2. Частное право.
3. Гражданское право.
4. Торговое право.
5. Трудовое право.
6. Экономическое право.
7. Криминология.

### **Круглый стол, дискуссия, полемика, дебаты/Эссе №1**

1. Особенности правовых систем стран общего права и романо-германской правовой семьи. Тенденции развития.
2. Особенности государственного устройства РФ, США и Англии.
3. Особенности законодательной власти РФ, США и Англии.
4. Особенности исполнительной власти РФ, США и Англии.
5. Особенности судебной власти.
6. Реформа судебной системы РФ.
7. Структура судебной системы США.
8. Реформа судебной системы Англии и Уэльса.

### **Круглый стол, дискуссия, полемика, дебаты/Эссе №2**

1. Interesting Civil Cases
2. Interesting Criminal Cases
3. Barristers in the XX Century
4. Legal System and the Role of Barristers in It.
5. Court Systems
6. Legal profession in Russia
7. Internet activity on legal profession in the US

### **Деловая и (или) ролевая игра/Кейс-задача №1**

Задание 1. Кейс-задача Case Study 1:

Understanding the Court System Due Week 3 and worth 200 points The U.S. Court System is a complex system that includes both federal and state-level courts. The federal system includes the judicial branch of the government. This system is designed to help society interpret the U.S. Constitution and provide guidelines for society. Court cases may concern many different topics and have an unlimited number of outcomes. Use the Internet or Strayer databases to research a civil or criminal court case in which you are interested. Write a five to eight (5-8) page paper in which you:

1. Summarize the seminal facts of the case that you chose.
2. Explain the main laws that have been violated in the case that you chose.
3. Describe the possible penalties that could be associated with the laws that you just described.
4. Explain whether your specific case was heard in the state or federal court system, and include any related jurisdictional requirements. Explain the fundamental reasons why it was necessary for the case to be heard in that particular court system.
5. Summarize the outcome of the case, and indicate whether the judge or jury made the decision.
6. Discuss whether or not you believe that the outcome of the case was justified. Provide a rationale for the response.
7. Use at least (3) quality



academic resources. Note: Wikipedia and other websites do not qualify as academic resources.

Задание 2. Кейс-задача Car Accident Your spouse suffered a serious car accident a few years ago, and since then has been confined to a wheelchair. You had to give up your job to look after him/her and more recently s/he has become so demanding that you have to spend all your time with him/her. - What will you do?

Задание 3. Кейс-задача

A Policeman and the Criminal World.

Last week we spoke to a Superintendent of police. That is a very high position. He is responsible for the direction of the police in a very large area. He tells us about his feelings towards various types of criminals. He describes his reactions to the terrible case in London in 1966 when three policemen were all shot dead at the same time. British policemen are not normally armed. He tells us how he and other policemen feel about this and also what happens when the police catch a man who has killed another policeman.

1. What is the Superintendent responsible for?

2. Think of the ending to the text.

3. Discuss the following.

1) What do you think should be done with people who kill a policeman?

Discuss reasons for:

a) Putting them in prison, possibly for life;

b) Executing them.

2) How would you react if you were the policeman who arrested a man who had killed another policeman? What would you want to do? Why?

С3. Ролевые игры

Задание 1. Ролевая игра —Booking a reservation||

Задание 2. Ролевая игра —Giving direction||

Задание 3. Ролевая игра —Personality cards||

Задание 4. Ролевая игра —Free time||

Задание 4. Ролевая игра —Making a call||

## 9.2. Примерный перечень тем курсовой работы

Не предусмотрено учебным планом

## 9.3. Типовые контрольные задания для промежуточной аттестации: экзамен

### Примерный перечень теоретических вопросов к экзамену: Вопрос №1

Политическая система Великобритании.

Процедура принятия законов в Великобритании.

1. Match the definitions:

1. government

2. to rule

3. law

4. to vote

5. bill

a. управлять

b. закон

c. голосовать

d. законопроект

e. правительство

2. Match the definitions:

1. Branch

## 2. Legislative

3. to delay

4. majority

5. representative

a. представительский

b. ветвь (власти)

c. откладывать

d. большинство

e. законодательный

3. Fill in the gaps:

laws appoints branches signs

1. The Queen can't vote on the bills, she \_\_\_\_\_ the bills.

2. The President can veto \_\_\_\_\_ passed by Congress.

3. There are three main \_\_\_\_\_ power.

4. The President \_\_\_\_\_ the Chairman of the Government.

4. Match the parts of the sentences:

1. The Monarch in Britain has

2. All people over 18

3. The President appoints

4. A politician should be

5. The Parliament represents

a. power-loving and ambitious.

b. federal judges.

c. mostly representative functions.

d. the legislative branch of power.

e. can vote on the elections.

5. Choose the correct answer: Who makes laws in Britain?

a. Judges and Parliament

b. Only Parliament

c. Only the courts

d. The monarch

6. Choose the correct answer: What are the main duties of Parliament?

a. To organize the parliamentary elections

b. To hear appeal cases

c. To legislate and debate

d. To meet with their electorate

7. Choose the correct answer: What are the members of the House of Lords called?

a. Lords Spiritual

b. Peers of the Realm

c. Lords Temporal

d. Life Peers

8. Choose the correct answer: What characterizes Hereditary Peers?

a. They hold their noble title for life.

b. They are distinguished people of many walks of life.

c. They are politically impartial.

d. They pass their titles from generation to generation.

9. Choose the correct answer: What are not the functions of the Speaker?

a. To make MPs obey the rules of the chamber.

b. To call the House to order.

c. To introduce and present new bills.

d. To preside over debates.

10. Choose the right word: One of the Chambers called the House of Commons..... is the House of Lords.

- a. another
- b. the other
- c. other
- d. the another

11. Choose the right word: One of the parties in Parliament is the Labour Party ..... are the Conservatives and the Liberal Democrats.

- a. another
- b. the others
- c. other
- d. anothers

Тема 3. Политическая система США.

1. In America, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the Head of State.

- a. Congress
- b. Parliament
- c. President

2. The President of the United States is \_\_\_\_\_ every four years.

- a. examined
- b. elected
- c. changed

3. The President makes the most important decisions and chooses the members of his \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. council
- b. court
- c. cabinet

4. In other words, the President \_\_\_\_\_ the heads of the most important departments in the Administration.

- a. appoints
- b. delays
- c. opposes

5. The president \_\_\_\_\_ the United States on official occasions.

- a. controls
- b. declares
- c. represents

6. The President cannot act without the Senate's \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. approval
- b. appointment
- c. opposition

7. Congress is the \_\_\_\_\_ branch of the federal government.

- a. democratic
- b. political
- c. legislative

8. The President's policies must be approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate before they become \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. constitution
- b. law
- c. democracy

Тема 4. Конституция США.

1. The basic law of a country .....

2. US main law-maker.

a) Parliament

b) Congress

c) The Prime Minister

d) The President

3. Найдите соответствия:

1. To add

2. To have

3. To confer

4. To devolve

a. power to the regions

b. a new provision

c. rights and freedoms on citizens

d. veto power over the acts of

parliament

4. Верно ли следующее утверждение: Any system of government in which the power is in the hands of a single individual is an autocracy.

a) да

b) нет

5. Найдите соответствия:

1. unlimited power

2. sovereign power

3. executive power

4. complete power

a. полнота власти

b. исполнительная власть

c. неограниченная власть

d. верховная/высшая власть

6. Найдите соответствия:

1. limited government

2. local government

3. federal government

4. state government

a. система власти штата

b. федеральное правительство

c. ограничение власти

d. местное самоуправление

7. Найдите соответствия:

1. Autocracy

2. Monarchy

3. Totalitarianism

4. Dictatorship

5. Oligarchy

a. Олигархия

b. Тоталитаризм

c. Самодержавие

d. монархия

e. диктатура

Тема 5. Судебная система Англии и Уэльса.

