

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

2013 г.



ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине

Иностранный язык профессиональной направленности

(наименование дисциплины)

(английский язык)

Направление подготовки/специальность 40.04.01 Юриспруденция

(код и наименование направления подготовки/специальности)

Направленность
(профиль)

Правовое регулирование деятельности органов
государственной власти и АПК

(наименование профиля/специализации подготовки, при наличии)

Квалификация выпускника:

магистр

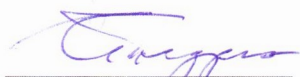
(квалификация выпускника)

Год начала подготовки: 2023

Макеевка – 2023

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный язык профессиональной направленности» является частью ОПОП ВО по направлению подготовки 40.04.01 Юриспруденция, направленность (профиль): Правовое регулирование деятельности органов государственной власти и АПК и предназначен для оценивания уровня сформированности компетенций обучающихся.

Разработчик(и)


(подпись)

А.А. Педерсен
(ИОФ)

(подпись)

(ИОФ)

(подпись)

(ИОФ)

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

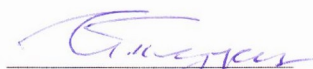
Председатель ПМК


(подпись)

М.П. Парфёнов
(ИОФ)

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

Заведующий кафедрой


(подпись)

А.А. Педерсен
(ИОФ)

Раздел 1. ПАСПОРТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык профессиональной направленности»

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 – 3	Укрупненная группа 40.00.00 - «Юриспруденция»	Обязательная часть		
	Направление подготовки: 40.04.01 Юриспруденция			
Общее количество часов – 108	Направленность (профиль): Правовое регулирование деятельности органов государственной власти и АПК	Семестр		
		3-й	3-й	3-й
		Лекции		
	Образовательная программа высшего образования – программа магистратуры	-	-	-
		Занятия семинарского типа		
		30 ч.	10 ч.	30 ч.
		Самостоятельная работа		
		76 ч.	96 ч.	76 ч.
		Контактная работа, всего		
		2 ч.	-2 ч.	2 ч.-
		Вид контроля: зачет с оценкой		

1.2. Перечень компетенций, формируемых дисциплиной «Иностранный язык профессиональной направленности»

Код компетенции	Содержание компетенции	Планируемые результаты обучения	
		Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции	Формируемые знания, умения и навыки
1	2	3	4
УК-4	Способность применять современные коммуникативные	УК-4.1 Применяет информационно-коммуникационные	<i>Знание:</i> - лексико-грамматического минимума, необходимого для профессионального общения с

	технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(х), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия.	технологии для академического и профессионального взаимодействия	коллегами; - различных форм коммуникации для использования в письменной форме для профессионального общения. <i>Умение:</i> - соотносить языковые средства с ситуацией профессионального общения и использовать иностранный язык для профессиональной коммуникации; - понимать письменные тексты академической и профессиональной направленности <i>Навык / Опыт деятельности:</i> - пользоваться иностранным языком в объеме, необходимом для извлечения информации из личной и профессиональной переписки; - письменного изложения собственной точки зрения на знакомые интересующие и профессиональные темы для реализации успешной коммуникации в письменной форме.
		УК-.4.2 Осуществляет деловую коммуникацию на русском и иностранных языках.	<i>Знание:</i> - лексико-грамматического минимума, необходимого для устного профессионального общения, для чтения, понимания, извлечения информации и составления иноязычных текстов; <i>Умение:</i> - соотносить актуальные языковые средства иностранного языка с характером ситуации устного профессионального общения и использовать их (языковые средства) для достижения успешной профессиональной коммуникации; - понимать устные профессиональные тексты, построенные на частотном языковом материале; - понимать на слух произнесенные высказывания в пределах литературной нормы на темы, связанные с профессиональной сферой; - без предварительной подготовки участвовать в дискуссиях на темы своей профессиональной деятельности.

			<i>Навык/Опыт деятельности:</i> - владения иностранным языком в объеме, необходимом для получения и извлечения информации из иноязычных источников, а также для передачи в устной форме на иностранном языке необходимой информации, связанной с профессиональной деятельностью; - диалогической и монологической речи, - письменного изложения собственной точки зрения на темы своей профессиональной деятельности
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1.3. Перечень тем дисциплины

Шифр темы	Название темы	Кол-во часов
T 1.	Legal profession and legal education	21
T 2	The UK legislature and the executive	21
T 3	Criminal law	21
T 4	Civil law	22
T 5	International law	21
	Контактная работа на промежуточную аттестацию	2
Всего		108

1.4. Матрица соответствия тем дисциплины и компетенций

<i>Шифр компетенции по ФГОС ВО</i>	<i>Шифр темы</i>				
	Т 1.	Т 2.	Т 3.	Т 4.	Т 5.
УК-4.2	+	+	+	+	+
УК-4.1	+	+	+	+	+

1.5. Соответствие тем дисциплины и контрольно-измерительных материалов

№ темы	ТЕКУЩИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ				
	<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>
	Блок А Контроль знаний		Блок Б Контроль умений, навыков		
Тема 1.	+	+	+	-	+
Тема 2.	+	+	+	-	+
Тема 3.	+	+	+	-	+
Тема 4.	+	+	+	-	+
Тема 5.	+	+	+	-	+

