

Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации
Федеральное Государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«ДОНБАССКАЯ АГРАРНАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ»
КАФЕДРА РУССКОГО И ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ



УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

Первый проректор

О.А. Удалых

«24» апреля 2023 г.

М.П.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине

Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции (английский язык)

(наименование дисциплины)

Направление подготовки/специальность 40.03.01 Юриспруденция

(код и наименование направления подготовки/специальности)

Направленность
(профиль)

Юриспруденция

(наименование профиля/специализации подготовки, при наличии)

Квалификация выпускника:

бакалавр

(квалификация выпускника)

Год начала подготовки: 2023

Макеевка – 2023

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» (английский язык) является частью ОПОП ВО по направлению подготовки 40.03.01 Юриспруденция и предназначен для оценивания уровня сформированности компетенций обучающихся.

Разработчик(и)


(подпись)

М.П. Парфёнов
(ИОФ)

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(подпись)

(ИОФ)

Фонд оценочных средств обсужден на заседании ПМК кафедры русского и иностранных языков, протокол № 7 от «30» марта 2023года

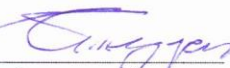
Председатель ПМК


(подпись)

М.П. Парфёнов
(ИОФ)

Фонд оценочных средств утвержден на заседании кафедры русского и иностранных языков, протокол № 7 от «30» марта 2023года

Заведующий кафедрой


(подпись)

А.А. Педерсен
(ИОФ)

Раздел 1. ПАСПОРТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции»
(английский язык)

1.1. Основные сведения о дисциплине

Наименование показателей	Укрупненная группа, направление подготовки, квалификационный уровень	Характеристика дисциплины		
		очная форма обучения	заочная форма обучения	очно-заочная форма обучения
Количество зачетных единиц – 5	Укрупненная группа направлений подготовки 40.00.00 – Юриспруденция	Обязательная часть		
	Направление подготовки: 40.03.01 Юриспруденция			
	Направленность (профиль):	Семестр		
Общее количество часов – 180		3-й, 4-й	3-й, 4-й	3-й, 4-й
	Образовательная программа высшего образования – программа бакалавриата	Лекции		
		-	-	-
		Занятия семинарского типа		
		36 ч. / 34 ч.	10 ч./10 ч.	18 ч./ 16 ч.
		Самостоятельная работа		
		34 ч./71,7 ч.	60 ч./95,7ч.	52 ч./ 89, 7 ч.
		Контактная работа, всего		
		38 ч./ 36,3 ч..	12 ч./12,3 ч.	20 ч./ 18, 3 ч.
		Вид контроля: зачёт (3 семестр), экзамен (4 семестр)		

1.2. Перечень компетенций, формируемых дисциплиной
«Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» (английский язык)

Код компетенции	Содержание компетенции	Планируемые результаты обучения	
		Наименование индикатора достижения компетенции	Формируемые знания, умения и навыки
1	2	3	4
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 нормативные, коммуникативные, этические аспекты устной и письменной речи на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке, а также особенности современных коммуникативно-прагматических правил и этики речевого общения	<i>Знание:</i> видов речевых действий и приемов ведения общения; межкультурных особенностей и правил коммуникативного поведения в ситуациях общения <i>Умение:</i> делать сообщения и вести беседу на иностранном языке <i>Навык:</i> -аудирования и говорения, монологической и диалогической речи; работы с устными текстами; владения иностранным языком в объеме, позволяющем использовать его в профессиональной деятельности и в межличностном общении; -обработки информации; ведения дискуссий на темы, связанные с профессиональной деятельностью и межличностным общением; подготовки и выступлений с презентациями
		УК-4.3 Создает устные и письменные высказывания, учитывая коммуникативные качества речи	<i>Знание:</i> грамматический и лексический (общий и терминологический) минимум в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной деятельности <i>Умение:</i> читать на иностранном языке литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации из зарубежных источников; переводить тексты по специальности со словарем; оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода или резюме <i>Навык:</i> -использования словарей, в том числе терминологических; работы с письменными текстами; владения иностранным языком в объеме, позволяющем использовать его в профессиональной деятельности; - обработки информации на иностранном

			языке
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1.3. Перечень тем дисциплины

Шифр темы	Название темы	Кол-во часов
T 1.1	The profession of a lawyer	18
T 1.2	Law and science	18
T 2.1	Law system of the Russian Federation	18
T 2.2	Law system of Great Britain	16
T 3.1	Law in practice	27
T 3.2	Law enforcement: famous institutions	27
T 4.1	Categories of crimes	27
T 4.2	Criminal justice and criminal proceeding in the UK	24,7
	Другие виды контактной работы	4,3
Всего		180

1.4. Матрица соответствия тем дисциплины и компетенций

<i>Шифр компетенции по ФГОС ВО</i>	<i>Шифр темы</i>							
	T1.1	T1.2	T2.1	T2.2	T3.1	T3.2	T4.1	T4.2
УК-4.1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
УК-4.3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

1.5. Соответствие тем дисциплины и контрольно-измерительных материалов

№ ТЕМЫ	<i>ТЕКУЩИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ</i>					
	<i>Тестовые задания по теоретическому материалу</i>	<i>Вопросы для устного опроса</i>	<i>Типовые задания практического характера</i>	<i>Задания для контрольной работы</i>	<i>Тематика рефератов, докладов, сообщений</i>	<i>Групповое творческое задание</i>
	Блок А Контроль знаний		Блок Б Контроль умений, навыков			
Тема 1.1	+	+	+		+	
Тема 1.2	+	+	+		+	
Тема 2.1	+	+	+	+	+	
Тема 2.2	+	+	+		+	
Тема 3.1	+	+	+		+	
Тема 3.2	+	+	+		+	
Тема 4.1	+	+	+		+	
Тема 4.2	+	+	+		+	

1.6. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования

Компетенции на различных этапах их формирования оцениваются шкалой: «зачтено», «не зачтено» в форме зачета.
«неудовлетворительно», «удовлетворительно», «хорошо», «отлично» в форме экзамена

Результат обучения по дисциплине	Критерии и показатели оценивания результатов обучения			
	не зачтено	зачтено		
	неудовлетворительно	удовлетворительно	хорошо	отлично
I этап. Знать виды речевых действий и приемов ведения общения; межкультурные особенности и правила коммуникативного поведения в ситуациях общения (УК-4 / УК-4.1)	Фрагментарные знания видов речевых действий и приемов ведения общения; межкультурных особенностей и правил коммуникативного поведения в ситуациях Общения/ Отсутствие знаний	Неполные знания видов речевых действий и приемов ведения общения; межкультурных особенностей и правил коммуникативного о поведения в ситуациях общения	Сформированные, но содержащие отдельные пробелы, знания видов речевых действий и приемов ведения общения; межкультурных особенностей и правил коммуникативного поведения в ситуациях общения	Сформированные и систематические знания видов речевых действий и приемов ведения общения; межкультурных особенностей и правил коммуникативного поведения в ситуациях общения
II этап. Уметь делать сообщения и вести беседу на иностранном языке (УК-4 / УК-4.1)	Фрагментарное умение делать сообщения и вести беседу на иностранном языке/ Отсутствие умений	В целом успешное, но не систематическое умение делать сообщения и вести беседу на иностранном языке	В целом успешное, но содержащее отдельные пробелы умение делать сообщения и вести беседу на иностранном языке	Успешное и систематическое умение делать сообщения и вести беседу на иностранном языке
III этап. Владеть навыками аудирования и говорения, монологической и диалогической речи; работы с устными текстами; владения иностранным языком в объеме, позволяющем использовать его в профессиональной деятельности и в межличностном общении; ведения дискуссий на темы, связанные с профессиональной деятельностью и межличностным общением;	Фрагментарное применение навыков аудирования и говорения, монологической и диалогической речи; работы с устными текстами; владения иностранным языком в объеме, позволяющем использовать его в профессиональной деятельности и в межличностном общении; ведения дискуссий на темы, связанные с профессиональной деятельностью и межличностным общением; подготовки и выступлений с презентациями / Отсутствие навыков	В целом успешное, но не систематическое применение навыков аудирования и говорения, монологической и диалогической речи; работы с устными текстами; владения иностранным языком в объеме, позволяющем использовать его в профессиональной деятельности и в межличностном общении; ведения дискуссий на темы, связанные с профессиональной деятельностью и межличностным общением; подготовки и выступлений с презентациями	В целом успешное, но сопровождающееся отдельными ошибками применение навыков аудирования и говорения, монологической и диалогической речи; работы с устными текстами; владения иностранным языком в объеме, позволяющем использовать его в профессиональной деятельности и в межличностном общении; ведения дискуссий на темы, связанные с профессиональной деятельностью и межличностным общением; подготовки и выступлений с презентациями	Успешное и систематическое применение навыков аудирования и говорения, монологической и диалогической речи; работы с устными текстами; владения иностранным языком в объеме, позволяющем использовать его в профессиональной деятельности и в межличностном общении; ведения дискуссий на темы, связанные с профессиональной деятельностью и межличностным общением; подготовки и выступлений с презентациями

I этап. Знать грамматический и лексический (общий и терминологический) минимум в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной деятельности (УК-4 / УК-4.3)	Фрагментарные знания грамматического и лексического (общего и терминологического) минимума в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной деятельности / Отсутствие знаний	Неполные знания грамматического и лексического (общего и терминологического) минимума в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной деятельности	Сформированные, но содержащие отдельные пробелы, знания грамматического и лексического (общего и терминологического) минимума в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной деятельности	Сформированные и систематические знания грамматического и лексического (общего и терминологического) минимума в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной деятельности
II этап. Уметь читать на иностранном языке литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации из зарубежных источников; переводить тексты по специальности со словарем; оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода или резюме (УК-4 / УК-4.3)	Фрагментарное умение читать на иностранном языке литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации из зарубежных источников; переводить тексты по специальности со словарем; оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода или резюме / Отсутствие умений	В целом успешное, но не систематическое умение читать на иностранном языке литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации из зарубежных источников; переводить тексты по специальности со словарем; оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода или резюме	В целом успешное, но содержащее отдельные пробелы умение читать на иностранном языке литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации из зарубежных источников; переводить тексты по специальности со словарем; оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода или резюме	Успешное и систематическое умение читать на иностранном языке литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации из зарубежных источников; переводить тексты по специальности со словарем; оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода или резюме
III этап. Владеть навыками использования словарей, в том числе терминологических; работы с письменными текстами; обработки информации (УК-4 / УК-4.3)	Фрагментарное применение навыков использования словарей, в том числе терминологических; работы с письменными текстами; обработки информации / Отсутствие навыков	В целом успешное, но не систематическое применение навыков использования словарей, в том числе терминологических; работы с письменными текстами; обработки информации	В целом успешное, но сопровождающееся отдельными ошибками применение навыков использования словарей, в том числе терминологических; работы с письменными текстами; обработки информации	Успешное и систематическое применение навыков использования словарей, в том числе терминологических; работы с письменными текстами; обработки информации

Раздел 2. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

Блок А ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ ЗНАНИЙ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

Фонд тестовых заданий по дисциплине

ТЕМА 1.1.