1. Найдите соответствия:

1. Affect

2. Complement

### 3. Compliment

#### 4. Effect

a. to achieve something and cause it to hap-pen;  
the result of a particular influence or use

b. to have an influence on someone or  
something; to cause someone or something  
to change

c. to add in a way that improves

d. to praise or express admiration for something

2. Choose the correct answer: Only people over 18 are ..... to vote.

a) eligible

b) illegible

3. Choose the correct answer: The government continues to expand the list of  
.....substances.

a) elicit

b) illicit

4. Choose the correct answer: The jury passed a .....verdict of guilty.

a) anonymous

b) unanimous

5. Choose the correct answer: They left the country out of fear of .....

a) prosecution

b) persecution

6. Верно ли следующее утверждение: Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister, to whom a name is recommended by a special selection commission.

a) да

b) нет

7. Верно ли следующее утверждение: Civil cases are dealt with in Supreme Court.

a) Да

b) нет

8. Найдите соответствия:

1. youth court

2. binding

3. indictment

4. magistrate

a. an official statement accusing someone  
of committing a serious crime, or the  
document with which this is done

b. a judge in a court for minor crimes

c. a magistrates' court exercising  
jurisdiction over crimes committed by  
juvenile offenders

d. obligatory, compulsory

9. Найдите соответствия:

1. protect the rights

2. civil servants

3. take sides over issue

4. Have an open mind

a. иметь широкие взгляды

b. занимать чью-либо сторону по  
вопросу

c. защита права

d. государственные служащие

10. Найдите соответствия:

1. теряет беспристрастный образ
2. распространение исполнительной власти
3. юрисдикция судов проистекает
4. не делать ничего, чтобы опротестовать закон

- a. jurisdiction is derived from
- b. did nothing to challenge legislation
- c. loses the appearance of impartiality
- d. extension of executive power

11. Give Russian equivalents

- a. Land law
- b. Company law
- c. Tort
- d. Criminal court

12. Give English equivalents

- a. Истец
- b. Ответчик
- c. Нарушение условий договора
- d. Подавать иск

13. Give English equivalents

- a. Официальное утверждение завещания судом
- b. Изменять (судебное решение)
- c. Отменять (судебное решение)
- d. Оставлять в силе (судебное решение)

14. Give Russian equivalents

- a. Judge
- b. The Crown Court
- c. Try a case
- d. Violence

Тема 6. Судебная система США.

1. Найдите соответствия:

1. Federal court
  2. State court
  3. Forum
  4. Litigation
- a. Суд штата
  - b. Судебное разбирательство
  - c. Федеральный суд
  - d. Судебный орган

2. Какой из представленных вариантов написания слов соответствует британскому английскому:

- a) Skilfully, wilfully
- b) Skillfully, willfully

3. Какие из представленных вариантов написания слов соответствуют американскому английскому:

- a) Color
- b) Favor

c) Behavior

d) Все перечисленные

4. Ниже представлены термины в сфере бизнеса и юриспруденции в британском и американском английском, найдите соответствия:

1. Called to the bar

2. Articles of association

3. Employment law

4. Shareholders' funds

a. Bylaws

b. Stockholders' equity

c. Labor law

d. Admitted to the bar

5. Give English equivalents

a. Исполнительная ветвь власти

b. Законодательная ветвь власти

c. Судебная ветвь власти

6. Give Russian equivalents

a. Review a case

b. Litigation

c. Sue or be sued

7. Give English equivalents

a. Морское право

b. Дело о причинении вреда здоровью

c. Опека над ребенком

8. Найдите соответствия:

1. Stocks

2. Theft

3. Turnover

4. Receivership

a. Chapter 11 bankruptcy

b. Revenues

c. Larceny

d. Inventories

9. Найдите соответствия:

1. claimant

2. clerk (bank)

3. oblige

4. solicitor

a. teller

b. obligate

c. plaintiff

d. attorney

10. Какие из представленных вариантов написания слов соответствуют американскому английскому?

a) Defense, offense, pretense

b) Defence, offence, pretence

11. Какой из представленных вариантов написания соответствует британскому английскому?

a) Antitrust law

b) Competition law

12. Какой из представленных вариантов написания соответствует американскому

английскому?

- a) The claimant is one of the biggest corporations.
- b) The claimant is one of the biggest companies.
- c) The plaintiff is one of the biggest corporations.
- d) The plaintiff is one of the biggest companies.

13. Какой из представленных вариантов написания соответствует британскому английскому?

- a) A copy of this report must be maintained by the realtor.
- b) A copy of this report must be maintained by the real estate agent.

14. Какой из представленных вариантов написания соответствует американскому английскому?

- a) Yours faithfully
- b) Respectfully yours

Тема 7. Профессия юриста в Великобритании.

1. Найдите соответствия:

- 1. law practitioner
- 2. barrister
- 3. solicitor
- 4. jurisdiction

a. адвокат (дающий советы клиенту, подготавливающий дела для барристера и выступающий только в судах низшей инстанции)

b. подсудность, юрисдикция

c. практикующий юрист

d. адвокат, имеющий право выступать в высших судах; является членом одного из судебных «иннов»)

2. Найдите соответствия:

- 1. professional regulation
- 2. practice independently
- 3. costs of premises and support staff
- 4. undertake court work

a. издержки на аренду недвижимости и содержание вспомогательного персонала

b. представлять интересы клиента в суде

c. органы самоуправления

d. практиковать (заниматься какой-л. деятельностью профессионально) самостоятельно

3. Верно ли следующее утверждение: It is the solicitor who works directly with the client, and who is responsible for engaging a qualified and experienced barrister appropriate to the budget of the client and the nature of his or her case.

- a) да
- b) нет

4. Верно ли следующее утверждение: Barristers can practise independently without undertaking twelve months of pupillage.

- a) да
- b) нет

5. Найдите соответствия:

- 1. Court



2. law practitioner

3. to shadow

4. pupillage

a. To be with sb who is doing a particular

job, so that you can learn about it

b. the process of learning the skills that you

need to do a job

c. an area or a country in which a particular  
system of laws has authority

d. a person who works in legal profession

6. Найдите соответствия:

1. Legal opinion

2. Legal age

3. Legal name

4. Legal activities

a. Официальное название

b. Правомерная, законная деятельность

c. Юридическое заключение

d. Возраст, с которого человек несет

юридическую ответственность за

преступления

7. Найдите соответствия:

1. To pursue

2. To pass

3. To prepare

a. an examination

b. the career

c. the case

8. Найдите соответствия:

1. To perform

2. To serve

3. To draft

a. an apprenticeship

b. a document

c. a function

9. Верно ли утверждение: In the United Kingdom and Ireland a law practitioner may be either a barrister or a solicitor.

a) да

b) нет

10. Верно ли утверждение: Pupillage is a six months period of barristers' training.

a) да

b) нет

11. Верно ли следующее утверждение? In the United Kingdom and Ireland a law practitioner may be either a barrister or a solicitor.

a. да

b. нет

12. Верно ли следующее утверждение? When a person needs legal advice, he addresses a barrister first.

a. да

b. нет

13. Верно ли следующее утверждение? The word 'Counsel' may refer to a barrister or a

solicitor, depending on the case in question.

a. Да

b. нет

Тема 8. Профессия юриста в общеправовых и гражданско-правовых странах.

1. Соотнесите слова с их переводом:

1. Judge

2. public prosecutor

3. notary

4. sole practitioner

a. индивидуальный предприниматель

b. нотариус

c. судья

d. государственный обвинитель

2. Найдите соответствия:

1. Postgraduate degree 2. Undergraduate degree

3. curriculum

a. Учебный план, курс обучения

b. Степень магистра

c. Степень бакалавра

3. Верно ли следующее утверждение: Lawyers in the civil world differ fundamentally from their common law colleagues.

a) Да

b) Нет

4. Government lawyers serve:

a) Both as public prosecutors and as lawyers for government agencies

b) Either as public prosecutors or as lawyers for government agencies

c) as public prosecutors

d) as lawyers for government agencies

5. Give English equivalents.

1. Общее право.

2. Гражданское право.

3. Удостоверять.

4. Юридическое образование.

6. Верно ли следующее утверждение? Students in the civil law countries typically decide on their future before they graduate from educational institutions.

a. Да

b. Нет

7. Верно ли следующее утверждение? In common law jurisdictions law is a postgraduate degree.

a. Да

b. Нет

8. Найдите соответствия:

1. Legal costs

2. Legal entity

3. Legal force

a. Юридическая сила

b. Судебные издержки

c. Юридическое лицо

Тема 9. Составление резюме на соискание позиции юриста.

1. Вставьте пропущенное слово: Where do you \_\_\_\_\_ yourself in five years?

a. earn

b. see

c. watch

d. work

2. Вставьте пропущенное слово: Why do you want to ..... for this company?

a. cancel

b. do

c. work

d. walk

3. Вставьте пропущенное слово: What type of position would \_\_\_\_\_ you best?

a. suit

b. fit

c. perk

d. weaken

4. Вставьте пропущенное слово: If we were to hire you, how long do you expect to \_\_\_\_\_ with this company?

a. stay

b. carry

c. keep

d. shuffle

5. Вставьте пропущенное слово: What were your \_\_\_\_\_ at your previous job? What were you responsible for on a regular basis?

a. position

b. luncheon

c. quantities

d. duties

6. Traditionally the sequence of the present information in a CV is as follows:

a. Address, Contact details, name, marital status, work experience, education, qualifications, referees and interests.

b. Name, address, marital status, contact details, work experience, qualifications, education, referees and interests.

c. Name, address, contact details, marital status, education, qualifications, work experience, referees and interests.

d. Name, contact details, address, marital status, referees and interests, education, qualifications, work experience.