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

Результат обучения по дисциплине	Критерии и показатели оценивания результатов обучения			
	не зачтено	зачтено		
I этап Знать - лексико-грамматический минимум, необходимый для профессионального общения с коллегами; - различные формы коммуникации для использования в письменной форме для профессионального общения. (УК-4 / УК-4.1)	Фрагментарные знания лексико-грамматического минимума, необходимого для профессионального общения с коллегами; - различных форм коммуникации для использования в письменной форме для профессионального общения Отсутствие знаний	Неполные знания лексико-грамматического минимума, еобходимогo для профессионального общения с коллегами; - различных форм коммуникации для использования в письменной форме для профессионального общения	Сформированные, но содержащие отдельные пробелы знания лексико-грамматического минимума, необходимого для профессионального общения с коллегами; - различных форм коммуникации для использования в письменной форме для профессионального общения	Сформированные и систематические знания В применении информационно-коммуникационных технологий для академического и профессионального взаимодействия
II этап Уметь проявлять культурную, расовую, национальную, религиозную терпимость; уважительно относиться к историческому наследию и культурным традициям; анализировать гражданскую и мировоззренческую позицию людей (УК-4 / УК-4.1)	Фрагментарное умение - соотносить языковые средства с ситуацией профессионального общения и использовать иностранный язык для профессиональной коммуникации; - понимать письменные тексты академической и профессиональной направленности; - понимать устные профессиональные тексты, построенные на частотном языковом материале; - понимать на слух произнесенные высказывания в пределах литературной нормы на темы, связанные с профессиональной сферой; - без предварительной подготовки участвовать в	В целом успешное, но не систематическое - соотносить языковые средства с ситуацией профессионального общения и использовать иностранный язык для профессиональной коммуникации; - понимать письменные тексты академической и профессиональной направленности; - понимать устные профессиональные тексты, построенные на частотном языковом материале; - понимать на слух произнесенные высказывания в пределах литературной нормы на	В целом успешное, но содержащее отдельные пробелы в соотнесении языковых средств с ситуацией профессионального общения и использовании иностранного языка для профессиональной коммуникации; - понимании письменных текстов академической и профессиональной направленности. - понимании устных профессиональных текстов, построенных на частотном языковом материале; - понимании на слух произнесенные высказывания в пределах литературной нормы на темы, связанные с профессиональной сферой;	Успешное и систематическое умение проявлять культурную, расовую, национальную, религиозную терпимость; уважительно относиться к историческому наследию и культурным традициям; анализировать гражданскую и мировоззренческую позицию людей

	дискуссиях на темы своей профессиональной деятельности / Отсутствие умений	темы, связанные с профессиональной сферой; - без предварительной подготовки участвовать в дискуссиях на темы своей профессиональной деятельности / Отсутствие умений	- участия без предварительной подготовки в дискуссиях на темы своей профессиональной деятельности.	
III этап Владеть навыками необходимыми для извлечения информации из личной и профессиональной переписки; - письменного изложения собственной точки зрения на знакомые и интересующие и профессиональные темы для реализации успешной коммуникации в письменной форме (УК-4 / УК-4.1)	Фрагментарное применение навыков необходимых для извлечения информации из личной и профессиональной переписки; - письменного изложения собственной точки зрения на знакомые и интересующие и профессиональные темы для реализации успешной коммуникации в письменной форме / Отсутствие навыков	В целом успешное, но не систематическое применение навыков необходимых для извлечения информации из личной и профессиональной переписки; - письменного изложения собственной точки зрения на знакомые и интересующие и профессиональные темы для реализации успешной коммуникации в письменной форме	В целом успешное, но сопровождающееся отдельными ошибками извлечение информации из личной и профессиональной переписки; - письменное изложение собственной точки зрения на знакомые интересующие и профессиональные темы для реализации успешной коммуникации в письменной форме	Успешное и систематическое применение навыков получения и извлечения информации из иноязычных источников, а также для передачи в устной форме на иностранном языке необходимой информации, связанной с профессиональной деятельностью; - диалогической и монологической речи, - письменного изложения собственной точки зрения на темы своей профессиональной деятельности

Раздел 2. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

Блок А ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ ЗНАНИЙ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

Фонд тестовых заданий по дисциплине

ТЕМА 1.

1.1. Connect the two sentences into one using the appropriate form of the Infinitive

Variant 1

1. I learn English here. I am glad of it.
 - a) I am glad to be learnt English here.
 - b) I am glad to learn English here.
 - c) I am glad to have learnt English here.
 - d) I am glad to have been learnt English here.
2. We helped him. We are happy about it.
3.
 - a) We are happy to have helped him.
 - b) We are happy to help him.
 - c) We are happy to have been helped him.
 - d) We are happy to be helping him.
4. I passed an exam yesterday. I am glad of it.
 - a) I am glad to pass an exam yesterday.
 - b) I am glad to have passed an exam yesterday.
 - c) I am glad to be passing an exam yesterday.
 - d) I am glad to have been passed an exam yesterday.
5. I missed the train. I am sorry of it.
 - a) I am sorry to miss the train.
 - b) I am sorry to have missed the train.
 - c) I am sorry to be missing the train.
 - d) I am sorry to have been missed the train.
6. I don't know anything about it. I am sorry.
 - a) I am sorry to know about it
 - b) I am sorry not to know about it
 - c) I am sorry not to have known about it
 - d) I am sorry not to have been known about it
7. I have not seen this tree before. I am sorry about it.

- a) I am sorry not to have seen this tree before.
- b) I am sorry not to have been seen this tree before.
- c) I am not sorry to have seen this tree before.
- d) I am sorry not to be seen this tree before.

8. I am not planting the trees at this moment. I am sorry about it.

- a) I am sorry not to have been planting the trees at this moment.
- b) I am sorry not to have planted the trees at this moment.
- c) I am sorry not to be planting the trees at this moment.
- d) I am sorry not to plant the trees at this moment.

8. She was invited to the conference. She is glad of it.

- a. She is glad to be invited to the conference.
- b) She is glad to invite to the conference.
- c) She is glad to have invited to the conference.
- d) She is glad to have been invited to the conference.

9. I am not allowed to go to the forest alone. I am sorry about it.

- a) I am sorry not to be allowed to go to the forest alone.
- b) I am sorry not to have been allowed to go to the forest alone.
- c) I am sorry not to allow to go to the forest alone.
- d) I am sorry not to have allowed to go to the forest alone.

10. I am watering the flowers. I am glad of it.

- a) I am glad to water the flowers.
- b) I am glad to be watering the flowers.
- c) I am glad to have watered the flowers.
- d) I am glad to have been watered the flowers.

1.2. Translate the following sentences into English

11. Я счастлив, что поговорил с тобой по телефону.

- a) I am happy to speak to you on the phone.
- b) I am happy to be speaking to you on the phone.
- c) I am happy to have spoken to you on the phone.
- d) I am happy to have been spoken to you on the phone.

12. Она рада, что работала вместе с тобой!

- a) She is glad to work with you.
- b) She is glad to be working with you.
- c) She is glad to have been worked with you.
- d) She is glad to have worked with you.