1. Choosing a career is a matter of...
 - a) wealth;
 - b) prestige;
 - c) wealth and prestige;
 - d) social importance
2. In a community some...is necessary because we are restrained and guided by law.
 - a) kind of law;
 - b) violation of the law;
 - c) non-compliance with the law;
 - d) disregard for the law
3. Profession of a lawyer gives opportunity to.....
 - a) see people in trouble;
 - b) register crimes;
 - c) help people in trouble;
 - d) cover up a criminal
4. Law protects us while....
 - a) it gives us a lot of trouble;
 - b) it restricts us;
 - c) it doesn't restrict us;
 - d) it doesn't give us much trouble
5. Law can be defined as...
 - a) a standard of conduct;
 - b) rules prohibiting proper behavior;
 - c) a standard of a criminal's behavior;
 - d) rules of conduct for criminals
6. A lawyer may.....
 - a) act as the defense counsel in court;
 - b) act as witness to the crime;
 - c) avoid litigation;
 - d) skip court sessions
7. The lawyer may represent the interests of the plaintiff, the defendant or of third parties in....
 - a) minor lawsuits;
 - b) hard-to-reach places of the region;
 - c) The International Court of Justice;
 - d) civil cases
8. In...lawyers are entrusted the control on the legality of orders and instructions issued by governing body.
 - a) prisons;
 - b) town halls;
 - c) national economy;
 - d) the National Defense Council
9. All lawyers in our country are incorporated either in the national or...bar.

- a) defense;
 - b) regional;
 - c) religious;
 - d) educational institution
10. Members of the bar work at..., which function in every town administrative district.
- a) legal advisory offices;
 - b) local prisons;
 - c) local educational institutions;
 - d) representative offices of the Ministry of Defense

TEMA 1.2.

1. The philosophical foundation of the criminal justice system remains to protect...
 - a) the criminal;
 - b) the innocent;
 - c) the suspect;
 - d) the law from criminals
2. Crime laboratory scientists may pride themselves as being...
 - a) criminals;
 - b) innocents;
 - c) independent finders of fact
 - d) honored laboratory workers
3. Crime laboratory scientists work exclusively for...
 - a) the best interest of the country;
 - b) the best interest of prisoners;
 - c) the best interest of criminals;
 - d) the best interest of the police
4. ...should be stressed in the education of a forensic scientist.
 - a) Private wishes;
 - b) National peculiarities;
 - c) The commitment to ethics;
 - d) Family circumstances
5. Only... of the individuals preserve the philosophical basis of the criminal justice system
 - a) the competence and rigorous honesty;
 - b) the competence and desire for career growth;
 - c) the competence and desire to earn money;
 - d) the competence and self-assertion

TEMA 2.1.

1. The law system reflects...regulated by specific norms and institutions of law.
 - a) social needs;
 - b) social relations;
 - c) social behaviour;
 - d) social inequality
2. For years Russian jurists have made attempts...
 - a) to define branches of law
 - b) to classify branches of law
 - c) to put branches of law together;
 - d) to simplify branches of law
3. Law in Russia is divided into...
 - a) public and private, substantive and procedural, domestic and international;
 - b) public and private;
 - c) substantive and procedural;
 - d) domestic and international
4. ...regulate the most general and important relations in different spheres of social life.
 - a) Specialized branches of law;
 - b) Composite branches of law;

- c) Complex branches of law;
- d) Fundamental branches of law
- 5. Procedural law includes civil, criminal and administrative procedural law.
 - a) administrative procedural law;
 - b) civil law;
 - c) criminal law;
 - d) civil, criminal and administrative procedural law
- 6. Constitutional law...
 - a) belongs to the group of fundamental branches;
 - b) doesn't belong to the group of fundamental branches;
 - c) partially belongs to the group of fundamental industries
 - d) all the above mentioned variants incorrect
- 7. The norms of constitutional law serve...
 - a) as the basis for the creation of the law on the trade union of police officers;
 - b) as the basis for creating conditions for the detention of prisoners;
 - c) do not serve as a basis for the norms of other branches.;
 - d) the basis for the norms of other branches
- 8. The main source of constitutional law is...
 - a) the unwritten code of laws
 - b) the Constitution of the United States of America;
 - c) the Constitution of the European Union;
 - d) the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- 9. The composite branches of law....
 - a) don't have their own codes;
 - b) have their own codes;
 - c) have nothing to do with the law;
 - d) are applied where the codes of law are inactive
- 10. The relations arising in the spheres of law are usually regulated by...
 - a) the norms of fundamental law;
 - b) the norms of civil law;
 - c) the norms of financial law;
 - d) the norms of criminal law

TEMA 2.2.

- 1. Private law in Great Britain is concerned with...
 - a) the relationships between private owners and stockholders;
 - b) the relationships between individuals;
 - c) the relationships between corporations;
 - d) the relationships between individuals and corporations
- 2. The state prosecutes...
 - a) innocent citizens;
 - b) offenders;
 - c) foreigners;
 - d) foreign stockholders
- 3. ...concerns relationships between private persons, their rights and duties.
 - a) Criminal law;
 - b) Civil law;
 - c) Public law;
 - d) Private law
- 4. The defendant usually has...
 - a) a collection of records to be on the safe side;
 - b) a criminal record for the criminal process;
 - c) a criminal record for the crime;
 - d) a criminal record for other people's crimes
- 5. If the defendant is found "not guilty", he...

- a) is allowed to leave a court without punishment;
 - b) isn't allowed to leave a court without being punished;
 - c) submits a complaint against the prosecutor to the International Court of Justice;
 - d) has the right to shout at the prosecutor and judges
6. In civil cases a claimant sues a defendant...
- a) or brings a claim against him;
 - b) but does not sue him;
 - c) and tries to harm him;
 - d) but persuades him not to get upset
7. The judge may order the defendant...
- a) to leave the place of living;
 - b) to change the place of living;
 - c) to pay damages;
 - d) to pay attention on his behaviour
8. The duty to prove a case...
- a) isn't called in any way;
 - b) is called the heavy duty;
 - c) is called the heavy load;
 - d) is called the burden of proof.
9. The presumption of innocence, means that...
- a) every person charged with a criminal offence is considered to be guilty by all means;
 - b) every person charged with a criminal offence isn't considered to be innocent until proved guilty;
 - c) every person charged with a criminal offence is considered to be innocent until proved guilty;
 - d) every rich person charged with a criminal offence is considered not to be guilty.
10. The degree of proof which makes the court sure that the person is guilty is called...
- a) the indicator of guilt;
 - b) the standard of proof;
 - c) the level of guilt;
 - d) all the mentioned above variants are incorrect

TEMA 3.1.

- 1. The national law is also called...
 - a) domestic law;
 - b) criminal law;
 - c) civil law;
 - d) state law
- 2. Domestic law is applicable...within the boundaries of one state
 - a) within the boundaries of one city;
 - b) within the boundaries of one region;
 - c) throughout the world;
 - d) within the boundaries of one state
- 3. International law is a special system which is...
 - a) a part of the national law of the state;
 - b) not a part of the national law of the state ;
 - c) a part of the EU laws;
 - d) all the mentioned above variants are incorrect
- 4. International laws are created by....
 - a) agreements between governments of different states;
 - b) agreements between the capitals of different states;
 - c) agreements between presidents of different states;
 - d) agreements between political parties of different states
- 5. In most cases international obligations are considered as...
 - a) a part of a criminal law;

- b) a part of a civil law;
- c) a part of national law;
- d) a part of international law

6. The Russian Federation has admitted the priority of international law over national law especially when...

- a) it comes to human rights and individual freedoms;
- b) it concerns properties;
- c) it concerns international assets;
- d) it comes to joint ventures

7. Article 17 provides that human rights in Russia are recognized and ensured according to....

a) the principles and norms of law which are recognized within the territory of the Russian Federation;

- b) the principles and norms adopted among the peoples of the Russian Federation;
- c) the generally recognized principles and norms of international law;
- d) all the above mentioned variants are incorrect

8. Article 15 provides that the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and the international treaties of the Russian Federation...

- a) shall constitute an integral part of its system of law;
- b) shan't constitute an integral part of its system of law

9. The European Court of Human Rights...

- a) can interfere with the Russian Federation justice;
- b) can't interfere with the Russian Federation justice;
- c) avoids the Russian Federation justice

d) The European Court of Human Rights can complain about human rights violations in Russia to any international organization

10. Every citizen of the Russian Federation in case of violation of his basic rights and freedoms has a right to...

- a) complain to the United Nations Organization;
- b) apply to one of the international organizations;
- c) keep the keep the irritation in himself;
- d) write as many complaints as possible

TEMA 3.2.

1. Scotland Yard is a popular name for...

- a) the headquarters of London's Metropolitan Police Force;
- b) the headquarters of Scottish National Revival Party;
- c) the headquarters of Scottish National Fair;
- d) the headquarters of Scottish Police Force

2. The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) is known for...

- a) its the desire to investigate cases as quickly as possible;
- b) being the first investigation department in the world;
- c) its extensive investigative techniques and activities;
- d) its intensive activity in other countries

3. Its fingerprint division was the prototype of similar systems used by...

- a) the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation only;
- b) the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation and by many other modern police forces;
- c) Sir Conan Doyle's literary characters;
- d) Agatha Christie's literary characters

4. The Yard maintains....

- a) a public library;
- b) a criminal records office;
- c) a criminal pub;
- d) a public concert hall

5. The CID is frequently called in to help local police in....

- a) solving complex cases;

- b) preparing the reports to the Parliament;
- c) registering its officers' achievements;
- d) setting up new prisons
- 6. The mission of the FBI is...
 - a) to protect and defend the United States against inner intelligence threats;
 - b) to protect and defend the United States against terrorists and foreign intelligence threats;
 - c) to protect and defend the world against terrorists and foreign intelligence threats;
 - d) to control the level of foreign intelligence threats
- 7. The FBI upholds and enforces...
 - a) the criminal laws of the United States;
 - b) the criminal laws of the United Kingdom;
 - c) the criminal laws of other countries;
 - d) all the above mentioned variants are incorrect
- 8. The FBI ...
 - a) protects the United States against cyber-based attacks and high-technology crime;
 - b) doesn't protect the United States against cyber-based attacks and high-technology crime;
 - c) has nothing to do with the cyber-based attacks and high-technology crime;
 - d) tries to avoid cyber-based attacks and high-technology crime
- 9. The FBI...
 - a) defends public corruption at all levels;
 - b) organizes public corruption at all levels
 - c) supports public corruption at all levels;
 - d) combats public corruption at all levels
- 10. The FBI scientific laboratory personnel provide...
 - a) training to private law enforcement agencies.
 - b) training to federal, state and local law enforcement agencies;
 - c) training to international law enforcement agencies.
 - d) training to federal law enforcement agencies of the Russian Federation

TEMA 4.1.