Тема 10. Классификация правонарушений.

1. Найдите соответствия:

1. The prosecutor

2. The defense counsel

3. The jury

4. The witness

a. are summoned to decide whether the accused is guilty or not

b. gives evidence before a court

c. prepares and conducts the prosecution of persons accused of crime

d. makes a speech in mitigation

2. Crimes against person are:

a) Homicide, murder, manslaughter

b) Assault, battery, rape

c) Abduction, kidnapping

d) All types of crimes listed before

3. Найдите соответствия:

1. Crimes against property
2. Crimes against international law
3. crimes against decency
4. crimes against government and administration of justice
  - a. gambling, pornography, prostitution, bigamy, etc.
  - b. treason, rioting, tax evasion, counterfeiting, perjury, etc.
  - c. genocide, piracy, the slave trade, crimes of apartheid, war crimes, etc.
  - d. burglary, larceny, theft, arson, shoplifting, vandalism, embezzlement, etc.

4. Найдите соответствия:

1. Assault
2. Abduction
3. Kidnapping
4. Burglary
  - a. Квартирная кража со взломом
  - b. Словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием
  - c. Насильственное похищение какого-либо лица
  - d. Похищение людей (часто с целью получить выкуп)
5. The police have finally ..... the suspect.
  - a) apprehension
  - b) apprehended
6. He has a long record of previous ..... for similar offences.
  - a) convicts
  - b) convicted
  - c) convictions
7. One by one the suspects were taken for.....
  - a) interrogation
  - b) interrogated
8. Many people think that the death penalty is too severe a ..... for any crime.
  - a) punishing
  - b) punishment
  - c) punished

9. Верно ли следующее утверждение: A death penalty is a homicide committed in a completely legal way.

- a) да
- b) нет

10. Найдите соответствия:

1. to remand on bail
2. to remand in custody
3. to pass a unanimous verdict
4. to make a closing speech
  - a. вынести единогласный вердикт

b. произносить заключительную речь

c. заключить под стражу

d. освободить под залог

Тема 11. Уголовный процесс.

1. Верно ли следующее утверждение: In any criminal case the accused is presumed innocent until proved guilty.

a) да

b) нет

2. Найдите соответствия:

1. The magistrate

2. The judge

3. The police

4. The suspect

a. is innocent until proved guilty

b. arrest and charge the suspect

c. issues either a summons or an arrest warrant

d. passes a sentence if the jury finds the accused guilty

3. Найдите соответствия:

1. to try a case before a judge and jury

2. to weigh up the pros and cons

3. to start criminal proceedings

4. to be brought before the court

a. Начинать уголовное судопроизводство

b. предстать перед судом

c. рассматривать дело в присутствии судьи и присяжных

d. оценить преимущества и недостатки

4. Найдите соответствия:

1. Try a case

2. Serve the summons

3. Charge

4. Obtain a summons

a. Добиться выдачи судебной повестки

b. Рассматривать дело

c. Вручать судебную повестку

d. Предъявлять обвинение

5. Give Russian equivalents

a. Remain silent

b. Evidence

c. Trial

d. summons

6. Give English equivalents

a. Выносить оправдательный приговор

b. Налагать наказание

c. Признавать себя виновным

d. Ордер на арест

7. Верно ли следующее утверждение: Principles applied in criminal procedure depend on the gravity of a crime.

a) да

b) нет

8. Вставьте нужный предлог: They accused the witness....telling lies.

9. Вставьте нужный предлог: The police charged the doctor....committing a crime.

10. Верно ли следующее утверждение: All criminal cases start in the magistrates' court.

a) да

b) нет

Тема 12. Классификация гражданских исков.

1. Найдите соответствия:

1. Claimant

2. Defendant

3. Litigant

4. Merchant

5. Appellant

a. a person against whom an action or a prosecution is brought in court

b. party taking an appeal to another court or jurisdiction

c. person who is engaged in buying and selling goods for profit

d. a person who brings a civil action in court

e. a party to lawsuit (legal action brought before a court), usually either the claimant or the defendant

2. Найдите соответствия:

1. Civil case

2. Civil court

3. Civil procedure

4. Legal remedy

a. Суд по гражданским делам

b. Гражданский процесс

c. Средство правовой защиты

d. Гражданское дело

3. Верно ли следующее утверждение: legal remedy is a compensation for some harm which has been done to them.

a) да

b) нет

4. Верно ли следующее утверждение: In family cases the person bringing the case is usually called the applicant or petitioner, and the person on the other side is called the respondent.

a) да

b) нет

5. Найдите соответствия:

1. Claimant

2. Common law

3. claim for

4. adversarial

a. defense

b. inquisitorial

c. defendant

d. statutory law

6. Верно ли следующее утверждение: Claims on small claims track are heard by a District Judge or a Circuit Judge.

- a) да
- b) нет

7. Найдите соответствия:

- 1. small claims track
- 2. multi track regime
- 3. civil litigation
- 4. fast claims track
- a. ускоренная процедура рассмотрения исков
- b. судебный процесс по гражданскому делу
- c. процедура рассмотрения малых исков
- d. универсальная (обычная) процедура рассмотрения исков

Тема 13. Гражданский процесс.

1. Найдите соответствия:

- 1. Relate to
- 2. Keep to
- 3. Deal with
- 4. Dispose of
- a. To do what you have promised or planned to do
- b. To successfully deal with or finish with a problem
- c. To be connected to
- d. To do business regularly with a person or organisation

2. Верно ли следующее утверждение: Rules of civil procedure have not changed for centuries.

- a. да
- b. нет

3. Найдите соответствия.

- 1. Equality
- 2. to interfere with
- 3. defence
- 4. to contradict
- a. to say that the opposite of what someone has said is true
- b. actions that you take to protect someone or something that is being attacked
- c. to prevent smth. from happening or developing in correct way
- d. having or deserving the same rights and opportunities as other people

4. Найдите соответствия.

- 1. to impose on
- 2. legislation
- 3. obligations
- 4. proprietary
- a. smth. that you must do for legal or moral reasons

b. to introduce smth. such as a new law for a new system and force people to accept it

c. set of laws

d. to be owned by a person or company and sold under a trademark or patent

5. Соотнесите английские слова и словосочетания с русскими эквивалентами.

1. civil lawsuit

2. criminal trial

3. pleading

4. service of process

5. disclosure

6. deposition

7. remedy

a. ходатайство

b. обнаружение, раскрытие

c. письменные показания под присягой

d. уголовное судопроизводство

e. средство судебной защиты

f. состязательная бумага

g. судебное дело, иск, тяжба

Тема 14. Средства правовой защиты по гражданским делам.

1. Найдите соответствия:

1. Special damages

2. General damages

3. Exemplary damages

4. Nominal damages

a. are damages which are intended to punish the defendant and not merely to compensate the claimant

b. are damages which can be calculated specifically

c. are awarded when the claimant wins the case but is unable to show that there has been any actual loss

d. are for things which can't be easily calculated

5. Damage is:

a) injury or harm caused to a person or property

b) injuries that should be treated

c) legal remedy awarded by the court

6. Compensation is:

a) a specific legal English term

b) what is referred to as damages in legal English

c) failure to fulfill one's side of the bargain

7. Найдите соответствия:

1. Injunction

2. Rescission

3. Restitution

4. Enrichment

a. Аннулирование

b. Обогащение



с. судебный запрет

d. восстановление, возврат  
утраченного

8. Give English equivalents

a. Постановление суда

b. Потеря заработка

с. несправедливый

9. To claim damages ..... the vendor.

a) for

b) from

c) of

d) on

Тема 15. Гражданские правонарушения – часть 1.

1. Найдите соответствия.

1. Battery

2. Defendant

3. products liability

4. to be sued

a. преследоваться по суду

b. нанесение ударов, побоев, избиение

с. ответчик, обвиняемый, подсудимый

d. ответственность производителя (перед  
потребителем за качество товара)

2. Найдите соответствия

1. Plaintiff

2. Malpractice

3. Negligence

4. Assault

a. небрежность, халатность

b. Нападение, словесное оскорбление и  
угроза физическим насилием

с. истец

d. противоправное действие

3. Найдите соответствия

1. to bring a lawsuit

2. to be entitled of remedies

3. to commit a tort upon smb.