13. Мне неудобно, что я Вас побеспокоил.

- a) I am sorry to trouble you.
- b) I am sorry to be troubled you.

- c) I am sorry to have been troubled you.
- d) I am sorry to have troubled you.

14. Она будет рада поехать туда.

- a) She is glad to go there.
- b) She will be glad to go there.
- c) She will have been glad to go there.
- d) She will glad to go there.

15. Я рад пригласить вас на вечер.

- a) I glad to invite you to the party.
- b) I am glad to invite you to the party.
- c) I am glad to have invited you to the party.
- d) I am glad to have been invited you to the party.

16. Я рад, что меня пригласили на вечер.

- a) I am glad to have been invited to the party.
- b) I am glad to have invited to the party.
- c) I am glad to be invited to the party.
- d) I am glad to invite to the party.

17. Мне жаль, что меня не приглашают на конференцию.

- a) I am sorry not to invite to the conference.
- b) I am sorry not to be invited to the conference.
- c) I am sorry not to have invited to the conference.
- d) I am sorry not to have been invited to the conference.

18. Жаль, что я тебя не понимаю.

- a) I am sorry not to understand you.
- b) I am sorry not to be understood you.
- c) I am sorry not to have understood you.
- d) I am sorry not to have been understood you.

19. Жаль, что меня не пригласили за город.

- a) I am sorry not to be invited to the country.
- b) I am sorry not to have been invited to the country.
- c) I am sorry not to have invited to the country.
- d) I am sorry not to have been inviting to the country.

20. Я рад, что меня отправляют на конференцию.

- a) I am glad to being sent to the conference.
- b) I am glad to be sent to the conference.
- c) I am glad to have been sent to the conference.
- d) I am glad to have had been sent to the conference

Variant 2

1. I want ____ the house where Pushkin was born.
 - a. see
 - b. to see
 - c. saw
2. I would like you ____ his invitation.
 - a. accept
 - b. to accept
 - c. accepted
3. Teachers make me ____ homework well.
 - a. do
 - b. to do
 - c. doing
4. The child was made ____ to bed at 9 p.m.
 - a. go
 - b. to go
 - c. going
5. Please, let me ____ the news and then we'll go out.
 - a. watch
 - b. to watch
 - c. watched
6. I used ____ a lot when I was younger.
 - a. smoke
 - b. to smoke
 - c. smoking
7. You mustn't ____ to me like that.
 - a. talk
 - b. to talk
 - c. talked
8. I think, we'd better ____ out of here.
 - a. get
 - b. to get
 - c. got
9. So, why not ____ there right away?
 - a. go
 - b. to go
 - c. to be going
10. This bag is too heavy for her ____ .
 - a. carry
 - b. to carry
 - c. carried
11. May I ____ in? – Yes, please.
 - a. come
 - b. to come
 - c. came

12. Will you help me ____ this box?
a. move
b. to move
c. to be moving
13. It is better ____ sure than sorry.
a. be
b. to be
c. been
14. It is up to you ____ all these rules.
a. learn
b. to learn
c. learned
15. We decided ____ extra risks.
a. to not take
b. not to take
c. not take
16. We got the girls ____ dinner.
a. make
b. to make
c. made
17. The students ____ this project by the end of May.
a. to finish
b. are finish
c. are to finish
18. I am sorry ____ you, but your marks are not very good.
a. disappoint
b. to disappoint
c. to be disappointed
19. We could ____ tomorrow.
a. go fishing
b. to go fishing
c. went fishing
20. Our class need ____ the test.
a. rewrite
b. to rewrite
c. rewrote
21. Mrs Morrisson allowed her guests _____ in her room.
a. to smoke
b. Smoking
c. smoke
22. The rain seems _____. Call the children. I don't want them _____.
a. to be starting, to get wet through

- b. to have started, to have got wet through
 - c. to have been started, to be getting wet through
23. We didn't expect the Harrisons _____ later than usual.
- a. to arrive
 - b. arrive
 - c. arrived
24. He is sure _____ a liar. Everybody heard him _____ that in so many words.
- a. to be, to say
 - b. be, say
 - c. to be, say
 - d. be, to say
25. We could observe the weather _____ .
- a. to change
 - b. change
 - c. changed

TEMA 2.

Variant 1.

1. _____ that it was useless to argue with him, I dropped the subject.
- a. Having been seen
 - b. Having seen
 - c. Seeing
2. Money _____ on the brain is never spent in vain.
- a. being spent
 - b. spending
 - c. spent
3. The captain watched the sailors _____ the steamer.
- a. unloading
 - b. having unloaded
 - c. unloaded
4. _____ heard him _____ something from the opposite side of the street, but I pretended not to hear.
- a. having shouted
 - b. shouting
 - c. shouted
5. Bitterly _____, the explorers set out on the return journey.
- a. having been disappointed
 - b. being disappointed
 - c. disappointed
6. Mrs. Green doesn't explain things well. Her explanations are _____.
- a. confusing
 - b. confused
 - c. being confused
7. _____ unwell, Len decided to stay away from classes for a few days.
- a. Having felt

b. Feeling

c. Felt

8. It's a pity my watch is fast again; I've recently had it _____.

a. repaired

b. being repaired

c. repairing

9. If you want a thing _____ well, do it yourself.

a. done

b. having been done

c. being done

10. Julia sat _____ in a corner of the sofa looking extremely miserable.

a. being hunched

b. having hunched

c. hunched

11. Going back to his office, Fisher had a _____ feeling of strong anger and mild grief.

a. being mixed

b. mixing

c. mixed

12. Alice didn't like her Biology classes; she thought they were _____.

a. boring

b. bored

c. being boring

13. After her younger sister was born, Margaret felt _____ and betrayed.

a. forgetting

b. forgotten

c. being forgotten

14. _____ by her appearance she looked like a person whose life was hard and full of sorrows.

a. Judging

b. Having judged

c. Judged

15. Anna's spirit though _____ was not broken.

a. being crushed

b. crushed

c. crushing

Variant 2

1. That night, _____ up to his room he thought of his unpleasant duty.

a. went

b. going

c. having go

2. She smiled _____ the joke.

a. remembered

b. to remember

c. remembering

3. _____ so little in the country, I am afraid I cannot answer all your questions.