- 1. Felonies are the crimes which are...
 - a) punishable by more than a year of incarceration;
 - b) punishable by death;
 - c) punishable by death or more than a year of incarceration;
 - d) punishable by less than a year of incarceration
- 2. Misdemeanors are the crimes for which...
 - a) a lesser sanctions than above mentioned are imposed;
 - b) can't be taken into account at all;
 - c) are solved by citizens of the country
- 3. The scheme distinguishes...
 - a) two categories of crime: organized and political;
 - b) three categories of crime: organized, visible, and political;
 - c) four categories of crime: organized, visible, crimes without victims, and political;
 - d) five categories of crime: occupational, organized, visible, crimes without victims, and political
- 4. Occupational crime is the violation of the law committed...
 - a) through opportunities created in the course of a legal business or profession;
 - b) through opportunities created at an enterprise;
 - c) through opportunities created at a premise occupied by a company;
 - d) through opportunities created in a territory occupied by enemies.
- 5. There are crimes... such as price-fixing, theft of trade secrets, and falsifications of product tests.
 - a) for the benefit of employing organization;
 - b) for the benefit of the trade union;

- c) for the benefit of a market place's workers;
- d) for the benefit of a supermarket's workers
- 6. ...often referred to as "street crimes".
- a) Crimes committed by professionals;
- b) Crimes where the offender has the legal authority;
- c) Visible crimes;
- d) Crimes for the benefit of employing organization
- 7. For offenders, the visible crimes are the least profitable, because they are,...
- a) visible;
- b) invisible;
- c) sometimes noticeable;
- d) mentioned in the mass media
- 8. ...are viewed as threats to the government.
- a) Visible crimes;
- b) Political crimes;
- c) Occupational crimes;
- d) Crimes without victims
- 9. Crimes without victims can be defined as offences involving... that are in high demand but are illegal.
- a) felonies without victims;
- b) misdemeanors without victims;
- c) a willing and private exchange of goods or services;
- 10. Criminologists categorize crimes according to...
- a) The country of their origin;
- b) the nature of the behavior;
- c) the type of a person;
- d) the nature of the behaviour and the type of a person

TEMA 4.2.

- 1. The UK has ... to enforce the laws protecting individuals and the entire society.
- a) the police;
- b) courts;
- c) a criminal justice system;
- d) a wide system of prisons
- 2. The system operates by identifying, apprehending, prosecuting, convicting and sentencing people who violate the laws...
- a) of the nation and of its various states;
- b) of the whole world and its various states;
- c) of the Commonwealth countries only
- 3. The police investigate a crime...
- a) but cannot detain suspects and take them into custody;
- b) and can keep a suspect in custody as long as possible;
- c) and may apprehend suspects and detain them in custody;
- 4. If the police decide an offender should be prosecuted, a file on the case is sent to...
- a) the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS);
- b) the monarch;
- c) the Parliament;
- d) local authorities
- 5. The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) is the national prosecution service for...
- a) Scotland;
- b) England and Wales;
- x) England, Wales and Scotland;
- d) England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
- 6. ...may issue a warrant of arrest.
- a) The Magistrate's Court;

- b) The Family Court;
- c) The High Court;
- d) The UK Supreme Court
- 7. Lawyers from the CPS may act as...
 - a) the police officers;
 - b) the offenders;
 - c) public prosecutors
- 8. Summary offences, tried without a jury, are minor crimes ...
 - a) only triable in the Family Court.
 - b) only triable in the High Court.
 - c) only triable in the UK Supreme Court.
 - d) only triable in the Magistrate's Court.
- 9. Indictable (notifiable) offences are serious crimes which can only be heard...
 - a) in the Family Court;
 - b) in the Crown Court;
 - c) in the Supreme Court;
 - d) in the High Court
- 10. If the defendant pleads guilty, the Magistrate's Court can either proceed to sentence or commit to... for sentence.
 - a) the Family Court;
 - b) the Crown Court;
 - c) the Supreme Court;
 - d) the High Court

Критерии и шкалы оценивания тестов

Критерии оценивания при текущем контроле
процент правильных ответов менее 40 (по 5 балльной системе контроля – оценка «неудовлетворительно»);
процент правильных ответов 40 – 59 (по 5 балльной системе контроля – оценка «удовлетворительно»)
процент правильных ответов 60 – 79 (по 5 балльной системе контроля – оценка «хорошо»)
процент правильных ответов 80-100 (по 5 балльной системе контроля – оценка «отлично»)

Вопросы для устного опроса

ТЕМА 1.1.

Say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

1. To master the professional skills and to increase the knowledge would be lawyers study many subjects.
2. Theory of Law, Chemistry and Law, Criminal and Public Law are studied by would be lawyers.
3. The students do a lot of work that is controlled by their group mates.
4. Law is too complex, and it needs well-educated high school leavers.
5. Would be specialists in Law are trained for working in national economy only.
6. All lawyers in our country are incorporated in the national bar.
7. A lawyer may not perform the duties of the defendant counsel in court.
8. Members of the bar work at legal advisory offices, which function in the capital of the country.
9. In national economy lawyers are entrusted the control on the legality of orders and instructions issued by governing body.
10. Lawyers can't participate in drawing up different agreements and contracts, which are concluded with other enterprises.

ТЕМА 1.2.

Say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

1. The philosophical foundation of the criminal justice system remains to protect the innocent.

2. Crime laboratory scientists call themselves "independent finders of fact," and don't operate under police jurisdiction or administration.
3. Crime laboratory scientists develop the attitude that they work exclusively for the best interest of the police or the prosecutor.
4. Criminal science may be easy to spot, since it can't only appear through the results of the scientific investigation.
5. The commitment to ethics should be stressed in the education of a forensic scientist.
6. In the practical world, only the competence and rigorous honesty of the individuals preserve the philosophical basis of the criminal justice system designed to protect the innocent/
7. The system doesn't work if morally dishonest individuals hold key positions of power.
8. Lack of ethical standards can lead the scientist to what is known in the profession as "hired guns".
9. In the real forensic sciences, individual scientists always work as members of a large team.
10. The job of a forensic scientist is one of glamorous celebrity.

TEMA 2.1.

Say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

1. The system of Russian law reflects social relations which are regulated by specific norms and institutions of law.
2. The classification of law into public and private isn't used by Russian lawyers.
3. All fundamental branches of law are codified.
4. The category of fundamental branches includes only substantive law.
5. Constitutional law refers to fundamental branches.
6. Constitutional law regulates the work and structure of all branches of power, as well as the federative structure of the country, rights and obligations of the citizens.
7. Specialized branches are completely dependent on fundamental ones.
8. Specialized branches don't have their own codes.
9. Business law belongs to the category of specialized branches.

TEMA 2.2.

Say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong:

1. Civil law concerns relationships between private persons and the state.
2. A fine for a criminal offence is paid to a victim.
3. If the defendant is convicted he'll have a criminal record.
4. The most severe punishment for criminal offences is life imprisonment.
5. In civil cases a claimant prosecutes a defendant.
6. It is the duty of the defense to prove that the defendant is innocent.
7. In a civil case a claimant must prove the guilt of a defendant "beyond reasonable doubt".
8. A person can't be sued and prosecuted for one and the same offence.
9. The duty to prove a case is called the weight of proof.
10. In a civil action the burden of proof isn't on the claimant.

TEMA 3.1.

Say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

1. National law is the body of legal rules that regulate relations between citizens of sovereign states.
2. Domestic laws are passed by legislative bodies or created by agreements between governments.
3. Most international agreements are not binding.
4. Most states consider their domestic laws to be superior to international obligations.
5. The Constitution of the Russian Federation contains a special clause on the relationship between international law and the Russian domestic law.
6. If legal regulations within Russia contradict the provisions of international treaties the regulations of national law must be applied.
7. Human rights in Russia are ensured according to the generally recognized principles and norms of international law.

8. The Russian Federation has admitted the priority of national law over international law
9. International law is part of the Russian domestic system of law.
10. Every citizen of the Russian Federation in case of violation of his basic rights and freedoms has a right to apply to one of the international organizations, for example to the European Court of Human Rights

TEMA 3.2.

Say whether the following statements are right or wrong. Correct them if they are wrong.

1. Scotland Yard is a popular name for the headquarters of Edinburgh's Metropolitan Police Force.
2. The area, in turn, was named after a medieval palace in which the kings and queens of Scotland resided during state visits to London.
3. The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) is known for its extensive investigative techniques and activities.
4. Its fingerprint division was the prototype of similar systems used by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation and by many other modern police forces.
5. The Yard got rid of its criminal records office.
6. The Yard maintains a detective training school.
7. The CID is rarely called in to help local police in solving complex cases.
8. The FBI fights for transnational and national criminal organizations and enterprises.
9. The FBI supports federal, state, county, municipal, and international partners.
10. The FBI will strive for excellence in all aspects of its missions.

TEMA 4.1.

1. Crimes are labeled as felonies and misdemeanors.
2. Criminologists have developed another scheme that categorizes crimes according to the nature of the behaviour and the type of person most likely to commit specific offences.
3. According to that scheme there are four categories of crime.
4. Each type of the crime has its own level of risk and profitability.
5. Visible crime is the violation of the law committed through opportunities created in the course of a legal business or profession.
6. There are crimes for the benefit of employing organization, such as price-fixing, theft of trade secrets, and falsifications of product tests.
7. Usually the offender does not have the legal authority to enforce laws or to command others, such as bribery, corruption, falsifying documents.
8. Physicians, lawyers, and stockbrokers never violate their professional oaths.
9. "Street crimes" are visible crimes.
10. Political crime includes activities, such as treason, sedition (rebellion) and espionage.

TEMA 4.2.

1. White-collar crime converts billions of dollars annually in tax evasion, price fixing, embezzlement, swindling and consumer fraud.
2. Organized crime as we have come to call it, encompassing a wide variety of crimes against people and against property – robbery, mugging, burglary, larceny, theft and looting – produces millions of hard-earned dollars for its perpetrators.
3. Crime in the streets reaps hundreds of millions in gambling, loan sharking, drug traffic, extortion and prostitution, corrupting officials and resorting to force, including murder when necessary, to accomplish its purposes.
4. Violations of regulations designed to protect the public health, safety and convenience - traffic control, building codes, fire ordinances, minimum standards of quality, mandatory safety precautions, misrepresentation – involve highly antisocial conduct in mass society.
5. Revolutionary crime and illegal conduct intended to alter institutions impose rioting, mob violence, unlawful confrontation, arson and trespass on a weary society. Terrorist actions – sniping, bombing and ambushing – common in parts of the world, are an ever – increasing risk in America.

6. Corruption in public offices – bribes, payoffs, fixes, conflicts of interest – occurs in every branch of government, legislative, executive, judicial, administrative, and at every level, federal, state and local.
7. Police crime exercises correct arrest, brutality and blackmail.
8. Crime of passion, emotion overwhelming reason, includes most murders, rapes and assaults. Conduct once deemed immoral and made criminal –gambling, prostitution, alcohol and drug abuse, profanity, fornication and obscenity – is a pervasive face of crime accounting for hundreds of thousands of arrests annually.
9. Taking somebody's money by force or threat of force is a street crime.
10. Buying a cell phone known to be stolen is a crime of passion.