4. to inflict an injury upon smb.

a. иметь право на получение судебной  
защиты

b. совершить деликт против кого-нибудь

с. нанести ущерб кому-либо

d. предъявить иск

4. Составьте словосочетания из приведенных ниже существительных и  
прилагательных.

1) civil a) damages

2) contractual b) wrong

3) injured c) misrepresentation

4) fraudulent d) party

5) medical e) relations

6) monetary

f) expenses

5. Найдите соответствия.

1. active
2. infliction
3. crime
- a. by negligence
- b. of negligence
- c. negligence

6. Верно ли следующее утверждение? A tort is a civil wrong which is committed against an individual.

- a. Да
- b. Нет

7. Выберите правильный вариант ответа: Who initiates an action in tort?

- a. An individual
- b. Society as a whole
- c. The state
- d. a prosecutor

Тема 16. Гражданские правонарушения – часть 2. Тема 17. Халатность.

1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа: What category does libel belong to?

- a. Negligent torts
- b. International torts
- c. Trespass to the person
- d. Strict liability

2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа: Which example falls under the category of trespass to land?

- a. Moving someone's car to a safer place
- b. Malpractice
- c. Damage to a washing machine
- d. Dumping rubbish onto the land of another

3. Найдите соответствия.

1. common
2. possible
3. direct
4. legal
5. public

a. Inb.

Unc.

Imd.

Pe.

Non-

4. Найдите соответствия.

1. Intentional torts
2. Non-intentional torts
- a. Trespass to land, assault
- b. Strict liability, negligence

5. Верно ли следующее утверждение? Public nuisance is a criminal act which causes harm or damage to members of the public in general.

- a. Да b. нет

6. Верно ли следующее утверждение? Liability for negligence is wider than liability for intentional torts.

- a. Да b. Нет

7. Верно ли следующее утверждение? When we say that someone has been negligent, we mean that they have injured someone by failing to act with reasonable care.

- a. Да
- b. нет

Тема 18. Контракты. Тема 19. Письмо-соглашение об оказании услуг адвоката.

1. Выберите правильный вариант. In the nineteenth century, also known as the classical age of English contract law and the ..... of laissez-faire economic theory, common law rejected the moral theory of Lord Mansfield, which held that promises are a moral obligation.

- a. eloquence
- b. epitome
- c. heyday
- d. highlight

2. Выберите правильный вариант. Contracts are promises that the law will .....

- a. Enact
- b. Enforce
- c. Enhance
- d. espouse

3. Выберите правильный вариант. The law provides remedies if a promise is ..... and recognizes the performance of a promise as a duty.

- a. bent
- b. bestowed
- c. betrayed
- d. breached

4. Выберите правильный вариант. Contracts ..... when a duty does or may come into existence, because of a promise made by one of the parties.

- a. Activate
- b. Appear
- c. Apply
- d. arise

5. Выберите правильный вариант. The Law of Contracts deals with self-..... duties, that is, agreements voluntarily concluded between parties.

- a. Delineated
- b. Designated
- c. Implanted
- d. Imposed

6. Выберите правильный вариант. To be legally ..... as a contract, a promise must be exchanged for adequate consideration.

- a. Based
- b. Biased
- c. Binding
- d. bound

7. Выберите правильный вариант. Adequate consideration is a benefit which a party receives which reasonably and fairly ..... them to make the promise/contract.

- a. Conduces
- b. Educues
- c. Induces
- d. seduces

8. Выберите правильный вариант. Promises that are purely ..... are not considered enforceable because the personal satisfaction the grantor of the promise may receive from the act is normally not considered adequate consideration.

- a. Gifts

b. Givens

c. Gratuities

d. gratuitous

9. Выберите правильный вариант. Certain promises that are not considered contracts may, in limited circumstances, be enforced if one party has relied to his ..... on the assurances of the other party.

a. Deference

b. Detraction

c. Detriment

d. Distress

10. Выберите правильный вариант. The Law of Contracts is usually broadly classified either as part of the Law of Obligations or as part of the system of private law (which ..... contracts, property and torts).

a. Circumscribes

b. Delineates

c. Encompasses

d. subtends

Тема 20. Нарушение условий контракта.

1. a premeditated \_\_\_\_\_

a. breaches of contract

b. breach of contract

2. What does wrong representation made by a party is called?

a. Undue influence

b. None of these

c. Fraud

d. Coercion

3. What is an exception to the rule that a stranger to a contract cannot sue?

a. All of these

b. Contracts through an agent

c. Beneficiary of a trust

d. Marriage settlement

4. A breach of contract is a failure to perform:

a. all contractual duty

b. a part of a contractual duty

c. either all or a part of a contractual duty

5. Money damages is:

a. a compensation for harm done

b. damage to a banknote

c. both

Тема 21. Источники международного права.

1. What is the International law?

a) a rule enforceable by the courts, regulating the government of a state

b) a set of rules recognized by all civilized nations to govern their conduct to each other

c) the relationship between the organs of government and the subjects of the state

2. What are major aims of the International law?

a) to make up national rules within a state, to calm down national conflicts

b) to interfere into the national policies of other states, to make up international rules

c) to resolve regional and global issues; to regulate areas outside of the control of any nation; to adopt international rules

3. What does the International law aim at?

a) to maintain peace and release international tension, to prevent international conflicts and to

improve the people's conditions

b) to keep peace throughout the world by force, to impose the international policy to all the civilized states

c) to protect environmental pollution and global warming, to control outer space and high seas

4. Why is it difficult to realize the International law?

a) all nations are independent with their own interests at the first place

b) all nations are not interested in the international policies

c) all nations focus their attention only on their national policy

5. What was a form of first rules?

a) customs and rituals

b) ancient songs

c) ancient poems

6. Who were the first representatives of the International law?

a) foreign traders, travelers, diplomats

b) national traders, travelers, diplomats

c) kings and queens

7. What is internationalization of law?

a) an awareness that many socio-economic and environment problems need global solutions

b) an awareness that all the CIS countries have to solve their problems together

c) an awareness that countries should be protected from internal and external wars

8. If an Englishman wants to sell property he owns in France to another Englishman, any English court must consider

a) French law when deciding the legality of the contract of sale.

b) English law when deciding the legality of the contract of sale.

c) French and English laws when deciding the legality of the contract of sale.

9. The situation in question 8 is an example of

a) international public law

b) international private law

c) international humanitarian law

10. The term "international law" was coined by

a) Grotius' De Jure Belli ac Pacis

b) Jean Pictet

c) Jeremy Bentham

Тема 22. Международное публичное право.

1. Выберите правильный вариант. Investment and trade that ..... national boundaries are frequently influenced by public international law issues dealing with the relations among independent states.

a. Transcend

b. Transfer

c. Transfix

d. Transform

2. Выберите правильный вариант. When these issues involve conflict between a sovereign state and a private party, the latter could face substantial obstacles to ..... its rights and defending its interests.

a. Validating

b. Verifying

c. Vindicating

d. vouchsafing

3. Выберите правильный вариант. Since 1958, Sillitoe & Smith have been advisors to the Rule of Law Committee, a committee of legal representatives of American multinationals with an interest in monitoring, answering and ..... the important issues of public international law.

a. Sealing

b. Shaping

c. Shoring

d. Stalling

4. Выберите правильный вариант. Sillitoe has been working ..... to cause national governments to be more responsive to the rule of law and to devise better legal protection for parties operating internationally.

a. Sententiously

b. Severely

c. Strenuously

d. Strictly

5. Выберите правильный вариант. Such issues are some of the essential elements for maintaining the viability and .....of the procedures for international claims.

a. Diversity

b. Integrity

c. Malleability

d. rigidity

6. Выберите правильный вариант. For cases in which a tribunal has been set up to ..... an international claim, Sillitoe & Smith have often represented claimants in the processes of preparation, filing, and litigation of their claims.

a. Adjudicate

b. Adjust

c. Justify

d. prejudice

7. Выберите правильный вариант. Sillitoe & Smith also have extensive institutional knowledge concerning and experience with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, which governs situations involving the sea floor and the ..... seas.

a. High

b. Open

c. Over

d. seven

Тема 23. Международное гуманитарное право. Тема 24. Организация объединенных наций.