a. seeing

b. having seen

c. to see

4. _____ so little in the country, I am afraid I cannot answer all your questions.
- having seen
 - to see
 - seeing
5. A new road will soon be built _____ the plant with the railway station.
- connecting
 - having connected
 - to connect
6. _____ two days before the conference he had a lot of time to see Edinburgh.
- to arrive
 - arriving
 - having arrived
7. I felt very tired _____ the whole day in the sun.
- being worked
 - having worked
 - work
8. He speaks like a man _____ his opinion of everything.
- taking
 - takes
 - take
9. _____ that she could trust them she didn't know what to do.
- Not having known
 - Knowing not
 - Didn't know
 - Not knowing
10. _____ a pair of gloves we moved to the shoe department.
- having been bought
 - having bought
 - buying
11. She left _____ us all she had found out.
- told
 - telling
 - having told
12. And _____ this he threw himself back in the armchair.
- said
 - have said
 - was saying
 - saying
13. _____ what he wanted he took his hat and left.
- having got
 - getting
 - got

14. By this time _____ to the atmosphere of the big city, he no longer felt a stranger.

- a. getting used
- b. having got used
- c. got used

15. I spent about ten minutes _____ over the sixteen pages of The Guardian before I found the main news and articles.

- a. turn
- b. turning
- c. having turned

16. I felt refreshed and rested _____ for eight hours.

- a. sleeping
- b. having slept
- c. slept

17. _____ so far away he still feels himself part of the community.

- a. was
- b. be
- c. being

18. The boy came out of the water _____ from top to toe.

- a. was shaking
- b. having shaken
- c. shaking

19. _____ all our preparations we hired a taxi and hurried off.

- a. Having completed
- b. Completing
- c. Having complete
- d. Completed

20. _____ her by the arm he helped her out of the taxi.

- a. Supported
- b. Supporting
- c. Support

21. Never _____ such difficulties she was at a loss.

- a. experienced
- b. having experienced
- c. have experienced

22. _____ about the recent robberies, he left his valuables at the bank.

- a. warned
- b. warning
- c. having been warned

23. Mr. Smith and Mr. Remington came in _____ by their wives.

- a. following
- b. follow
- c. followed

d. have followed

24. The story _____ by the old sailor made the young girl cry.

- a. tells
- b. is telling
- c. told

25. The centre of the cotton industry is Manchester _____ with Liverpool by a canal.

- a. connecting
- b. connected
- c. to connect

TEMA 3.

Variant 1

1. Sheila is very upset. She isn't used being treated like that.

- a. on
- b. to
- c. in

2. My big grey cat Fluffy is good mice.

- a. to catch
- b. at catching
- c. catch

3. We can't help knowledgeable and industrious people.

- a. to admire
- b. admiring
- c. being admired

4. I wish the weather would get better. I am tired having to be indoors all the time.

- a. about
- b. at
- c. of

5. I prefer jeans in winter and light shorts in summer.

- a. wearing
- b. to wear
- c. wear

6. Don't switch off the light. The child is afraid in the dark.
- a. of sleeping
 - b. to sleep
 - c. sleep
7. I don't have your book. I remember it back to you.
- a. to be given
 - b. to give
 - c. giving
8. washing up, she dropped a plate and nearly broke it.
- a. while
 - b. without
 - c. by
9. I am sorry having broken my promise.
- a. for
 - b. of
 - c. about
10. Much depends your making a decision at the right time.
- a. on
 - b. at
 - c. about
11. As an English proverb says "It's no use over spilt milk."
- a. cry
 - b. to cry
 - c. crying
12. I don't like these shorts; they are too tight.
- a. to wear
 - b. wearing
 - c. wear
13. I enjoy making practical jokes about people, but I hate fun of.
- a. being made

- b. to make
- c. making

14. The comedy was hilarious, but somehow I didn't feel like

- a. laugh
- b. laughing
- c. to laugh

15. The teacher had to stop several times the rule because she saw that it was difficult for the children to understand it.

- a. explaining
- b. to explain
- c. explain

16. I know it's my fault. I'd like to beg your pardon letting you down.

- a. by
- b. for
- c. on

17. Adam offered for me tonight because he saw that I felt awful.

- a. working
- b. work
- c. to work

18. Anne was able to keep the kids still telling them an interesting story.

- a. by
- b. on
- c. instead of

19. His son's car crushed into a wall. The terrible tragedy prevented him doing what was right or reasonable.

- a. of
- b. from
- c. in

20. I believe I will still have an opportunity of you to my school buddies.

- a. introducing

- b. to introduce
- c. being introduced

21. I would like you and some of my other friends for dinner some time.

- a. invite
- b. inviting
- c. to invite

22. Helen seemed genuinely pleased seeing me.

- a. with
- b. at
- c. on

23. Mind your manners! You should wash your hands sitting down to dinner.

- a. on
- b. while
- c. before

24. Len was looking out of the window listening to what his wife was saying.

- a. instead of
- b. through
- c. by

25. I don't like to - and that, exactly, is what you are trying to do.

- a. to be lied
- b. be lied
- c. being lied

Variant 2

1. I don't mind _____ Zac. It's a nice nickname.

- a. calling
- b. being called
- c. having been called

2. The safe showed no sign of _____.

- a. touching
- b. being touched
- c. having been touched

3. Our teacher suggests _____ test next week.
- writing
 - being written
 - having been written
4. I really appreciate _____ this opportunity. I'll do my best.
- giving
 - being given
 - having been given
5. She strongly objected to our _____ a fire.
- making
 - being made
 - having been made
6. The child was punished by _____ to bed without dinner.
- sending
 - being sent
 - having been sent
7. He was clever enough _____ in this delicate situation.
- avoiding speaking
 - to avoid to speak
 - avoiding to speak
 - to avoid speaking
8. I wonder if there is any use _____ the results.
- trying improving
 - trying to improve
 - to try to improve
 - to try improving
9. I used a car to get to work, and now I can't get used to _____ by bus.
- go
 - going
 - gone
10. Do you remember _____ your last exam? Was it hard?
- take
 - to take
 - taking
11. I don't feel like _____ this article today.
- reading and to translate
 - to read and translating
 - reading and translating
12. The little girl was really afraid of _____ lost in the forest.
- having been
 - getting
 - having got