Критерии и шкалы оценивания устного опроса

Критерии оценки при текущем контроле	Оценка
Студент отсутствовал на занятии или не принимал участия. Неверные и ошибочные ответы по вопросам, разбираемым на семинаре	«неудовлетворительно»
Студент принимает участие в обсуждении некоторых проблем, даёт расплывчатые ответы на вопросы. Описывая тему, путается и теряет суть вопроса. Верность суждений, полнота и правильность ответов – 40-59 %	«удовлетворительно»
Студент принимает участие в обсуждении некоторых проблем, даёт ответы на некоторые вопросы, то есть не проявляет достаточно высокой активности. Верность суждений студента, полнота и правильность ответов 60-79%	«хорошо»
Студент демонстрирует знание материала по разделу, основанные на знакомстве с обязательной литературой и современными публикациями; даёт логичные, аргументированные ответы на поставленные вопросы. Высока активность студента при ответах на вопросы преподавателя, активное участие в проводимых дискуссиях. Правильность ответов и полнота их раскрытия должны составлять более 80%	«отлично»

Блок Б
ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УМЕНИЙ,
НАВЫКОВ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

Типовые задания для практических занятий

ТЕМА 1.1.

Read the text and answer the questions

I was born into a family of lawyers. As a child I listened to my parents discussing professional matters. Little by little, I got interested in the subject and began thinking of law as my prospective occupation. For me, choosing a career is not only a matter of future prestige and wealth. In my opinion, a job should be interesting and socially important. That is a reason why I have chosen the profession of a lawyer, which gives plenty of opportunity to help people in trouble. Now I am a second-year student of the Faculty of Economics and Law. Having studied a lot of legal subjects, such as Theory of Law, State and Law, Criminal and Public Law I could outline the profession I'm engaged in. Now it is obvious to everyone, that in a community such as the one in which we live, some kind of law is necessary because every day of our lives we are restrained and guided by law. It protects us while it restricts us. Sometimes it punishes us. Law can also be defined as a standard of conduct, which regulates the relation of the individual to the central government, the relation of the government to the individual, and the relations among the individuals. If there is a conflict in these relations, the law also provides an institution, the court system, through which the respective sides can litigate a problem and reach a solution. So, the scope of the law necessarily makes it complex, and complexity has created the need for specialists, namely a lawyer, whose work is quite diversified. He may act as the defense counsel in court, he may represent the interests of the plaintiff, the defendant or of third parties in civil criminal cases. In national economy lawyers are entrusted the control on the legality of orders and instructions issued by governing body: they participate in drawing up different agreements and contracts, which are concluded with other enterprises. All lawyers in our country are incorporated either in the national or regional (territorial) bar. Members of the bar work at legal advisory offices, which function in every town administrative district. That's what I know about my profession now. And it makes me think that in some years I'll be able to find the job in accordance with the knowledge I get, because our department trains specialists for working in court, Office of Public Prosecutor, Notary, other juridical bodies and also in legal service of national economy.

1. What was my dream?
2. What institute did I enter?
3. What faculty do I study at?
4. What subjects do the student of this academy study?
5. What is the definition of law?
6. When does a person appeal to the court?
7. How can professional skills of a lawyer be used?
8. What do lawyers do in national economy?
9. Where can graduates from Law Department work?
10. Where would you like to work after the graduation?

ТЕМА 1.2.

Read the text and answer the questions

The philosophical foundation of the criminal justice system remains to protect the innocent and to ensure that the truth emerges for any matter before the court, thereby ensuring that justice is done. While crime laboratory scientists may pride themselves as being "independent finders of fact," most operate under police jurisdiction or administration, and many scientists, perhaps unconsciously, develop the attitude that they work exclusively for the best interest of the police or the prosecutor.

When emotions overcome reason, a zealous forensic scientist may intentionally or inadvertently deny real justice. Results are misinterpreted, or worse, falsified. Such science may not be easy to spot, since it can only appear through the results of the scientific investigation. While no one can ever attain anything close to a perfect harmony of reason with emotion, forensic scientists at least have a political duty to strike the best balance possible under life's most difficult circumstances. Of course,

completely satisfying this duty remains both difficult and elusive. The commitment to ethics should be stressed in the education of a forensic scientist. The values inherent in "good science," including both these moral elements and the nonmoral elements distinguishing reliable from unreliable scientific practice, should be a part of official forensic scientific curricula.

In the practical world, only the competence and rigorous honesty of the individuals preserve the philosophical basis of the criminal justice system designed to protect the innocent and expose the truth about complex actions. The system works if morally honest individuals hold key positions of power.

Without high ethical standards, forensic scientists may become what is known in the profession as hired guns. The student considering this profession should resist the temptation of selling whatever opinion is needed by defence or prosecution. Properly educated, experienced scientists may also act as gunslingers through ignorance or misapplication of method. This might involve purposefully omitting relevant tests or suppressing relevant results. Many such experts may develop an entirely unjustified sense of their own scientific abilities and observational powers.

In the real forensic sciences, individual scientists always work as members of a larger team, perhaps with other specialized scientists, law enforcement investigators, prosecutors, defence attorneys, judges, juries and the media, each contributing his or her efforts toward the bigger picture of a public trial, or an investigation capturing the public interest. The job of a forensic scientist is not one of glamorous celebrity.

1. What does the philosophical foundation of the criminal justice system ensure?
2. Who consider themselves to be "independent finders of fact"?
3. Who operates under police jurisdiction?
4. When does a forensic scientist deny real justice?
5. How can the forensic science be appear?
6. What duty do the forensic scientists have?
7. What should be given special attention to in the process of training a forensic scientist?
8. What retains the philosophical basis of the criminal justice system?
9. When does the criminal justice system work?
10. How do individual scientists work in the real forensic sciences?

TEMA 2.1.

Read the text and answer the questions

The system of law in the Russian Federation is presented by norms, institutions and branches of law which together make a single unity. The system reflects social relations regulated by specific norms and institutions of law. For example the problems of marriage and divorce, child custody and adoption are connected with the sphere of family relations and consequently regulated by the norms of family law.

Branches of law are supposed to be one of the basic units in the whole system of law. Each branch has its own peculiarities, which differentiate this very branch from the others, its subject and method and its own place in the system. For years Russian jurists have made attempts to classify branches of law. Nowadays there are different subdivisions that are used by contemporary Russian scholars. Thus as well as in most other countries law in Russia is divided into public and private, substantive and procedural, domestic and international. But there is one more classification which is based on certain characteristics of Russian law. Traditionally Russian lawyers single out fundamental, specialized and composite or complex branches of law.

Fundamental branches regulate the most general and important relations in different spheres of social life. This category involves branches of substantive law such as civil law, criminal law, administrative law, as well as procedural law including civil, criminal and administrative procedural law. Constitutional law doesn't belong to the group of fundamental branches. It is traditionally considered to have the leading position among other branches, as the norms of constitutional law serve the basis for the norms of other branches. Constitutional law in Russia concerns the structure of legislative, executive and judicial power and principles of their work; the

political system of the country; its federative structure; forms of property; electoral system; legal status of citizens including their rights, duties and liberties. The main source of constitutional law is the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Specialized branches of law deal with special areas of social relations such as family relations, financial relations, labour relations, etc. These branches are rather independent and their norms are presented in special codes, for example the Family Code which is the primary source of family law; the Labour Code which is known to be the source of employment law, the Land Code which is the source of land law, etc.

Together with fundamental and specialized branches there are so-called composite branches. Usually these branches don't have their own codes. The relations arising in these spheres of law are usually regulated either by the norms of fundamental law i.e. administrative, civil or criminal law or by norms of specialized law for example financial law. This group includes such branches as business law, environmental law, maritime law, agricultural law, etc.

1. What is the system of law in the Russian Federation presented by?
2. What does the system of law in the Russian Federation reflect?
3. What do the social relations regulated by?
4. What is supposed to be one of the basic units in the whole system of law?
5. What does each branch of law have?
6. How are branches of law classified in Russia?
7. Which branches of law belong to the category of fundamental law?
8. What do specialized branches deal with?
9. What does Constitutional law in Russia deal with?
10. How do composite branches differ from fundamental and specialized ones?

TEMA 2.2.

Read the text and answer the questions

The study of law distinguishes between public law and private law, but in legal practice in the UK the distinction between civil law and criminal law is more important to practicing lawyers. Public law relates to the state and is concerned with laws which govern processes in local and national government conflicts between an individual and the state. Private law is concerned with the relationships between individuals and corporations, and includes family law, contract law, property law, etc.

Criminal law deals with certain forms of conduct for which the state reserves punishment, for example murder or theft. The state prosecutes the offender. Civil law concerns relationships between private persons, their rights and duties. It also deals with the conduct which may give rise to a claim by a legal person for compensation or injunction. When it comes to prosecution under the laws of the country it's common to speak about criminal offence but civil wrongs.

Criminal and civil proceedings are usually very different. In a criminal proceeding a prosecutor prosecutes a defendant. If the verdict is "guilty", the defendant is convicted. He will have a criminal record for the crime and will be punished by one of a variety of punishments ranging from life imprisonment to a fine, which is paid to a court. If the defendant is found "not guilty", he is acquitted and allowed to leave court without punishment.

In civil cases a claimant sues a defendant or brings a claim against him. The proceeding may result in judgement for the claimant, which means that the defendant is found liable and the judge may order the defendant to pay damages. The duty to prove a case is called the burden of proof. In criminal cases the burden of proof falls on the prosecution. In other words it's the duty of the prosecution to prove guilt, the defendant doesn't have to prove his innocence. This principle is called the presumption of innocence, which means that every person charged with a criminal offence is considered to be innocent until proved guilty. The degree of proof which makes the court sure that the person is guilty is called the standard of proof. The standard of proof is higher in a criminal action than in a civil one since the penalties are stricter. In a criminal case a prosecution must prove the guilt of a criminal "beyond reasonable doubt", which means that the prosecution must make the court sure that the defendant committed the crime. If the court is not sure or has a reason for the doubt, it must acquit the defendant.

In a civil action the burden of proof is on the claimant. He is required to prove his case “on a balance of probabilities”, i.e. to show that his case is more probable than not. But he doesn’t have to make the court sure about it; it’s enough to show that the defendant was probably guilty. One and the same offence may sometimes result in both kinds of prosecution, civil and criminal. For example, the driver who injured a passer-by will not only face criminal penalties imposed by a criminal court but may have to pay compensation for injuries ordered by a civil court.

1. Why do you think the distinction between civil law and criminal law is more important to practicing lawyers than the distinction between public and private law?
2. What is the difference between criminal law and civil law?
3. What happens to a defendant if he or she is found guilty?
4. What happens to a defendant if he or she is found not guilty?
5. What happens if the proceeding in a civil case results in judgement for the claimant?
6. What does the presumption of innocence mean?
7. What is the difference between “the burden of proof” and “the standard of proof”?
8. Why is the standard of proof higher in a criminal action than in a civil one?
9. What does the principle “beyond reasonable doubt” mean?
10. What does the principle “on a balance of probabilities” mean?