1. What is Geneva Convention about?

a) the treatment of refugees

b) the treatment of prisoners of war

c) the treatment of civilians

2. What is the 1951 Convention about?

a) on status of refugees

b) on status of foreign traders

c) on status of foreign citizens

3. A field of international law regulating armed conflict between states, and more recently, between states and informal groups and individuals is...

a) international public law

b) b) international humanitarian law

c) c) human rights

4. Where can we find core principles of international humanitarian law?

a) The 1951 Convention

b) b) The 1985 Vienna Convention

c) c) Geneva Convention of 1949

5. Is there a system of courts with comprehensive jurisdiction in international law?

a) yes

b) no

c) it was before

6. The UN Security Council may authorize the use of force to compel states to comply with its decisions, but only in specific and limited circumstances; essentially, there must be a prior act of aggression or the threat of such an act. Moreover, any such enforcement action can be vetoed by any of the council's five permanent members.

They are:

a) Russia, Japan, the USA, France and Korea

b) China, Germany, the USA, Russia and France

c) China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States

7. What is an international personality?

a) status acknowledged by the international community

b) the body of legal rules that apply between sovereign states

c) an independent system of law existing outside the legal orders of particular states

8. The foundations of the science of international law were laid down by

a) the German thinker Rafael Michelini

b) the Dutch thinker Hugo Grotius

c) the Canadian thinker Kalmen Kaplansky

9. The international law is viewed in three complementary perspectives:

a) ethical, environmental and economic

b) political, historical and religious

c) sociological, ethical and historical

10. Which law is synonymous with the term «law of nations»?

a) public law

b) international law

c) humanitarian law

### **Примерный перечень практических заданий к экзамену: Вопрос №2**

Вариант 1.

1. Read the text and translate it

English courts

There are civil and criminal courts within the English legal system. Civil courts resolve disputes between private citizens or between private citizens and the state. In criminal courts, cases are brought against a person who has broken the law. The wrongdoer is sued in a civil court while in a criminal court he is prosecuted.

Cases brought before civil courts are to do with legal matters such as breach of contract, trespass to property, and disputes over land or the wrongful exercise of power by public servants. Civil cases are usually considered in county courts.

Cases brought before criminal courts are to do with offences against the state which, these days, usually involve breach of the statutory law. Minor criminal cases and some civil matters such as debts are started in magistrates' courts and are heard by lay magistrates called Justices of Peace. Offenders who are aged between 10 and 17 are dealt with by Youth Courts with specially trained magistrates. These courts are not open to the public.

Some serious crimes, like murder, cannot be heard by the magistrates. They must go to the Crown Court. And there are some offences where the defendant is given the choice of having his case heard either in the magistrates' court or the Crown Court. It takes much longer to have a case heard in the Crown Court, but some defendants prefer it because the facts of the case are decided by a jury, that is, ordinary members of the public. Jurors are to decide questions of fact and give a verdict that is to say whether the defendant is guilty or not.

If the defendant is dissatisfied with the court decision he can appeal to a higher court requesting it to re-examine and change the judgment. Appeals from the Crown Court go first to the High Court and, in

special cases, to the Court of Appeal. Occasionally, a case is carried through this system of appeal all the way to the Supreme Court, the final court of appeal. Its decisions on both criminal and civil matters bind all other courts. Only the government can overturn a decision of the Supreme Court and then, only by passing an Act of Parliament.

In addition to courts Parliament sets a lot of tribunals, independent judicial bodies, which hear appeals made in certain types of cases. There are employment tribunals, immigration tribunals and others. In their decisions they must comply with the law. Otherwise, their decisions may be challenged by the High Court.

2. Answer the following questions on the basis of the text.

- 1) What cases are brought in criminal courts?
- 2) Where are civil cases considered?
- 3) What kinds of cases are started in magistrates' courts?
- 4) What courts deal with offenders who are aged between 10 and 17?
- 5) Where must serious cases go?
- 6) Why do some defendants choose the Crown Court to hear their cases?
- 7) Who does a jury consist of?
- 8) . What is a verdict?
- 9) What is the system of appeal like?
- 10) How can the decisions of the Supreme Court be overturned?
- 11) What are tribunals? What body sets them?

3. Give Russian equivalents to the word expressions. Make up your own sentences with 6 of them.

- 1) Youth Court
- 2) Minor criminal case
- 3) Disputes over land
- 4) To sue smb in a civil court
- 5) To be dissatisfied with
- 6) To break the law
- 7) To make an appeal
- 8) To challenge a decision
- 9) To pass an Act of Parliament
- 10) To bind smb
- 11) To overturn a decision
- 12) To give a verdict

4. Give English equivalents to the word expressions below (on the basis of the text above).

- 1) Дать выбор сделать что-либо
- 2) Непрофессиональный судья
- 3) Правонарушитель
- 4) Подать апелляцию в вышестоящий суд
- 5) Начать дело в суде по гражданским делам
- 6) Возбудить дело против кого-либо в суде по уголовным делам
- 7) Превышение должностных полномочий
- 8) Нарушение контракта
- 9) Государственный служащий
- 10) Мировой судья
- 11) Ходатайствовать о чем-либо
- 12) Пересмотреть решение суда

5. Make up the questions to the underlined words/word expressions.

- 1) In their decisions the courts must comply with the law.
- 2) Civil cases are usually considered in County Courts.
- 3) The verdict usually says whether the defendant is guilty or not.
- 4) The jury must decide the facts of the case.



5) He is trying to resolve the dispute.

6. Change the sentences using the Passive Voice

1) Magistrates' courts start minor criminal cases.

2) The police arrested the boy yesterday.

3) The judge will resolve the dispute tomorrow.

4) Parliament sets a lot of tribunals.

5) Her neighbour brought a civil action against her.

6) The jurors are trying to return the verdict.

7) The lawyers usually make objections during the trial.

Вариант 2.

1. Read and translate the following text.

## PEOPLE IN LAW CASES

### Solicitors

There are about 50,000 solicitors, a number which is rapidly increasing, and they make up by far the largest branch of the legal profession in England and Wales. They are found in every town, where they deal with all the day-to-day work of preparing legal documents for buying or selling houses, making wills, etc. Solicitors also work on court cases for their clients, prepare cases for barristers to present in the higher courts, and may represent their client in a magistrates' court.

### Barristers

There are about 5,000 barristers who defend or prosecute in the higher courts. Although solicitors and barristers work together on cases, barristers specialise in representing clients in courts and the training and career structures for the two types of lawyer are quite separate. In court, barristers wear wigs and gowns in keeping with the extreme formality of the proceedings. The highest level of barristers has the title QC (Queen's Counsel).

### Judges

There are a few hundred judges, trained as barristers, who preside in more serious cases. There is no separate training for judges.

### Jury

A jury consists of twelve people (jurors) who are ordinary people chosen at random from the Electoral Register (the list of people who can vote in elections). The jury listen to the evidence given in court in certain criminal cases and decide whether the defendant is guilty or innocent. If the person is found guilty, the punishment is passed by the presiding judge. Juries are rarely used in civil cases.

### Magistrates

There are about 30,000 magistrates (Justices of the Peace, or JPs), who judge cases in the lower courts. They are usually unpaid and have no formal legal qualifications, but they are respectable people who are given some training.

### Coroners

Coroners have medical or legal training (or both), and inquire into violent or unnatural deaths.

### Clerks of the Court

Clerks look after administrative and legal matters in the courtroom.

### The Police

Each of Britain's fifty-two police forces is responsible for law enforcement in its own area. In addition there are various national and regional connections (for example, in areas of training or the transfer of criminal records), and local forces cooperate with each other. Some special services, such as The Fraud Squad (who investigate financial crimes), are available to any local force in England and Wales. In general, however, the local police forces work independently under their own Chief Constables. Each force is maintained by a local police authority. The exception is London, where the Metropolitan Police are responsible to the Home Secretary. Police duties cover a wide range of activities, from traffic control to more specialized departments such as river police. Each dependent force has a uniformed branch and a Criminal Investigation Department (CID) with detectives in plain clothes. In addition

the police authorities in England and Wales employ 40,000 civilians and nearly 5,000 traffic wardens. Britain has relatively few police – approximately one policeman for every 400 people – and traditionally they are armed only with truncheons except in special circumstances. However, recent years have seen some major changes in police policy in response to industrial disputes and inner city violence in Great Britain. There has been an increase in the number of special units trained in crowd and riot control and in the use of fire arms. The number of police has risen along with the crime rate. Courts in England and Wales are arranged on a hierarchical basis.