13. Is there anything here worth _____?
- buying
 - being bought
 - having been bought
14. He disliked _____ coming home late.
- I
 - Me
 - my
15. Would you mind _____ smoking here?
- not
 - not to
 - don't
16. We stopped _____ some food in the store, because we'd run out of our supplies.
- buying
 - to buy
 - having bought
17. What about _____ to the cinema tomorrow?
- to go
 - going
 - having gone
18. _____ you here was a great surprise to me.
- finding
 - having found
 - found
19. The friends couldn't _____ laughing when they discovered the problem.
- assist
 - help
 - aid
 - support
20. I can't _____ standing in queues.
- bear
 - fall
 - sit
 - lie
21. Although I was in a hurry, I stopped _____ to him.
- to talk
 - talking
 - talk
22. I really must stop _____ .
- to smoke
 - smoking
 - smoke

23. Do you enjoy _____ ?

- a. to teach
- b. teaching
- c. to have taught

24. The teacher asked some questions and then went on _____ about the English climate.

- a. to tell
- b. telling
- c. to have told

25. We all asked him to go on _____ some pieces of Spanish poetry.

- a. to recite
- b. reciting
- c. recited

TEMA 4.

Variant 1

1. Mary: "Our teacher will go to Leipzig tomorrow."

- a) Mary said that their teacher would go to Leipzig tomorrow.
- b) Mary said that their teacher would have gone go to Leipzig the next day.
- c) Mary said that their teacher would go to Leipzig the next day.
- d) Mary said that their teacher will go to Leipzig the next day.

2. Helen: "I was writing a letter yesterday."

- a) Helen told me that she had been writing a letter yesterday.
- b) Helen told me that she has been writing a letter the day before.
- c) Helen told me that she had been writing a letter the day before.
- d) Helen told me that she had written a letter the day before.

3. Jennifer: "Where do you play football today?"

- a) Yesterday Jennifer wanted to know where I played football.
- b) Yesterday Jennifer wanted to know where did I play football.
- c) Yesterday Jennifer wanted to know where I had played football.
- d) Yesterday Jennifer wanted to know where I was playing football.

4. The teacher: "Do your homework!"

- a) The teacher told me to do my homework.
- b) The teacher asked me do my homework.
- c) The teacher told me do my homework.
- d) The teacher asks me do my homework.

5. He said: "Rock music fills me with energy."

- a) He said that rock music filled me with energy.
- b) He said that rock music filled him with energy.
- c) He said that rock music fill him with energy.
- d) He said that rock music has filled him with energy.

6. She wondered: "What are your plans for future?"

- a) She wondered what was your plans for future.
- b) She wondered what were our plans for future.

- c) She wondered what our plans for future were.
 - d) She wondered what your plans for future was.
7. "Where do you live?"
- a) Miho asked me where do I live.
 - b) Miho asked me where I lived.
 - c) Miho asked me where did I live.
 - d) Miho asked me where I live.
8. Do not tell her what I said.
- a) He begged me to not tell her what he had said.
 - b) He begged that I didn't tell her what he had said.
 - c) He begged me not to tell her what he had said.
 - d) He begged me not tell her what he had said.
9. "Do you play chess?"
- a) He asked me do I play chess.
 - b) He asked me if I did play chess.
 - c) He asked me did I play chess.
 - d) He asked me if I played chess.
10. "Be quiet!"
- a) I told her be quiet.
 - b) I told her to be quiet.
 - c) I told her being quiet.
 - d) I told her not be quiet.
11. Sue says, "I want to go to bed earlier."
- a) Sue says she wanted to go to bed earlier.
 - b) Sue says she want to go to bed earlier.
 - c) Sue says she wants to go to bed earlier.
 - d) Sue says she's wanting to go to bed earlier.
12. The passerby said to the tourists, "Put out the fire."
- a) The passerby told the tourists to put out the fire.
 - b) The passerby told the tourists put out the fire.
 - c) The passerby told the tourists they must put out the fire.
 - d) The passerby told the tourists they should put out the fire.
13. She said to me, "Will you be here in time?"
- a) She asked me if I would be there in time.
 - b) She asked me if I will be there in time.
 - c) She asked me if will I be there in time.
 - d) She asked me will I be there in time
14. He asked me how much I ... for the new car.
- a) pay
 - b) paying
 - c) had paid
 - d) have paid
15. The manager said to the secretary, "What time did you see this man?"

- a) The manager asked the secretary what time did she see that man.
 - b) The manager asked the secretary what time she saw that man.
 - c) The manager asked the secretary what time she had had seen that man.
 - d) The manager asked the secretary what time she had seen that man.
16. She said to me, "I didn't recognize him."
- a) She told me that she didn't recognize him.
 - b) She told me that she hadn't recognized him.
 - c) She told me that she hadn't recognize him.
 - d) She told me that she don't recognize him.
17. Mary asked Peter, "Will you buy this dress for me?"
- a) Mary asked Peter if he would buy that dress for her.
 - b) Mary asked Peter will he buy that dress for her.
 - c) Mary asked Peter if he buys that dress for her.
 - d) Mary asked Peter would he buy that dress for her.
18. Harry said to us, "I saw her in the park at 5 p.m."
- a) Harry told us, that he had seen her in the park at 5 p.m.
 - b) Harry told us, that he seen her in the park at 5 p.m.
 - c) Harry told us, that he has seen her in the park at 5 p.m.
 - d) Harry told us, that he saw her in the park at 5 p.m.
19. Liza asked me, "What time did they arrive in London?"
- a) Liza asked me what time did they arrive in London.
 - b) Liza asked me what time they arrived in London.
 - c) Liza asked me what time they had arrived in London.
 - d) Liza asked me what time did they arrived in London.
20. Mary said, "I had lunch at home."
- a) Mary said that she had lunch at home.
 - b) Mary said that she had had lunch at home.
 - c) Mary said that she did had lunch at home.
 - d) Mary said that she had did lunch at home.

Variant 2.