TEMA 3.1.

Read the text and answer the questions

The jurists of all countries admit that it is necessary to differentiate between international law and national law. The latter is also called domestic law or municipal law. Domestic law is the law, which is applicable within the boundaries of one state. International law is the body of legal rules that regulate relations between sovereign states. It is a special system, which is not a part of the national law of the state.

There are some important differences between international law and domestic law. Domestic laws are passed by legislative bodies, most of which have popular political support. International laws, on the other hand, are created by agreements between governments of different states. As a result, they don’t have the support from individual citizens. Enforcement of international laws is also different. Many international agreements or treaties are not binding; even when nations agree to be bound, it is unclear how obligations are to be enforced. Sometimes, especially at the time of conflicts, the enforcement is provided by great powers.

Countries differ greatly with regard to the importance attached to international obligations. Some states consider international obligations superior to their domestic laws, but in most cases international obligations are considered as a part of national law.

The Russian Federation has admitted the priority of international law over national law especially when it comes to human rights and individual freedoms. The 1993 Constitution has confirmed the trend in Russian practice of giving a prominent place to international legal standards in the domestic legal setting. One of the principal aims of the Constitution is to clarify the status of international law in the Russian domestic system of law. The Constitution contains a special clause on the relationship between international law and the Russian domestic law. Article 15 provides that the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and the international treaties of the Russian Federation shall constitute an integral part of its system of law. It also states that if an international treaty of the Russian Federation establishes other rules than those stipulated by the law, the rules of the international treaty shall apply. Two principal features of this article must be pointed out. Firstly, it states that international law is part of the Russian domestic system of law. Secondly, it establishes a higher normative status for treaties than for domestic laws. Consequently, legal regulations within Russia do not apply if their application is incompatible with treaty provisions.

The Constitution also includes Article 17 which provides that human rights in Russia are recognized and ensured according to the generally recognized principles and norms of international law. Thus every citizen of the Russian Federation in case of violation of his basic rights and freedoms has a right to apply to one of the international organizations, for example to the European Court of Human Rights.

1. Domestic law is another name for national law, isn't it?
2. Whom are domestic laws passed by?
3. What are the differences between domestic law and international law?
4. What does International law regulate?
5. How do countries consider international obligations?
6. What is the attitude of the Russian Federation to international law?
7. Which articles of the Constitution of the Russian Federation mention international law?
8. What exactly does Article 15 provide?
9. What are the two principal features of Article 15?
10. What exactly does Article 17 provide?

TEMA 3.2.

Read the text and answer the questions

Scotland Yard is a popular name for the headquarters of London's Metropolitan Police Force, and especially its Criminal Investigation Department. The name is derived from a small area where the headquarters was situated from 1829 to 1890. The area, in turn, was named after a medieval palace in which the kings and queens of Scotland resided during state visits to London. The custom of referring to the headquarters and its officers as Scotland Yard began soon after the Metropolitan Police Force was reorganized by the British statesman Sir Robert Peel in 1829. The headquarters was moved in 1890 to new buildings erected on the Thames Embankment, which were known as New Scotland Yard. In 1967 the present headquarters, a modern 20 story building situated near the Houses of Parliament, was opened.

The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) is known for its extensive investigative techniques and activities. Its fingerprint division was the prototype of similar systems used by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation and by many other modern police forces. In addition, the Yard maintains a criminal records office, forensic laboratories, a detective training school, a criminal intelligence department, an antiterrorist unit, and fraud and drug squads. Besides its work in crime detection, Scotland Yard directs all metropolitan police activities, including traffic control. The CID is frequently called in to help local police in solving complex cases. Many authors have used Scotland Yard as a background for their mystery stories.

1. What is Scotland Yard?
2. What does the name Scotland Yard originate from?
3. Where is New Scotland Yard situated?
4. Are the head offices of the C.I.D. located there too?
5. When was the C.I.D. established?
6. What is the C.I.D. famous for?
7. What are the responsibilities of the Special Branch of the C.I.D.?
8. Who reorganized the Metropolitan Police?
9. What is the role of the CID in the UK policing?
10. How did Scotland Yard influence the literature?

TEMA 4.1.

Read the text and answer the questions

It is possible to divide crimes into various categories. A legal division can be made in which some crimes are labeled as felonies (those punishable by death or more than a year of incarceration) and others as misdemeanors (for which a lesser sanction is imposed).

Criminologists have developed another scheme that categorizes crimes according to the nature of the behaviour and the type of person most likely to commit specific offences. This scheme distinguishes five categories of crime: occupational, organized, visible, crimes without victims, and political. Each type has its own level of risk and profitability, each arouses varying degrees of public disapproval, and each has its own group of offenders with differing cultural characteristics.

Occupational crime is the violation of the law committed through opportunities created in the course of a legal business or profession. They include three categories:

1. Crimes for the benefit of employing organization, such as price-fixing, theft of trade secrets, and falsifications of product tests.

2. Crimes through the exercise of state-based authority in which the offender has the legal authority to enforce laws or to command others, such as bribery, corruption, falsifying documents.

3. Crimes committed by professionals in their capacity as professionals. Physicians, lawyers, and stockbrokers might violate their professional oaths or take advantage of patients by, for instance, using confidential information for personal gain.

Visible crimes often referred to as “street crime” or “ordinary crimes” are committed primarily by the lower classes. For offenders, these crimes are the least profitable and, because they are visible, the least protected violations. Included are crimes of violence, such as homicide, rape and assault, as well as crimes against property, such as theft, larceny, and burglary.

Political crime includes activities, such as treason, sedition (rebellion) and espionage that are viewed as threats to the government.

Crimes without victims can be defined as offences involving a willing and private exchange of goods or services that are in high demand but are illegal. These are offences against morality, such as gambling, obscenity and drug use and sales. These crimes are victimless, since the participants do not feel that they are being harmed.

1. How do lawyers classify crimes?
2. What scheme was developed by criminologists?
3. What is that scheme based on?
4. How many categories of crime does their scheme distinguish?
5. What is occupational crime?
6. Which three categories does occupational crime include?
7. How can you characterize street crimes?
8. Who committed street crimes?
9. What activities does political crime include?
10. Why are some types of crimes called victimless?

TEMA 4.1.

Read the text and answer the questions

An interesting way of looking at crime is suggested by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark in “Crime of America”. He believes that crime has many “faces” and may perhaps be best understood by using the following categories:

White-collar crime converts billions of dollars annually in tax evasion, price fixing, embezzlement, swindling and consumer fraud.

Organized crime reaps hundreds of millions in gambling, loan sharking, drug traffic, extortion and prostitution, corrupting officials and resorting to force, including murder when necessary, to accomplish its purposes.

Crime in the streets, as we have come to call it, encompassing a wide variety of crimes against people and against property – robbery, mugging, burglary, larceny, theft and looting – produces millions of hard-earned dollars for its perpetrators.

Crime of passion, emotion overwhelming reason, includes most murders, rapes and assaults. Conduct once deemed immoral and made criminal –gambling, prostitution, alcohol and drug abuse, profanity, fornication and obscenity – is a pervasive face of crime accounting for hundreds of thousands of arrests annually.

Violations of regulations designed to protect the public health, safety and convenience - traffic control, building codes, fire ordinances, minimum standards of quality, mandatory safety precautions, misrepresentation – involve highly antisocial conduct in mass society causing hundreds of thousands of deaths each year.

Revolutionary crime and illegal conduct intended to alter institutions impose rioting, mob violence, unlawful confrontation, arson and trespass on a weary society. Terrorist actions – sniping, bombing and ambushing – common in parts of the world, are an ever – increasing risk in America. Corruption in public offices – bribes, payoffs, fixes, conflicts of interest – occurs in every branch of government, legislative, executive, judicial, administrative, and at every level, federal, state and local.

Police crime – wrongful arrest, brutality and blackmail.

1. How does Ramsey Clark classify crimes?
2. Do you agree with this classification?
3. Could you add some additional types of crimes to each category?
4. How does organized crime get money?
5. Who are street crimes being committed against?
6. What is “crime of passion”?
7. What are revolutionary crimes and illegal actions aimed at?
8. What is police crime?
9. Which crimes prevail in criminal statistics in your city?
10. Which crimes are the most difficult to solve?

Критерии и шкалы оценивания решения практических заданий

Критерии оценки при текущем контроле	Оценка
коммуникативная задача не решена; высказывания нелогичны, не использованы средства логической связи, не соблюден формат высказывания; наличествует большое количество лексических, грамматических и орфографических ошибок	«неудовлетворительно»
коммуникативная задача в целом решена; высказывания отчасти нелогичны, не достаточно адекватно использованы средства логической связи, но формат высказывания соблюден; употребление лексики и грамматических структур отмечено некоторым отступлением от нормы; имеется немало орфографических ошибок	«удовлетворительно»
коммуникативная задача решена полностью; высказывания логичны, использованы средства логической связи; лексика и грамматические конструкции соответствуют поставленной коммуникативной задаче; наблюдаются незначительные орфографические ошибки	«хорошо»
коммуникативная задача решена полностью; высказывания логичны, использованы средства логической связи; лексика отличается стилистической и тематической маркированностью, что способствует решению коммуникативной задачи; грамматические и орфографические ошибки отсутствуют	«отлично»

Типовые задания для контрольной работы (заочная форма обучения)

Вариант 1

I. Change from direct into indirect speech

1. He said, “I’ve been waiting for you since the morning.”
2. She said to me, “How do you like my new dress?”
3. They asked me, “Will you go for a walk?”
4. The customs officer said to the man, “Open your suitcase.”
5. She asked me, “Where did Paul live?”.

2. Open the brackets/ Translate the sentences into Russian

1. If I (to be) you, I (to learn) many new words.
2. If the weather (to be fine) yesterday, we (to go) for a walk.
3. If I (to have) much work, I (to do) it at home.
4. I wish I (to have) a holiday now.
5. I wish I (not to walk) there in the evening yesterday.

3. Translate into English. Make use of your active vocabulary

1. На твоём месте я бы вчера навестил друзей.
2. Он спросил секретаря, откуда пришёл этот человек.
3. Полицейский приказал следовать за ним.

4. Она спросила меня, буду ли я обедать.
5. Лектор сообщил, что Земля вращается вокруг Солнца.
6. Мэри сказала нам, что была в Париже в 2001 году.
7. Если я достану все необходимые документы, я найду выход из этой ситуации.
8. Если бы у меня прошлым летом было много времени, я бы поехал на море.
9. Если бы у меня была такая возможность, я бы посетил Шотландию.
10. Жаль, что сейчас не лето. Если бы сейчас было лето, меня бы пригласили отдохнуть.

4. Read the text and translate it into Russian

Why do we need Law?