2. Explain the meaning of the following words from the text in English.

- 1) Solicitors
- 2) Barristers
- 3) Judges
- 4) Jury
- 5) Magistrates
- 6) Coroners
- 7) Clerks of the Court
- 8) The Police
- 9) Civilians
- 10) Traffic wardens

3. Match English and Russian equivalents.

- 1) legal profession
  - 2) day-to-day work
  - 3) legal document
  - 4) be in keeping with smth.
  - 5) to choose smth. / smb. at random
  - 6) electoral register
  - 7) unnatural death
  - 8) clerk of court
  - 9) legal matter
  - 10) law enforcement
  - 11) criminal record
  - 12) Fraud Squad
  - 13) local force
  - 14) chief constable
- a) отряд по борьбе с мошенничеством
  - b) местная полиция
  - c) правовой вопрос
  - d) согласовываться с чем-л., соответствовать чему-л.
  - e) повседневная работа; текущая работа
  - f) секретарь суда
  - g) досье преступника; уголовное прошлое; судимость
  - h) главный констебль
  - i) юридическая профессия
  - j) неестественная смерть
  - k) выбрать что-л. / кого-л. произвольно
  - l) юридический документ; подлинный документ
  - m) списки избирателей

n) правоприменение; применение закона; обеспечение правопорядка

4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word(s) and translate the sentences.

1. Solicitors deal with all \_\_\_\_\_ of preparing legal documents for buying or selling houses.

2. Solicitors prepare \_\_\_\_\_ to present in the higher courts.

3. Barristers defend or prosecute \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Barristers \_\_\_\_\_ in keeping with the extreme formality of the proceedings.
5. A jury consists \_\_\_\_\_ who are ordinary people chosen at random from \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The jury listens to the evidence \_\_\_\_\_ and decides whether the defendant is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Coroners have \_\_\_\_\_ and inquire into \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Clerks look after administrative and legal matters \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The local police forces work independently under \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The number of police has risen along \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Explain the meaning of the word "police". Then match English and Russian equivalents.

- 1) mountedpolice
- 2) policestate
- 3) secretpolice
- 4) securitypolice
- 5) county police
- 6) traffic police
- 7) detective police
- 8) metropolitan police
- 9) intelligence police
- 10) rural police
- a) тайная полиция
- b) полицейская разведка; уголовная полиция
- c) конная полиция
- d) служба безопасности
- e) дорожная полиция
- f) полицейское государство
- g) сельская полиция
- h) сыскная полиция
- i) столичная полиция; лондонская полиция
- j) полиция графства

6. Read the text once more and answer the questions.

1. Who makes up the largest branch of the legal profession in England and Wales?
2. What do solicitors deal with?
3. Do barristers defend and prosecute in higher courts?
4. What do barristers wear in court? Why?
5. Who has the title QC?
6. In what cases do judges preside?
7. Is there any separate training for judges?
8. What does a jury consist of?
9. What does a jury listen to? What does it decide?
10. Who is the punishment passed by if the person is found guilty?
11. Who judges cases in the lower courts?
12. What training do coroners have? What do they inquire into?
13. What do clerks of the court look after?
14. What is each of Britain's fifty-two police forces responsible for?
15. Do local forces cooperate with each other?
16. Who investigates financial crimes?
17. How do the local police forces work?
18. Who are the Metropolitan Police responsible to?
19. How many civilians and traffic wardens do the police authorities in England and Wales employ?

20. What have recent years seen?

21. Has there been an increase in the number of special units trained in crowd and riot control?

22. What has risen along with the crime rate?

Вариант 3.

1. Read and translate the following text.

#### INNOCENT TILL PROVEN GUILTY

Reformers have called for new safeguards to ensure that people who are wrongfully put into prison are quickly released. One of the central principles of the legal system in England and Wales is that a defendant is innocent until proven guilty. But legal reformers say that the time it will have taken for the case of the "Birmingham Six" to return to the Court of Appeal raises doubts about whether this principle is being upheld. In particular, reformers argue that changes are needed in the judicial system (the system by which the courts rule on individual cases) to ensure that people who are wrongfully put in prison are quickly released. In serious criminal cases, such as that of the Birmingham Six, the decision on whether the accused are innocent or guilty rests with the 12 men and women of the Jury. They have to be convinced "beyond all reasonable doubt" (or certain) that the accused is guilty. Otherwise they must find him or her innocent. It is, of course, possible for the Jury to make a mistake. Some guilty people are found innocent and released. But it is a fundamental principle of law in England and Wales that people can never be prosecuted for the same crime twice, even if it is later proved that they were in fact guilty. This is to ensure that people are not constantly brought back for retrial. Equally, innocent people can sometimes be found guilty. Four people known as the "Guildford Four" – were wrongfully convicted of IRA bombings in Guildford, Surrey, in 1974. The four were released in 1980 after their convictions were overturned by the Court of Appeal. People who want to appeal against a conviction can do so to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal. The Home Secretary can also refer cases to this court. To succeed, an appeal must usually either produce new evidence to support the innocence of the convicted person, or show that a legal irregularity or mistake took place during the original trial (if, for example, a judge presses a jury into giving a verdict too quickly). An appeal cannot be argued on the simple ground that a jury made the wrong decision, because the basis on which the jury reached its verdict is never revealed. Some senior lawyers have criticised the system of appeals for failing to correct cases in which someone is wrongfully convicted (called "miscarriages of justice"). These critics say that the judges take too limited a view of their role and that they should be more willing to hear new evidence unearthed since the original trial. Some lawyers believe that an entirely new system is needed to ensure that alleged miscarriages of justice are speedily corrected. Some barristers believe that a hearing in the Court of Appeal is not the most suitable method for finding out the truth because it can only consider the evidence which it is shown. It cannot conduct its own investigations. A new body should be set up specifically to search for new evidence in such disputed cases. The body would consist of professionals such as lawyers, academics and judges. The Court of Appeal is incapable of determining whether the jury verdict was inconsistent with the true facts. There needs to be a panel of independent experts. Some reformers say that an independent review body, with senior lawyers sitting on it, should be set up specifically to consider verdicts, which appear to be unsafe.

2. Explain the meaning of the following words from the text in English.

- 1) Reformers
- 2) A defendant
- 3) Innocent
- 4) Guilty
- 5) Prison
- 6) The Jury
- 7) Law
- 8) Retrial
- 9) Court
- 10) Verdict

### 3. Match English and Russian equivalents.

- 1) raise doubts
- 2) judicial system
- 3) be accused of
- 4) rest on / with
- 5) beyond all reasonable doubt
- 6) to make a mistake
- 7) fundamental principle
- 8) prosecute a crime
- 9) overturn a conviction
- 10) produce evidence
- 11) legal irregularity
- 12) original trial
- 13) miscarriage of justice
- 14) review body
- a) совершать ошибку
- b) быть возложенным, лежать на
- c) обвинять в совершении преступления
- d) отменить осуждение
- e) предъявлять доказательства
- f) несоблюдение закона
- g) первооснова
- h) вне всяких разумных, обоснованных сомнений
- i) первоначальное рассмотрение дела
- j) быть обвиняемым
- k) судебная ошибка
- l) наблюдательный [контрольный] орган
- m) вызывать сомнения
- n) судебная система, судоустройство

### 4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word(s) and translate the sentences.

1. One of the central principles of the legal system in England and Wales is that a defendant is \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Reformers argue that changes are needed in \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. The Jury has to be convinced \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. It is possible for the Jury \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. Some guilty people are \_\_\_\_\_ and released.
  6. People who want to \_\_\_\_\_ can do so to \_\_\_\_\_.
  7. The basis on which the jury \_\_\_\_\_ is never revealed.
  8. Some barristers believe that a hearing in the Court of Appeal is not the most suitable method \_\_\_\_\_.
  9. A new body should be set up specifically to search for \_\_\_\_\_ in such \_\_\_\_\_.
  10. There needs to be a panel of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Explain the meaning of the word "prison". Then match English and Russian equivalents.
- 1) city prison
  - 2) convict prison
  - 3) female prison
  - 4) male prison
  - 5) adult prison
  - 6) conventional /ordinary prison
  - 7) long-termprison

8) provost prison

9) remand prison

10) transit prison

11) youth prison

12) maximum-security prison

a) военная тюрьма

b) мужская тюрьма

c) тюрьма предварительного заключения

d) пересыльная тюрьма

e) женская тюрьма

f) тюрьма общего режима

g) тюрьма для несовершеннолетних

h) городская тюрьма

i) тюрьма строгого режима

j) тюрьма долгосрочного заключения

k) тюрьма для осужденных преступников

l) тюрьма для совершеннолетних заключенных

6. Read the text once more and answer the questions.

1. What is one of the central principles of the legal system in England and Wales?

2. What do legal reformers say about this principle?

3. What do reformers argue?

4. What rests with the 12 men and women of the Jury?

5. Is it possible for the Jury to make a mistake?

6. What is a fundamental principle of law in England and Wales?

7. Can innocent people be found guilty?

8. Where can people who want to appeal against a conviction do so?

9. What must an appeal produce and show to succeed?

10. Can an appeal be argued on the simple ground that a jury made the wrong decision? Why?

11. Do you think that a hearing in the Court of Appeal the most suitable method for finding out the truth?

12. What should be set up specifically to search for new evidence in disputed cases?

13. What is the Court of Appeal incapable of determining?

14. What do some reformers say about an independent review body?

#### Вариант 4

Задание 1. Прочитайте, переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы.