1. He said to me, "I don't speak German."
- a) He told me he don't speak German.
 - b) He told me he doesn't speak German.
 - c) He told me he didn't speak German.
 - d) He told me he hadn't speak German.
2. She said to me, "Go and buy some bread."
- a) She told me go and buy some bread.
 - b) She told me if I go and buy some bread.
 - c) She told me whether I go and buy some bread.
 - d) She told me to go and buy some bread.
3. Gene said to his colleagues, "I was in Edinburgh in 2018."
- a) Gene told his colleagues he was in Edinburgh in 2018.
 - b) Gene told his colleagues he were in Edinburgh in 2018.
 - c) Gene told his colleagues he had been in Edinburgh in 2018.

- d) Gene told his colleagues he had had been in Edinburgh in 2018.
4. She asked me if I ... that textbook.
- a) like
 - b) liked
 - c) had had liked
 - d) am liking
5. Sue says, "I want to go to bed earlier."
- a) Sue says she's wanting to go to bed earlier.
 - b) Sue says she want to go to bed earlier.
 - c) Sue says she wanted to go to bed earlier.
 - d) Sue says she wants to go to bed earlier.
6. The passerby said to the tourists, "Go this way."
- a) The passerby told the tourists go that way.
 - b) The passerby told the tourists to go that way.
 - c) The passerby told the tourists they should go that way.
 - d) The passerby told the tourists they must go that way.
7. She said to me, "Did you do your morning exercises?"
- a) She asked me do I do my morning exercises.
 - b) She asked me if I do my morning exercises
 - c) She asked me if I did my morning exercises.
 - d) She asked me if I had done my morning exercises.
8. He asked me when I ... my new watch.
- a) had bought
 - b) will buy
 - c) buy
 - d) have bought
9. The chief said to the subordinate, "What time do you usually come to the office?"
- a) The chief asked the subordinate what time he usually came to the office.
 - b) The chief asked the subordinate what time he had usually come to the office.
 - c) The chief asked the subordinate what time he usually comes to the office.
 - d) The chief asked the subordinate what time does he usually come to the office.
10. She said to me, "I didn't know about customs regulations."
- a) She told me that she didn't know about customs regulations.
 - b) She told me that she hadn't known about customs regulations.
 - c) She told me that she hadn't know about customs regulations.
 - d) She told me that she doesn't know about customs regulations.
11. Peter asked Mary, "Do you want to dance?"
- a) Peter asked Mary does she want to dance.
 - b) Peter asked Mary if she wants to dance.
 - c) Peter asked Mary if she wanted to dance.
 - d) Peter asked Mary if she want to dance.
12. Mary said to us, "I saw him in the store at 5 p.m."
- a) Mary told us, that she seen him in the store at 5 p.m.

- b) Mary told us, that she had seen him in the store at 5 p.m.
 - c) Mary told us, that she see him in the store at 5 p.m.
 - d) Mary told us, that she saw him in the store at 5 p.m.
13. Liza asked me, "How long does it take you to cook breakfast?"
- a) Liza asked how long does it take me to cook breakfast.
 - b) Liza asked how long did it take me to cook breakfast.
 - c) Liza asked how long it takes me to cook breakfast.
 - d) Liza asked how long it took me to cook breakfast.
14. He said, "I had dinner at work."
- a) He said he had had dinner at work.
 - b) He said he had dinner at work.
 - c) He said he is had dinner at work.
 - d) He said he has had dinner at work.
15. She said to me, "I don't know that language well."
- a) She told me she didn't know that language well.
 - b) She told me she doesn't know that language well.
 - c) She told me she don't know that language well.
 - d) She told me she isn't know that language well.
16. She said to me, "Go and buy a bottle of milk."
- a) She told me go and buy a bottle of milk.
 - b) She told me if I go and buy a bottle of milk.
 - c) She told me whether I go and buy a bottle of milk.
 - d) She told me to go and buy a bottle of milk.
17. Tom said to his friends, "I was there at 7 p.m."
- a) Tom told his friends he had been there at 7 p.m.
 - b) Tom told his friends he was there at 7 p.m.
 - c) Tom told his friends he has been there at 7 p.m.
 - d) Tom told his friends he were there at 7 p.m.
18. She asked me if I ... that novel.
- a) liked
 - b) like
 - c) had had liked
 - d) am liking
19. I warned him not to touch the presents I had just bought.
- a. I said to him, "Touch not the presents I have just bought".
 - b. I told him, "Don't touch the presents I have just bought".
 - c. I said to him, "Don't touch the presents I have just bought".
- 20/ She said to us, "We will be happy to see you at the party tonight!".
- a. She said we will be happy to see you at the party tonight!
 - b. She told us that they would be happy to see us at the party that night.
 - c. She told to us they will be happy to see us at the party last night/

TEMA 5.

Variant 1

1. If I to Leipzig, I'll visit the zoo.
 - a) went
 - b) gone
 - c) had gone
 - d) go
2. If it didn't rain, we ... in the garden.
 - a) would be
 - b) are
 - c) will be
 - d) were
3. If you had worn a lighter jacket, the car driver ... you earlier.
 - a) will see
 - b) would have seen
 - c) see
 - d) would see
4. We ... TV tonight if Peter hadn't bought the theatre tickets.
 - a) watch
 - b) will watch
 - c) would have watched
 - d) would watch
5. She would have had two laptops if she ... one to her friend.
 - a) had not lent
 - b) didn't lent
 - c) doesn't lent
 - d) will not lend
6. If I was/were a millionaire, I ... in Beverly Hills.
 - a) will live
 - b) lived
 - c) had lived
 - d) would live
7. You would save energy if you ... off the lights more often.
 - a) switched
 - b) switch
 - c) had switched
 - d) switches
8. If we had read the book, we the film.
 - a) would understood
 - b) would have understood
 - c) would understand
 - d) understood
9. My sister could score better on the test if the teacher ... the grammar once more.
 - a) will explain
 - b) explains
 - c) had explained
 - d) explained
10. They might have arrived on time if they ... the train.
 - a) hadn't missed
 - b) didn't miss
 - c) haven't missed
 - d) don't miss

Variant 2.