Almost everything we do is governed by some set of rules. There are rules for games, for social clubs, for sports and for adults in the workplace. There are also rules imposed by morality and custom that play an important role in telling us what we should and should not do. However, some rules - those made by the state or the courts - are called "laws". Laws resemble morality because they are designed to control or alter our behaviour. But unlike rules of morality, laws are enforced by the courts; if you break a law - whether you like that law or not - you may be forced to pay a fine, pay damages, or go to prison.

Why are some rules so special that they are made into laws? Why do we need rules that everyone must obey? In short, what is the purpose of law? If we did not live in a structured society with other people, laws would not be necessary. We would simply do as we please, with little regard for others. But ever since individuals began to associate with other people - to live in society - laws have been the glue that has kept society together. For example, the law in our country states that we must drive our cars on the right-hand side of a two-way street. If people were allowed to choose at random which side of the street to drive on, driving would be dangerous and chaotic. Laws regulating our business affairs help to ensure that people keep their promises. Laws against criminal conduct help to safeguard our personal property and our lives.

5. Answer the following questions

1. What governs everything we do?
2. What are "laws"?
3. What is the difference between "rules of morality" and "laws"?
4. What role has the laws played in the structure of society?
5. What laws protect our lives and property?

Вариант 2

1. Change from direct into indirect speech

1. They asked, "When will he finish this work?"
2. She said to me, "Did you enjoy your holidays in the country?"
3. The chief asked the secretary, "Copy this message, please."
4. She said to me, "I saw him in the office at 8 o'clock."
5. She asked me, "Where did you buy your new watch?"

2. Open the brackets/ Translate the sentences into Russian

1. If you (to like) the coat, we (to buy) it.
2. If I (to have) breakfast in the morning, I (to be) so hungry now.
3. If I (to have) much time, I (to spend) it at home.
4. I wish I (to have) many friends.
5. I wish I (to go) there in the evening yesterday.

3. Translate into English. Make use of your active vocabulary

1. Жаль, что я работаю так далеко от дома.
2. Он сказал, что сделает эту работу сам.
3. Мэри попросила записать её адрес.
4. Она спрашивает меня, во сколько прибывает поезд.
5. Он нам сказал, что вода кипит при ста градусах.
6. Джон сказал, что он окончил школу в 2000 году.
7. Если Вы почувствуете головокружение, примите это лекарство.
8. Если бы в прошлом году я поехал в Крым, я бы там хорошо провёл время.

9. Если бы у меня были здесь друзья, я бы их пригласил погулять.
10. Жаль, что сейчас не зима. Если бы сейчас была зима, мы бы покатались на коньках.

4. Read the text and translate it into Russian

Law and Society

We live in a complicated world. Scientific and social developments increase the tempo of our daily living activities, make them more involved. Now we need rules and regulations which govern our every social move and action. We have made laws of community living. Though laws are based on the reasonable needs at the community we often don't notice them. If our neighbour plays loud music late at night, we probably try to discuss the matter with him rather than consulting the police, the lawyer or the courts. When we buy a TV set, or a train ticket or loan money to somebody a lawyer may tell us it represents a contract with legal obligations. But to most of us it is just a ticket that gets us on a train or a TV set to watch. Only when a neighbour refuses to behave reasonably or when we are injured in a train accident, the money wasn't repaid, the TV set fails to work and the owner of the shop didn't return money or replace it, we do start thinking about the legal implications of everyday activities. You may wish to take legal action to recover your loss. You may sue against Bert who didn't pay his debt. Thus you become a plaintiff and Bert is a defendant. At the trial you testified under oath about the loan. Bert, in his turn, claimed that it was a gift to him, which was not to be returned. The court after listening to the testimony of both sides and considering the law decided that it was a loan and directed that judgment should be entered in favour of you against Bert. And some transactions in modern society are so complex that few of us would risk making them without first seeking legal advice.

5. Answer the following questions

1. Why do we need rules and regulations which govern our every social move and action?
2. How often do we keep the laws in mind?
3. What do you usually do when the neighbour has a loud party late at night?
4. In what cases do we take legal actions?
5. Who listens to the testimony of the sides?

Критерии и шкалы оценивания контрольной работы

Критерии оценивания	Оценка
Ответ не был дан или не соответствует минимальным критериям	«неудовлетворительно»
Ответ со значительным количеством неточностей, но соответствует минимальным критериям	«удовлетворительно»
Ответ был верным с незначительным количеством неточностей	«хорошо»
Ответ полный с незначительным количеством неточностей	«отлично»

Темы для подготовки реферата (доклада, сообщения)

1. The Common Law
2. Equity
3. Legislation
4. Criminal Law and Civil Law
5. Public Law and Private Law
6. Substantive Law and Procedural Law
7. Municipal Law and Public International Law
8. The nature of law
9. Custom and law
10. Enforcement
11. State power in the Russian Federation
12. The USA and the Constitution
13. Characteristics of English law
14. Legal systems of the UK
15. European Union legislation
16. European Union laws in the UK
17. Human rights

18. The European human rights system
19. International Human Rights in context: Law, Politics, Morals
20. Courts in the UK

Критерии и шкалы оценивания рефератов (докладов)

Оценка	Профессиональные компетенции	Отчетность
«отлично»	Работа выполнена на высоком профессиональном уровне. Полностью соответствует поставленным в задании целям и задачам. Представленный материал в основном верен, допускаются мелкие неточности. Студент свободно отвечает на вопросы, связанные с докладом. Выражена способность к профессиональной адаптации, интерпретации знаний из междисциплинарных областей	Письменно оформленный доклад (реферат) представлен в срок. Полностью оформлен в соответствии с требованиями
«хорошо»	Работа выполнена на достаточно высоком профессиональном уровне, допущены несколько существенных ошибок, не влияющих на результат. Студент отвечает на вопросы, связанные с докладом, но недостаточно полно. Уровень недостаточно высок. Допущены существенные ошибки, не существенно влияющие на конечное восприятие материала. Студент может ответить лишь на некоторые из заданных вопросов, связанных с докладом	Письменно оформленный доклад (реферат) представлен в срок, но с некоторыми недоработками
«удовлетворительно»	Уровень недостаточно высок. Допущены существенные ошибки, не существенно влияющие на конечное восприятие материала. Студент может ответить лишь на некоторые из заданных вопросов, связанных с докладом	Письменно оформленный доклад (реферат) представлен со значительным опозданием (более недели). Имеются отдельные недочеты в оформлении
«неудовлетворительно»	Работа выполнена на низком уровне. Допущены грубые ошибки. Ответы на связанные с докладом вопросы обнаруживают непонимание предмета и отсутствие ориентации в материале доклада	Письменно оформленный доклад (реферат) представлен со значительным опозданием (более недели). Имеются существенные недочеты в оформлении.

Блок В

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Перечень вопросов для подготовки к зачёту

1. Why do people want to become lawyers?
2. What kind of person should be a lawyer?
3. What skills does one need to become a good lawyer?
4. What are some good reasons to become a lawyer?
5. What makes you to become a lawyer?
6. What is the definition of law?
7. When does a person appeal to the court?
8. How can professional skills of a lawyer be used?
9. What do lawyers do in national economy?
10. Where can graduates from Law Department work?
11. How are branches of law classified in Russia?
12. Which branches of law belong to the category of fundamental law?
13. What do specialized branches deal with?
14. How do composite branches differ from fundamental and specialized ones?
15. What is the difference between criminal law and civil law?
16. What happens to a defendant if he or she is found guilty?
17. What happens to a defendant if he or she is found not guilty?
18. What happens if the proceeding in a civil case results in judgement for the claimant?
19. What does the presumption of innocence mean?
20. What is the difference between “the burden of proof” and “the standard of proof”?
21. Why is the standard of proof higher in a criminal action than in a civil one?
22. What does the principle “beyond reasonable doubt” mean?
23. What does the principle “on a balance of probabilities” mean?
24. What are the differences between domestic law and international law?
25. How do countries consider international obligations?
26. What is the attitude of the Russian Federation to international law?
27. Which articles of the Constitution of the Russian Federation mention international law?
28. What does the name Scotland Yard originate from?
29. Who contributed to the development of the Metropolitan Police Force?
30. When was the CID established?
31. What are the responsibilities of the Special Branch of the CID?
32. What is the role of the CID in the UK policing?
33. What threats is the FBI to protect and defend the US against?
34. What kind of cases does the Bureau investigate?
35. What agencies does the FBI provide criminal services to?
36. Which standards of ethical behaviour do the FBI agents adhere to?

Перечень вопросов для подготовки к экзамену

1. How do lawyers classify crimes?
2. What scheme was developed by criminologists? What is it based on?
3. How many categories of crime does their scheme distinguish?
4. What is occupational crime?
5. Which three categories does occupational crime include?
6. How can you characterize street crimes?
7. What activities does political crime include?
8. What are victimless crimes?

9. How are criminal proceedings initiated?
10. What is the national prosecution service for England and Wales?
11. What information does a summons sets out?
12. Which are the three categories of criminal offence?
13. Where is the case to be tried, if the defendant pleads guilty?
14. What is the principal function of courts?
15. What is the purpose of the correctional system?
16. Which three components establish the system of criminal justice?
17. What legal documents define the basic rules for the criminal justice system?
18. Which crimes are the most difficult to solve?

Шкала оценивания

Экзамен	Критерии оценивания
«Отлично»	Сформированные и систематические знания; успешные и систематические умения; успешное и систематическое применение навыков
«Хорошо»	Сформированные, но содержащие отдельные пробелы знания; в целом успешные, но содержащие пробелы умения; в целом успешное, но сопровождающееся отдельными ошибками применение навыка
«Удовлетворительно»	Неполные знания; в целом успешное, но несистематическое умение; в целом успешное, но несистематическое применение навыков
«Неудовлетворительно»	Фрагментарные знания, умения и навыки / отсутствуют знания, умения и навыки

Образец оформления экзаменационного билета

Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации
Федеральное Государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«ДОНБАССКАЯ АГРАРНАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ»

Факультет Ветеринарной медицины и зоотехнии
Кафедра Русского и иностранных языков

Образовательная программа бакалавриат
Направление подготовки/специальность 40.03.01 Юриспруденция
Направленность (профиль) _____
Курс 2
Семестр 4

Дисциплина **«Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции»**
(английский язык)

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 1

1. Read and translate the text “Categories of crimes”
2. Give a summary of the text.
3. Do the grammar test.

Утверждено на заседании кафедры русского и иностранных языков
Протокол № ____ от « ____ » _____ 20__ г.