As the train approached the seaside town where I was going to spend my holidays, I went into the corridor to stretch my legs. I stayed there a short time, breathing in the fresh sea air and talking to one of the passengers, whom I had met earlier on the station platform. When I turned to go back to my seat, I happened to glance into the compartment next to mine. Sitting there was a man who many years before had been my neighbour. He was a great talker, I remembered; it used to take hours to get away from him once he began a conversation. I was not at all sorry when he went to live in another part of London. We had not met since then, nor did I wish to meet him now, when my holiday was about to begin. Luckily at that moment he was much too busy talking to the man opposite him to catch sight of me. I slipped back into my compartment, took down my two suitcases and carried them to the far end of the corridor so as to be ready to get off the train as soon as it stopped. The moment the train stopped, I called a porter, who in no time at all had carried my luggage out of the station and found me a taxi. As I drove towards my small hotel on the edge of the town, I breathed a deep sigh of relief at my narrow escape. There was little chance that I should run into my boring exneighbour again. When I reached the hotel, I went straight to my room and rested there until it was time for dinner. Then I went down to the lounge and ordered a drink. I hadn't even begun to drink when an all too familiar voice greeted me. I had not

escaped from my tiresome neighbour after all! He grasped me warmly by the hand and insisted that we should share a table in the dining-room. «This is a pleasant surprise,» he said. «I never expected to see you again after all these years.»

Answer the questions

1. Where was the narrator going to spend his holidays?
2. What did the narrator do to escape from the man?
3. What did the narrator think about his chance of meeting the man again in the town?
4. What did the man insist on when he saw the narrator?

Задание 2

1. How does the Court Work?
2. Who Can Participate in a Trial?
3. Who can be a Part of a Jury?
4. What is the Role of a Prosecutor?
5. What is the Role of a Judge?
6. What is the Role of an Attorney?
7. How Does the Jury Work?
8. What do you know about Document Management?
9. What does a Typical Civil trial look like?
10. Whose Role is the Most Important?

Задание 3 Прочитайте текст.

The long-distance teacher

Mr. Frank Garret is 65, is a schoolteacher. He is English, but he lives in France, in the village of Yerville. Mr. Garret lives in France, but he works in England.

Every Monday he leaves home at 2.30 in the morning and drives 101 miles from his village to Bouogne, where he leaves his car and goes by boat to England. He teaches French from 9.00 in the morning to 3.30. in the afternoon, and then he leaves school. He arrives home at 9.30. in the evening. The journey there and back isn't expensive.

Mr Garret works in England only one day a week.

And what does he do on the other days? He teaches English! He has a class of French students in Yerville. He says: —I love my job in England and I love my home in France. I'm a happy man!

Правда или ложь, что:

1. Mr Garret is 65 years old.
2. Mr Garret is French.
3. Mr Garret has a house in France.
- 4 Mr Garret goes by bus to Boulogne.
5. Mr Garret learns French in England.
6. Mr Garret leaves school at 9.30.
7. Mr Garret's journey is cheap.
8. Mr Garret works in France one day a week.
- 9 Mr Garret. teaches French in Yerville.

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы, начиная ответ с одного из выражений.

In my opinion – по моему мнению

I can't make up my mind, but – не могу принять решение, но ...

I am keeping an open mind for the moment – пока у меня нет никакого мнения на этот счет

I'm (not) sure that – я (не) уверен, что

Firstly, (secondly) – во-первых, (во-вторых)

Finally – наконец

1. Can we live without laws?
2. Why do we need law?
3. What spheres of life are regulated by law?
4. Must people obey laws?

5. What rules of behaviour are accepted in the society?

6. Do you share the idea that people should look only after themselves and take no care about others?

7. What rules do you obey willingly?

8. What rules would you abolish if you could?

9. Do laws limit your personal freedom?

10. Must all people study law at school?

11. Do you feel that laws protect you?

12. What law would you propose if you were a Member of Parliament?

Задание 5. Составьте предложения.

1. have/ in any society/ several characteristics/ laws. 2. these rules/ sometimes/ break/ we/ without suffering any penalty. 3. for a variety of reasons/ arise/ conflicts between individuals. 4. people/ enable/ to feel secure/ laws / in their lives. 5. to forbid / the first aim of law/ certain ways of behaving/ is / like murder, terrorism, or smoking in public places. 6. to provide/ to make their own arrangements/ facilities for people/ is / the second aim of law. 7. to settle/ the third aim of law/ disputes among citizens / is. 8. restrictions on people/ certain guarantees/ imposes/ them / the law/ but also gives.

Задание 6. Раскройте скобки и выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. Law (defines, is defined) as a rule of human conduct, imposed upon and enforced among, the members of the state.

2. Laws (codified, were codified) in many countries.

3. Laws (are enforced, have been enforced), and such enforcement usually (carries out, is carried out) by the state.

4. A defendant (refuses, refused) to obey law, so he (is punished, was punished). 5. Law (has, have) several aims which (concern, are concerned) mainly with making society more stable.

6. If people (disobey, will disobey) the rules the law (threatens, is threatened) them with something unpleasant - often called a sanction.

7. In England there (is, are) a rule that a man must not wear a hat in church or that one must stand up when —God Save the Queen!(plays, is played).

Задание 7. Заполните пропуски поставив глагол в скобках в пассивную форму.

Civil law versus criminal law

The term civil law does not always mean a legal tradition. It can also (1)..... (contrast) with the term criminal law. In this sense, civil law (2).....(concern) with non-criminal matters, for example, a breach of contract. A civil case involves individuals in a dispute and generally ends in monetary reward.

Criminal law, however, is the area of law which (3) .....(connect) with crimes and punishments. Criminal cases (4)..... ... (consider) crimes against society and often end in jail or prison time.

Вариант 5.

1. Translate into Russian

Russia has signed and ratified the 1988 Vienna Convention. Russia became a member of the Council of Europe in 1996. Russia's proposed anti-money laundering law is patterned after provisions in the Strasbourg Convention. Russia also recognizes all treaties and international conventions signed by the Soviet Union. This includes Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) signed with current and former socialist countries and members of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Intergovernmental agreements which may be applicable to money laundering offenses have been signed with Greece, Cyprus, Italy, Finland, Sweden, and the United States. Russia has intergovernmental agreement proposals with Germany, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, and Hungary. Some of these intergovernmental agreements may be applicable for civil offenses only, and, when applicable for criminal purposes, the information exchanged is for operational purposes only. There is no maximum limit on the import or export of monetary instruments. Reporting of these instruments takes place at the border if they are physically carried into the country. Under current Russian laws, monetary instruments used as a means of committing criminal activities or received as the proceeds of criminal acts can be seized and their existence reported to foreign authorities. No provisions exist for extradition in money



laundering cases with other countries, since money laundering itself is not a crime.

2. Составьте предложения.

1. have/ in any society/ several characteristics/ laws.
2. these rules/ sometimes/ break/ we/ without suffering any penalty.
3. for a variety of reasons/ arise/ conflicts between individuals.
4. people/ enable/ to feel secure/ laws / in their lives.
5. to forbid / the first aim of law/ certain ways of behaving/ is / like murder, terrorism, or smoking in public places.
6. to provide/ to make their own arrangements/ facilities for people/ is / the second aim of law.
7. to settle/ the third aim of law/ disputes among citizens / is.
8. restrictions on people/ certain guarantees/ imposes/ them / the law/ but also gives.

3. Исправьте грамматические ошибки.

1. What is a lawyer?
2. Act lawyers as both advocates and advisors on behalf of their clients?
3. What so special in legal profession in England is?
4. What is the difference between solicitors and barristers?
5. What kind of legal work solicitors deal with?
6. Who have the right of audience in any court of the land? 6. Where law students pursue a Bachelor degree?
7. What degree is awarded in the USA?
8. Vary the methods and quality of legal education in different countries?
9. Where lawyers have many options over the course of their careers?
10. Why career mobility is constrained in civil law countries?

4. Translate text.

What is law?

The term —law| is used in many senses: we may speak of the laws of physics, mathematics, science, nature, or the laws of football, logic or health. Some laws are descriptive: they simply describe how people, or even natural phenomena, usually behave. An example of descriptive law is rather consistent law of gravity, another example is the less consistent laws of economics.