1. If I _____ more money, I _____ to England to visit some places of interest.
 - a. had ... will go
 - b/ had ... would go
 - c. had ... went

2. If you _____ more concentrated at the test, you _____ so many mistakes.
 - a. are ... wouldn't make
 - b/ were ... didn't make
 - c. were ... wouldn't make

3. What _____ you do, if he _____ your son?
 - a. will ... is
 - b. will ... was
 - c. would ... were
 - d. would ... was

4. If he _____ the exam, what _____ his mother say?
 - a. doesn't pass... would
 - b. didn't pass ... will
 - c. didn't pass ... would

5. Where _____ you fly, if you _____ a bird?
 - a. will ... turn into
 - b. would ... turned into
 - c. would ... turn into

6. If they _____ here, they _____ give us some valuable advice.
 - a. were ... will
 - b. were ... can
 - c. were ... could

7. You _____ win, if you _____ so much.
 - a. may... didn't drink
 - b. might ... don't drink
 - c. might ... didn't drink

8. _____ it Sunday, we _____ fishing.
 - a. were ... would go
 - b. was ... will go
 - c. were ... will go

9. Who _____ this work, if she suddenly _____ ill?
 - a. did ... would fall
 - b. will do ... fell
 - c. would do ... fell

10. If the workers _____ their salaries, what _____ ?
 - a. don't get ... would happen
 - b. didn't get ... would happen
 - c. didn't get ... will happen

11. We _____ glad, if only they _____ our offer.
a. should be ... accept
b. should be ... accepted
c. shall be ... accepted
12. If I ever _____ her a lie, she _____ forgive me.
a. tell ... wouldn't
b. told ... won't
c. told ... wouldn't
13. I _____ much safer, if you _____ the light at night.
a. shall feel ... didn't turn off
b. should feel ... don't turn off
c. should feel ... didn't turn off
14. The girl _____ this dress, if it _____ a bit cheaper.
a. would buy ... cost
b. will buy ... will cost
c. would buy ... costed
15. How _____ we live, if a war _____.
a. will ... broke out
b. would ... broke out
c. would ... breaks out.
16. _____ the children well-bred, they _____ in the presence of their teacher.
a. are ... wouldn't shout
b. were ... won't shout
c. were ... wouldn't shout
17. If it _____ summer now, we _____ so happy.
a. were ... would be
b. was ... was
c. were ... were
d. would be ... would be
18. _____ you lend me 2000\$, if I _____ you?
a. would ... ask
b. would ... asked
c. did ... asked
19. _____ you mind opening the window?
a. would
b. will
c. won't
20. What _____ you be doing now, if you _____ your watch?
a. will ... lose
b. would ... lost
c. will ... lost

Критерии и шкалы оценивания тестов

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

Вопросы для устного опроса

ТЕМА 1.

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

ТЕМА 2.

1. What is the time of foundation of the British Parliament?
2. How long can any Parliament work in Great Britain?
3. What is called a session of a Parliament?
4. What is the length of a parliamentary session?
5. What are the chambers of the British Parliament?
6. Who has the right to open the work of a Parliament?
7. What was abolished in 1999?
8. How does the Bill become the Act of Parliament?
9. Is it possible that the Queen does not grant the Royal assent to the Act?
10. Whose responsibility is to inform the Queen about current state affairs?
11. What is the composition of the executive branch of power in Great Britain?
12. What is the main function of Her Majesty's Government?
13. Who is the virtual ruler of Great Britain?
14. What is the main function of the Cabinet?
15. Who is the chairperson of the Cabinet?
16. What are the main government departments in Great Britain?
17. Are ministers in charge of Government departments professional politicians?
18. What are the traditional titles of the ministers in Great Britain?

ТЕМА 3.

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

ТЕМА 4.

1. What is a contract?
2. What does contract law enforce?
3. What is the difference between torts and crimes?
4. What are specific torts?
5. How may an individual win an action in negligence?
6. What types of nuisance do you know?
7. What is the infliction of emotional distress?
8. Why is it possible to choose a suit either in the law of contract or in tort?

ТЕМА 5.

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

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,	«отлично»

основанные на знакомстве с обязательной литературой и современными публикациями; дает 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%	
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Блок Б
ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УМЕНИЙ,
НАВЫКОВ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

Типовые задания для практических занятий
(примеры)

Topic 1.

Task 1. Read the text and then answer the questions that follow it.

WHAT IS LAW?

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

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

Task 2. Comprehension check.

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

Task 3. Do the following tasks on the text:

- a. divide the text into logical parts;
- b. give a title to each part;
- c. present the contents of each part in one or two sentences;
- d. give a summary of the whole text.

Topic 2.

Task 1. Read the text and then answer the questions that follow it.

LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE USA

Legal practice in the U.S.A. is carried out not only by lawyers but also by paralegals. A paralegal is a non-lawyer who performs legal tasks that were once done by lawyers. A longer definition used by the ABA — American Bar Association (a national organization of lawyers) is a “person qualified through education, training, or work experience who is employed... in a capacity which involves the performance, under the intimate direction and supervision of an attorney, of specifically delegated, substantive legal work, which work, for the most part, requires a sufficient knowledge of legal concepts...” There is an ABA Commission on Non-lawyer Practice in the U.S.A., which has recently held some open hearings to receive comment from both the lawyers and paralegals if non-lawyers should be permitted to provide legal services to the public and, if so, how such services should be regulated.

Many specialists in law advocate the idea of allowing non-lawyers to engage in at least limited delivery of legal services, although there has been some consensus that non-lawyers' practice should be regulated. The advocates of the idea say that there are many repetitive and simple things that lawyers do that could easily be done by trained non-lawyers. Many paralegals work with lawyers who oversee their work and none **objects** to this as they are not considered to be practicing law. However, when they go out and work for themselves and make money, people begin complaining. At present paralegals handle mainly real estate transactions, but the ABA has no policy on legal services carried out by non-lawyers.

Task 2. Comprehension check.