Зав. кафедрой _____ А.А. Педерсен Экзаменатор М.П. Парфёнов
подпись подпись

Комплект итоговых оценочных материалов

40.03.01 Юриспруденция

УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной форме на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

УК-4.1. *Знает нормативные, коммуникативные, этические аспекты устной и письменной речи на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке, а также особенности современных коммуникативно-прагматических правил и этики речевого общения*

Б1.О.03 Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции

Задания закрытого типа

1	Прочитайте вопрос и выберите правильный вариант ответа: Какой модальный глагол употребляется с частицей "to" 1) should 2) ought 3) may 4) must Правильный ответ: 2																											
2	Прочитайте предложение и выберите правильный вариант ответа: Going ... is the quickest way of travelling. 1) by plane 2) by bus 3) by car 4) by train Правильный ответ: 1																											
3	Прочитайте вопрос и выберите все правильные варианты ответа: Какие достопримечательности находятся в Лондоне? 1) Castle Rock 2) King's Theatre 3) Regent's Park 4) Trafalgar Square Правильные ответы: 34																											
4	Прочитайте слова, расположите их в соответствующей последовательности, чтобы составить общий вопрос: 1) you 2) did 3) late 4) come 5) yesterday Запишите соответствующую последовательность цифр слева направо <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Правильный ответ: 21435																											
5	Прочитайте слова и установите соответствие: Установите соответствие между антонимами К каждой позиции, данной в левом столбце, подберите соответствующую позицию из правого столбца: <table><tr><td>A</td><td>short</td><td>1</td><td>thin</td></tr><tr><td>Б</td><td>stout</td><td>2</td><td>take off</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>quiet</td><td>3</td><td>ugly</td></tr><tr><td>Г</td><td>pretty</td><td>4</td><td>hot-headed</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>5</td><td>tall</td></tr></table> Запишите выбранные цифры в соответствующие ячейки <table><tr><td>A</td><td>Б</td><td>B</td><td>Г</td></tr></table>				A	short	1	thin	Б	stout	2	take off	B	quiet	3	ugly	Г	pretty	4	hot-headed			5	tall	A	Б	B	Г
A	short	1	thin																									
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B	quiet	3	ugly																									
Г	pretty	4	hot-headed																									
		5	tall																									
A	Б	B	Г																									

	Правильный ответ: A5B1B4ГЗ				
	Задания открытого типа				
6	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающее слово At the butcher's we buy -----				
	Правильный ответ: meat				
7	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающее слово It takes me 4 hours to do my -----				
	Правильный ответ: homework				
8	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающее слово Factories pollute the air and water but provide ----- for people				
	Правильный ответ: jobs				
9	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающее слово The weather is -----when it drizzles				
	Правильный ответ: unpleasant				
10	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающий модальный глагол I -----have got on the wrong bus. I cannot recognize the places we are passing				
	Правильный ответ: must				
11	Прочитайте предложение, выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа Прочитайте предложение, впишите недостающий модальный глагол. В обосновании укажите в каком значении употребляется выбранное слово. -----he be ill? 1) may 2) can 3) must 4) should				
	Правильный ответ 2: Обоснование: can употребляется для выражения удивления				
12	Прочитайте предложение, выберите правильный вариант ответа и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа This book is ----- of all I have read 1) more interesting 2) most interesting 3) the most interesting 4) an interesting				
	Правильный ответ: 3 Обоснование: превосходная степень многосложных прилагательных образуется при помощи "the most"				
13	Дополните предложение глаголом в нужном времени и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа He ----- a new house this year 1) has bought 2) had bought 3) bought 4) was buying				
	Правильный ответ: 1 Обоснование: Индикатор показателя времени Present Perfect – this year				
14	Прочитайте и установите соответствие между текстами (А, Б, В) и заголовками (1-4) Один заголовок лишний. Запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа, указав ключевые слова.				
	A	The World Bank is officially part of the	1	Earning money	

		United Nations/ Its aim is to fight poverty around the world and, to do that, it lends money to governments and countries which need financial aim.		
	Б	Credit cards have made shopping much easier for millions of people. With a credit card you don't have to carry lots of cash with you when you go shopping. You just need to take one plastic card with you.	2	Living without money
	В	What will the world be like if we didn't have money? It would be a different place. We would rather exchange different things to get what we needed. For example, imagine that you needed some bread. You would go to a baker. But you could not buy bread with money. You would have to give the baker something that the baker needed.	3	Using plastic
			4	Helping the poor
Запишите выбранные цифры в соответствующие ячейки				
	А	Б	В	
Правильный ответ: А3Б4В2 Ключевые слова: для А – to fight poverty, для Б – credit cards, для В – if we didn't have money				
15	Установите последовательность расположения слов и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа he, when, graduate from, did, the institute?			
	Правильный ответ: When did he graduate from the institute? Обоснование: порядок слов в специальном вопросе: вопросительное слово, вспомогательный глагол, подлежащее и второстепенный член предложения			
16	Определите последовательность образования степеней сравнения прилагательных и объясните выбор окончаний прилагательного colder – cold - the coldest			
	Правильный ответ: colder-colder-the coldest Обоснование: односложные прилагательные образуют степени сравнения при помощи окончаний – er, – est			
17	Определите последовательность этапов написания письма на английском укажите недостающий этап.			
	1	an ending		
	2	a main body		
	3	a conclusion		
	4	-		
	5	an introduction		
	Правильный ответ: 45231 Недостающий этап: 4 (a greeting)			
18	Прочитайте текст, выберите правильный ответ и запишите развернутый, обоснованный ответ Climate is a weather a certain place has over a long period of time. Climate has a very important influence on plants, animals and humans and is different in different parts of the world. But recently the climate has changed a lot, especially in Europe. Scientists think that the reason is the greenhouse effect. It is caused by carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is produced			

	when we burn things. Also people and animals breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. As you know, trees take this gas from air and produce oxygen. But in the last few years people have cut down and burnt big areas of rainforest. This means that there are fewer trees and more carbon dioxide. This gas in the atmosphere works like glass in a greenhouse. It lets heat get in, but it doesn't let much heat get out. Thus, the atmosphere becomes warmer. The greenhouse effect is sometimes called global warming. <i>Вопрос:</i> What should we do to decrease the amount of carbon dioxide in the air? <i>Правильный ответ: The main thing is to plant more trees. They will take carbon dioxide from air and produce oxygen.</i>
19	<i>Прочитайте текст, определите правильность или неправильность утверждений (с 1 по 5, обозначив их буквами F(false) или T (true) и напишите цифры с буквенными обозначениями без запятых. Запишите развернутый, обоснованный ответ</i> MY MEALS It goes without saying that I prefer to have meals at home. At the weekend I like to get up late and have a good breakfast of scrambled eggs, or pancakes, or something like that. But on weekdays I'm always short of time in the morning. So I just have a cup of strong tea or coffee and a couple of sandwiches. As I spend a lot of time at school (usually eight or nine hours) it's necessary to have a snack at midday just to keep me going. That's why I have to go to the school canteen to have lunch. Our school canteen leaves much to be desired. It has become a tradition with our canteen to serve chops and watery mashed potatoes every day with a glass of cocoa or stewed fruit. But I enjoy my evening meal at home. My mother is a wonderful cook and her dinners are always delicious and various. To begin with, we usually have some salad - tomato and cucumber salad or mixed salad (I like it very much). For the first course we have some soup – noodle, mushroom or cabbage soup, or maybe some fish soup for a change. For the main course we have meat, chicken or fish dishes, for example, steak or fried fish with spaghetti or potatoes (boiled or fried). We also have a lot of vegetables – green peas, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers. I prefer meat to fish but my mother makes me eat fish from time to time. She says it's good for my brains. For dessert we have some fruit, fruit juice or just a cup of tea with a slice of cake. On Sundays we sometimes go to McDonald's. I like everything there: cheeseburgers, hamburgers and Big Macs, apple pies and fruit cocktails. But we can't afford to go there very often, because it's rather expensive for a family and besides, they say it's not very healthy to eat at McDonald's. 1. The boy has a big breakfast on weekdays. 2. The boy hates his school canteen. 3. He enjoys his evening meal at home. 4. His mother does not make him eat fish. 5. The family doesn't go to McDonald's very often. <i>Правильный ответ: 1F2T3T4F5F</i> <i>Обоснование: 1. On weekdays he is always short of time 2. His school canteen leaves much to be desired 3. His mother is a wonderful cook 4. His mother makes him eat fish because it is good for his brains 4. The family does not go there very often because it is expensive and it is not very healthy to eat at McDonalds</i>
20	<i>Прочитайте текст, ответьте на вопрос и запишите развернутый, обоснованный ответ</i> SHOPPING It's Saturday today, and we are going to do the shopping this morning. We may do it in the grocery on the ground floor of our block of flats but we prefer to do it in the big

	supermarket in the centre of the town. There is always a good choice of foodstuffs there. Here is this supermarket. The first counter on the right is the bakery. There is always fresh bread, buns and rolls there. Next to this is the delicatessen and sausage counter, where one can buy different kinds of sausage, ham and salted pork. They sell milk, cream, cottage and hard cheese, butter at the dairy counter. Then come fruit and vegetables counter, the meat counter, the fish counter, the dry grocery at which one can buy various cereals, spices, tea, coffee and oil. The confectionary is the cafeteria, where one may have a cup of coffee, a glass of juice with pies or cakes. They sell sweets, candies and bars of chocolate there too. Now we are choosing some apples and lemons. Yesterday in our greengrocer's we bought oranges and grapefruits. We are not going to buy any meat in this shop, because last Friday we bought some pork at the butcher's. I think, later we'll buy potatoes and onions, because our bags are heavy enough already. Next time I am going to buy herring and smoked fish. You see, there is always a wide selection of foodstuffs in our supermarket. By the way, two minutes ago I met my neighbour there. He carried a kilo of sausage, a package of rice, a bottle of oil, a jar of cream, a packet of sugar and a loaf of bread in his bag. He waited for his wife. She forgot to buy some poultry. Where do you buy foodstuffs and why?
	<i>Правильный ответ: at a supermarket</i> <i>Обоснование: there are many departments there where I can buy everything I need: buns and rolls at the bakery, sausage, ham and salted pork at the delicatessen, milk and cheese at the dairy, oranges and grapefruits at the greengrocer's, pork at the butcher's, cereals, tea and coffee at the grocery.</i>

УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной форме на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке

УК-4.3. Создает устные и письменные высказывания, учитывая коммуникативные качества речи

Б1.О.1.1 Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции

Задания закрытого типа

1	Прочитайте вопрос и выберите правильный вариант ответа: If I were a lawyer, I...people in trouble. 1) would help 2) help 3) would have helped 4) should have helped <i>Правильный ответ: 1</i>
2	Прочитайте предложение и выберите правильный вариант предлога, употребляющегося с герундием: He insisted...visiting the forensic laboratory. 1) to 2) for 3) on 4) of <i>Правильный ответ: 3</i>
3	Прочитайте предложение и выберите все правильные варианты ответа: Modern law is considered a science because it bases its conclusions on..., ... obtained by...observations 1) systematic 2) data 3) information 4) infrequent <i>Правильные ответы: 2 3 1</i>
4	Прочитайте слова, расположите их в соответствующей последовательности,