Other laws are prescriptive – they prescribe how people should or must behave. An example of prescriptive law is traffic regulations. When we speak of the law of a state we use the term —law| in a special and strict sense, and in that sense law may be defined as —a rule of human conduct, imposed upon and enforced among, the members of a given statel|.

In any society, laws have several characteristics. First, laws symbolize norms, values, traditions. Second, laws must be codified in some way, usually through writing. Third, there must exist a method of enforcement: this can include police, social pressure, —magicl|, or some other force that enable society to punish or reward its members. And finally, there must be something specific to be enforced: laws are not general, but specific. The main characteristic of law is that it is enforced, and such enforcement is usually carried out by the State. If the rules or laws are broken, compulsion is used to enforce obedience. Thus if A steals a watch from B, A may be prosecuted before the court. The court may then order the restitution of the watch to its rightful owner, B. If A refuses to obey, he or she may be punished, that means a penalty will be imposed on A. This is why we need law: if we all behaved according to our personal standards of behaviour and morality, anarchy would rule the world.

We may say, then, that two ideas underlie the concept of law: 1) order, in the sense of method or system; and 2) compulsion – i.e. the enforcement of obedience to the rules or laws laid down.

Задание 5

Complete the sentences using the text.(Дополните предложения с помощью текста)

- 1) Descriptive laws usually describe \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 2) Prescriptive laws prescribe \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3) The law of a state may be \_\_\_\_\_ as —the rule of human \_\_\_\_\_ , imposed \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ among the \_\_\_\_\_ of a given statel|.

4) Laws have several \_\_\_\_\_: first, they symbolize \_\_\_\_\_; second, they must be \_\_\_\_\_ through writing; third, there must exist methods of \_\_\_\_\_ that enable society to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ its members.

5) Such enforcement is usually \_\_\_\_\_ by the State.

6) If the laws are broken, \_\_\_\_\_ is used.

7) Two ideas \_\_\_\_\_ the concept of law: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Задание 7. Соберите предложения в правильном порядке

1. a\law\Judge-made\insource\of\the\US\law\is

2. has\own\the\its\court system\to\each\court system\ In addition\ federal\state

3. The\government\in\state\Washington\with\governments\authority\ federal\shares

Вариант 6

Задание 1 Read the text to choose the appropriate title:

1. Great Britain and the USA

2. Russia and Great Britain

3. Great Britain and Canada

I British law is divided into two parts - civil and criminal. There are also two types of courts - dealing with civil jurisdiction and the other, with criminal jurisdiction. The law of Britain distinguishes offences into main categories: a) indictable offences and b) non-indictable offences. Indictable offences are the more serious crimes, which must be tried before a jury. Non-indictable offences are all the rest and they are tried by the Magistrates' Court. However, nowadays there are many offences which may either be treated on indictment by a jury or by a Magistrates' Court. When a person is brought before the magistrates' Court charged with one the overlapping offences, the court may in many cases treat the charge as being for a non-indictable offence. The principal courts of ordinary criminal jurisdiction in England and Wales include: a) Magistrates' Courts, which try the less serious offences and conduct preliminary inquiries into the more serious offences. They are presided over by Justices of the Peace; b) Quarter Sessions which take place at least four times a year. They deal with more serious offences and are presided over either by a legally qualified chairman with a group of magistrates or by a single lawyer; c) Assizes which are branches of the High Court and are presided over by High Court Judges. They deal with the most serious offences and cases presenting special difficulties. II The third branch of government is the federal judiciary. Its main instrument is the Supreme Court, which watches over the other two branches. It determines whether or not their laws and acts are in accordance with the Constitution. Congress has the power to fix the number of judges sitting on the Court, but it cannot change the powers given to the Supreme Court by the Constitution itself. The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices. They are nominated by the President but must be approved by the Senate. Once approved, they hold office as Supreme Court Justices for life. A decision of the Supreme Court cannot be appealed to any other court. Neither the President nor Congress can change their decisions. In addition to the Supreme Court, Congress has established 11 federal courts of appeal and, below them, 91 federal district courts.

The Supreme Court has direct jurisdiction in only two kinds of cases: those involving foreign diplomats and those in which a state is a party. All other cases which reach the Court are appeals from lower courts. The Supreme Court chooses which of these it will hear. Most of the cases involve the interpretation of the Constitution. The Supreme Court also has the —power of judicial review! that is, it has the right to declare laws and actions of the federal, state, and local governments unconstitutional. While not stated in the Constitution, this power was established over time. Read the text again to answer the following questions: 1 What are the main types of court in Great Britain? 2 What main categories of offences does the law of Britain distinguish? 3 What are the non-indictable offences tried by? 4 What do the principal courts of ordinary criminal jurisdiction in England and Wales include? 5 What is the third branch of government in the USA? What is its main instrument? 6 What does the Supreme Court consist of? 7 Where does the Supreme Court have direct jurisdiction? 8 What does the supreme Court choose? 9 Does the Supreme Court have the —power of judicial review! What does it mean? 10 What power does the

### Congress have?

Задание 2 . Translate the sentences into English.

1. Он заметил, что Великая Хартия Вольностей сыграла важнейшую роль в английской истории.
2. Полиция была уверена, что этот человек совершил преступление, но трудно доказать его вину в суде.
3. Я ответил, что слово «конституция» имеет много определений и сформулировал пять из них. Мне было интересно, знает ли хотя бы одно из них мой собеседник.
4. Он сказал, что конституция – это основной закон государства, который определяет его общественное и государственное устройство.
5. Нам сказали, что все страны, которые когда-либо были завоеваны Британской империей, используют систему общего права.
6. Было интересно узнать, что общее право зародилось в Англии на основе юридических решений, обусловленных традицией, обычаем и прецедентом.
7. Слушатели согласились, что каждое независимое государство должно иметь свою собственную правовую систему.
8. Преподаватель спросил, кто может объяснить в чем заключается разница между тремя чтениями билля.
9. Меня спросили, почему члены Палаты Общин не голосуют на своих местах, а выходят в два коридора в Палате Общин.
10. Студент спросил, кто председательствует в Палате Общин и в Палате Лордов.

Задание 3.

The United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was created by Congress under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, signed by President Richard M. Nixon, on December 29, 1970. Its mission is to prevent work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths by issuing and enforcing rules (called standards) for workplace safety and health. This same act also created the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) as a research agency whose purpose is to determine the major types of hazards in the workplace and ways of controlling them. OSHA's statutory authority extends to most nongovernmental workplaces where there are employees. State and local government workers are excluded from Federal coverage, however, states operating their own state workplace safety and health programs under plans approved by the U.S. Department of Labor cover most private sector workers and are also required to extend their coverage to public sector (state and local government) workers in the state.

True/False Questions (Выберите верно или неверно утверждение)

1. United Nations - Endorsement to run for office by a political party.
2. Dualist Theory -The theory that there has always been an underlying binary party nature to US politics
3. 17th Amendment of the US Constitution? - (1913): Establishes direct election of senators.
4. Department of Agriculture - A department of the federal executive branch that provides services for farmers, including agricultural research, soil conservation, and efforts to regulate and stabilize the farming economy.
5. Double-tracking - A procedure to keep the Senate going during a filibuster in which the disputed bill is shelved temporarily so that the Senate can get on with other business. See also Filibuster; Cloture rule (Ch. 11)

40.03.01 Юриспруденция, направленность (профиль) "Правоохранительная деятельность"

Рабочая программа дисциплины

Дисциплина: Б1.О.18 Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции

Форма обучения: очная, заочная, очно-заочная

Разработана для приема 2023/2024 учебного года

Раздел билета	Компетенции	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине	Количество баллов
Вопрос №1 Теоретический вопрос (проверяет («знать»), сформированные дисциплиной)	УК-4 ОПК-5	Знает базовые правила, принципы и основные требования к построению высказывания на иностранном языке в устной и письменной формах Знает профессиональную правовую лексику, правила юридической аргументации в устном и письменном высказывании, приемы и основные методы публичного речевого поведения в сфере юриспруденции.	30
Вопрос №2 Практическое задание (проверяет умения («уметь»), проверяет практические навыки сформированные дисциплиной)	УК-4 ОПК-5	Умеет грамотно использовать иностранный язык в устном и письменном общении Владеет иноязычными языковыми формами и средствами для составления суждения в межличностной и деловой коммуникации Умеет оперировать юридическими понятиями и категориями, аргументированно, в соответствии с правовыми нормами строить устную и письменную речь. Владеет правовыми технологиями переговорного процесса, правилами юридической аргументации, навыками профессионально-ориентированной речи юриста, подготовки юридических документов с корректным использованием профессиональной юридической лексики.	70