	чтобы составить вопрос в косвенной речи: 1) me where 2) bought that book 3) he asked 4) I had Запишите соответствующую последовательность цифр слева направо без пробелов и запятых Правильный ответ: 3142																															
5	Прочитайте слова и установите соответствие: Установите соответствие между предлогами и глаголами К каждой позиции, данной в левом столбце, подберите соответствующую позицию из правого столбца: <table><tr><td>A</td><td>to object</td><td>1</td><td>to</td></tr><tr><td>Б</td><td>to insist</td><td>2</td><td>in</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>to think</td><td>3</td><td>for</td></tr><tr><td>Г</td><td>to succeed</td><td>4</td><td>on</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>5</td><td>of</td></tr></table> Запишите выбранные цифры в соответствующие ячейки без пробелов и запятых <table><tr><td>A</td><td>Б</td><td>B</td><td>Г</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Правильный ответ: A1Б4B5Г2				A	to object	1	to	Б	to insist	2	in	B	to think	3	for	Г	to succeed	4	on			5	of	A	Б	B	Г				
A	to object	1	to																													
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Г	to succeed	4	on																													
		5	of																													
A	Б	B	Г																													
	Задания открытого типа																															
6	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающее слово We study Criminal and Public----- Правильный ответ: law																															
7	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающее слово Law system reflects social----- Правильный ответ: relations																															
8	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающее слово For years Russian jurists have made attempts to-----branches of law Правильный ответ: classify																															
9	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающее слово ----- law deals with certain forms of conduct for which the state reserves punishment Правильный ответ: Criminal																															
10	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающее слово ----- law concerns relationships between private persons, their rights and duties Правильный ответ: Civil																															
11	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающий вспомогательный глагол Our partners said they ----- go to the forensic laboratory the next day Правильный ответ: would																															
12	Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающий вспомогательный глагол If I ----had much time, I ‘d have spent it with you Правильный ответ: had																															
13	Дополните предложение соответствующей формой глагола “to be” и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа If I ----- you, I would go to the police station 1. to be 2. am 3. was 4. were Правильный ответ: 4 (were) Обоснование: в условных предложениях 2 типа в придаточном предложении условия																															

	глагол to be употребляется в форме were для всех лиц и чисел.																								
14	Прочитайте текст, выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа Установите соответствие между текстами (А, Б, В) и заголовками (1-4) Один заголовок лишний. <table><tr><td>А</td><td>Visible crimes often referred to as “street crime” or “ordinary crimes” are committed primarily by the lower classes. For offenders, these crimes are the least profitable and, because they are visible, the least protected violations. Included are crimes of violence, such as homicide and assault, as well as crimes against property, such as theft, larceny, and burglary.</td><td>1</td><td>Offences against morality</td></tr><tr><td>Б</td><td>Political crime includes activities, such as treason, sedition (rebellion) and espionage that are viewed as threats to the government.</td><td>2</td><td>Ordinary crimes</td></tr><tr><td>В</td><td>Crimes without victims can be defined as offences involving a willing and private exchange of goods or services that are in high demand but are illegal. These are offences against morality, such as gambling, obscenity and drug use and sales. These crimes are victimless, since the participants do not feel that they are being harmed.</td><td>3</td><td>The main features of political crimes</td></tr><tr><td>Г</td><td></td><td>4</td><td>Crimes without victims</td></tr></table> Запишите выбранные цифры в соответствующие ячейки <table><tr><td>А</td><td>Б</td><td>В</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> В обосновании выбора ответа укажите ключевые слова. Правильный ответ: А2Б3В4 Обоснование: Ключевые слова: А - ordinary crimes are committed primarily by the lower classes Б- Political crime includes activities, that are viewed as threats to the government. В- Crimes without victims involve an exchange of goods or services that are illegal and these are offences against morality			А	Visible crimes often referred to as “street crime” or “ordinary crimes” are committed primarily by the lower classes. For offenders, these crimes are the least profitable and, because they are visible, the least protected violations. Included are crimes of violence, such as homicide and assault, as well as crimes against property, such as theft, larceny, and burglary.	1	Offences against morality	Б	Political crime includes activities, such as treason, sedition (rebellion) and espionage that are viewed as threats to the government.	2	Ordinary crimes	В	Crimes without victims can be defined as offences involving a willing and private exchange of goods or services that are in high demand but are illegal. These are offences against morality, such as gambling, obscenity and drug use and sales. These crimes are victimless, since the participants do not feel that they are being harmed.	3	The main features of political crimes	Г		4	Crimes without victims	А	Б	В			
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Г		4	Crimes without victims																						
А	Б	В																							
15	Прочитайте предложение, выберите правильный вариант ответа и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа He asked me when ----- a new PC. 1) did I buy 2) I bought 3) I had bought 4) had I bought Правильный ответ: 3 Обоснование: в косвенной речи вопросы имеют прямой порядок слов; при переходе в косвенную речь используется Правило согласования времён: сказуемое в Past Simple прямой речи принимает форму Past Perfect в косвенной																								
16	Дополните предложение объектным инфинитивным комплексом и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа He saw ----- 1) the man to try to open the door 2) the man try to open the door 3) the man to try open the door 4) the man try open the door Правильный ответ: Правильный ответ: 2																								

	<i>Обоснование: после глагола чувственного восприятия отсутствует частица «to» в структуре «объектный инфинитивный оборот»</i>				
17	<i>Прочитайте предложения и расположите их в нужной последовательности; переведите текст на русский язык</i> 1. Little by little, I began thinking of law as my prospective occupation. 2. I was born into a family of lawyers. 3. That is a reason why I have chosen the profession of a lawyer, which gives plenty of opportunity to help people in trouble 4. In my opinion, a job should be interesting and socially important. 5. For me, choosing a career is not only a matter of future wealth.				
	A	Б	В	Г	Д
	<i>Правильный ответ: А2Б1В5Г4Д3</i> <i>Перевод: Я родился в семье юристов. Постепенно я начал думать о юриспруденции как о своей будущей профессии. Для меня выбор профессии - это не только вопрос будущего благосостояния. На мой взгляд, работа должна быть интересной и социально значимой. Именно по этой причине я выбрал профессию юриста, которая дает множество возможностей помогать людям, попавшим в беду.</i>				
18	<i>Прочитайте текст и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ</i> Branches of law are supposed to be one of the basic units in the whole system of law. Each branch has its own peculiarities, which differentiate this very branch from the others, its subject and method and its own place in the system. For years Russian jurists have made attempts to classify branches of law. Nowadays there are different subdivisions that are used by contemporary Russian scholars. Thus as well as in most other countries law in Russia is divided into public and private, substantive and procedural, domestic and international. But there is one more classification which is based on certain characteristics of Russian law. Traditionally Russian lawyers single out fundamental, specialized and composite or complex branches of law. Fundamental branches regulate the most general and important relations in different spheres of social life. This category involves branches of substantive law such as civil law, criminal law, administrative law, as well as procedural law including civil, criminal and administrative procedural law. <i>Вопрос: How are branches of law classified in Russia?</i>				
	<i>Правильный ответ: Russian law is divided into public and private, substantive and procedural, domestic and international. And traditionally, Russian lawyers distinguish fundamental, specialized, and composite branches of law.</i>				
19	<i>Прочитайте текст и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ</i> Criminal law deals with certain forms of conduct for which the state reserves punishment, for example murder or theft. The state prosecutes the offender. Civil law concerns relationships between private persons, their rights and duties. It also deals with the conduct, which may give rise to a claim by a legal person for compensation or injunction. When it comes to prosecution under the laws of the country, it's common to speak about criminal offence but civil wrongs. Criminal and civil proceedings are usually very different. In a criminal proceeding, a prosecutor prosecutes a defendant. If the verdict is "guilty", the defendant is convicted. He will have a criminal record for the crime and will be punished by one of a variety of punishments ranging from life imprisonment to a fine, which is paid to a court. If the defendant is found "not guilty", he is acquitted. <i>Вопрос: How does a prosecutor act in a court?</i>				
	<i>Правильный ответ: the prosecutor charges the defendant. If the verdict is "guilty", the defendant is found guilty. He will have a criminal record for committing a crime. If the defendant is found "not guilty", he will be acquitted.</i>				
20	<i>Прочитайте текст и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ</i> In civil cases a claimant sues a defendant or brings a claim against him. The proceeding may				

result in judgement for the claimant, which means that the defendant is found liable and the judge may order the defendant to pay damages. The duty to prove a case is called the burden of proof. In criminal cases the burden of proof falls on the prosecution. In other words it's the duty of the prosecution to prove guilt, the defendant doesn't have to prove his innocence. This principle is called the presumption of innocence, which means that every person charged with a criminal offence is considered to be innocent until proved guilty. The degree of proof which makes the court sure that the person is guilty is called the standard of proof. The standard of proof is higher in a criminal action than in a civil one since the penalties are stricter. In a criminal case a prosecution must prove the guilt of a criminal "beyond reasonable doubt", which means that the prosecution must make the court sure that the defendant committed the crime. If the court is not sure or has a reason for the doubt, it must acquit the defendant.

Вопрос: What is the presumption of innocence?

Правильный ответ: The defendant doesn't have to prove his innocence The presumption of innocence means that every person accused of committing a criminal offense is presumed innocent until proved guilty.

Лист визирования фонда оценочных средств
на очередной учебный год

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине (модулю, практике) «Иностранный язык (английский)» проанализирован и признан актуальным для использования на 20__ - 20__ учебный год.

Протокол заседания кафедры русского и иностранных языков от «__» _____
20__ г. № __

Заведующий кафедрой русского и иностранных языков _____ А.А.
Педерсен
«__» _____ 20__ г.

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине (модулю, практике) «Иностранный язык (английский)» проанализирован и признан актуальным для использования на 20__ - 20__ учебный год.

Протокол заседания кафедры _____ от «__» _____ 20__ г. № __

Заведующий кафедрой _____

«__» _____ 20__ г.

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине (модулю, практике) «Иностранный язык (английский)» проанализирован и признан актуальным для использования на 20__ - 20__ учебный год.

Протокол заседания кафедры _____ от «__» _____ 20__ г. № __

Заведующий кафедрой _____

«__» _____ 20__ г.

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине (модулю, практике) «Иностранный язык (английский)» проанализирован и признан актуальным для использования на 20__ - 20__ учебный год.

Протокол заседания кафедры _____ от «__» _____ 20__ г.
№ _____

Заведующий кафедрой _____

«____» _____ 20__ г.

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине (модулю, практике) «Иностранный язык (английский)» проанализирован и признан актуальным для использования на 20__ - 20__ учебный год.

Протокол заседания кафедры _____ от «__» _____ 20__ г.
№ _____

Заведующий кафедрой _____

«____» _____ 20__ г.

Приложение 2

Лист дополнений и изменений в фонд оценочных средств

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык (английский)»

Направление подготовки: 35.03.04 Агрономия

Направленность (профиль): Агробизнес

На _____ / _____ учебный год

Вносятся следующие дополнения и изменения: (указываются составляющие ФОС дисциплины, в которые вносятся изменения и перечисляются вносимые в них изменения):

1.

2.

Дополнения и изменения рассмотрены и одобрены на заседании кафедры _____ от «____» _____ 202__ г., протокол № _____

Заведующий кафедрой _____

(подпись)

«____» _____ 202__ г