Say if the sentences correspond to the text or not:

1. In the USA paralegals are attorneys.
2. ABA is a governmental organization of lawyers.
3. The work of paralegals is controlled by lawyers.
4. Recently ABA Commission on Nonlawyer Practice in the USA has come to the conclusion that paralegal services are popular among population.
5. It is necessary to regulate paralegal practice.
6. There is an opinion that some legal work can be carried out by nonlawyers.
7. Paralegals should work for themselves and make money.
8. Paralegals practice in real estate sphere.

Task 3. Do the following tasks on the text:

- a. divide the text into logical parts;
- b. give a title to each part;
- c. present the contents of each part in one or two sentences;
- d. give a summary of the whole text.

Критерии и шкалы оценивания решения практических заданий

Критерии оценки при текущем контроле	Оценка
Задача не решена или решена неправильно	«неудовлетворительно»
Задание понято правильно; в логическом рассуждении нет существенных ошибок, но допущены существенные ошибки в выборе примеров; задача решена не полностью или в общем виде	«удовлетворительно»

В логическом рассуждении и решении нет существенных ошибок; правильно выбрано решение; есть объяснение решения, допущено не более двух несущественных ошибок, получен верный ответ	«хорошо»
В логическом рассуждении, в выборе решения задач нет ошибок; получен верный ответ; задача решена с использованием убедительного иллюстративного материала.	«отлично»

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, презентации)

1. The role legal profession plays in modern societies.
2. Criminal law.
3. The duties of trial lawyers.
4. Civil law.
5. Lawyers in governmental service.
6. Private legal practice.
7. Lawyers in politics.
8. The attitude of the public towards lawyers.
9. Advantages and disadvantages of legal practice in a big city (in a small town, in a rural district).
10. Differences between civil and criminal law.
11. Torts and contracts.
12. The system of civil law in the Russian Federation.
13. The British Constitution.
14. The US Constitution.
15. The judicial system of Great Britain.
16. The US judicial system.
17. Criminal justice in the UK.
18. Criminal justice in the USA.
19. Courts of Scotland.
20. Magna Carta (1215, England).
21. English Bill of Rights (1791).
22. American Bill of Rights (1791).
23. American Declaration of Independence (1776).
24. The UK legislature and the executive.
25. International law.

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	Письменно оформленный доклад (реферат) представлен в срок.

	неточности. Студент свободно отвечает на вопросы, связанные с докладом. Выражена способность к профессиональной адаптации, интерпретации знаний из междисциплинарных областей	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 ошибки, несущественно 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 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.

Критерии и шкалы оценивания презентации

Дескрипторы	Минимальный ответ «неудовлетворительно»	Изложенный, раскрытый ответ «удовлетворительно»	Законченный, полный ответ «хорошо»	Образцовый ответ «отлично»
Раскрытие проблемы	Проблема не раскрыта. Отсутствуют выводы.	Проблема раскрыта не полностью. Выводы не сделаны и/или выводы не обоснованы.	Проблема раскрыта. Проведен анализ проблемы без привлечения дополнительной литературы. Не все выводы сделаны и/или обоснованы.	Проблема раскрыта полностью. Проведен анализ проблемы с привлечением дополнительной литературы. Выводы обоснованы.
Представление	Представляемая информация логически не связана. Не использованы профессиональные термины.	Представляемая информация не систематизирована и/или не последовательна. Использован 1-2 профессиональных	Представляемая информация систематизирована и последовательна. Использовано более 2 профессиональных терминов.	Представляемая информация систематизирована, последовательна и логически связана. Использовано более 5 профессиональных

		термина.		терминов.
Оформление	Не использованы информационные технологии (PowerPoint). Больше 4 ошибок в представляемой информации.	Использованы информационные технологии (PowerPoint) частично. 3-4 ошибки в представляемой информации.	Использованы информационные технологии (PowerPoint). Не более 2 ошибок в представляемой информации.	Широко использованы информационные технологии (PowerPoint). Отсутствуют ошибки в представляемой информации.
Ответы на вопросы	Нет ответов на вопросы.	Только ответы на элементарные вопросы.	Ответы на вопросы полные и/или частично полные.	Ответы на вопросы полные с приведением примеров.

Блок В

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Перечень вопросов для подготовки к экзамену

1. What duties do lawyers perform besides litigation?
2. How does Law School prepare the students of law to function as competent lawyers?
3. What is the main function of legal profession?
4. What legal professions need the skill to apply the law in specific cases most of all?
5. Does the advocacy work include trying and deciding cases?
6. What is the most prestigious branch of legal profession in Great Britain?
7. How long does it take to become a judge in Great Britain?
8. Are judges appointed or elected in the USA?
9. Where may legal specialists work besides courts?
10. What is the formal division of the advocates in Great Britain?
11. What is the difference between barristers and solicitors?
12. What is the characteristic feature of the work done by the attorneys in the USA?
13. What should lawyers be loyal to?
14. What is the time of foundation of the British Parliament?
15. How long can any Parliament work in Great Britain?
16. What is called a session of a Parliament?
17. What is the length of a parliamentary session?
18. What are the chambers of the British Parliament?
19. Who has the right to open the work of a Parliament?
20. How does the Bill become the Act of Parliament?
21. Is it possible that the Queen does not grant the Royal assent to the Act?
22. Whose responsibility is to inform the Queen about current state affairs?
23. What is the composition of the executive branch of power in Great Britain?
24. What is the main function of Her Majesty's Government?
25. Who is the virtual ruler of Great Britain?
26. What is the main function of the Cabinet?
27. Who is the chairperson of the Cabinet?
28. What are the main government departments in Great Britain?
29. Are ministers in charge of Government departments professional politicians?
30. What are the traditional titles of the ministers in Great Britain?
31. Are crimes called blameworthy activities?
32. Why does criminal law involve punishment of the criminal?
33. When was the difference between treasons and misdemeanors abolished?

34. What are arrestable offences?
35. What are non-arrestable offences?
36. Why are crimes divided into indictable, summary and hybrid ones?
37. What offences admit trial by jury in a Crown Court?
38. How are summary offences tried?
39. How are hybrid offences tried?
40. What is the basis of the third classification of crimes?
41. Where are crimes still classified into felonies and misdemeanors?
42. What are the two components of crime?
43. What is a contract?
44. What does contract law enforce?
45. What is the difference between torts and crimes?
46. What are specific torts?
47. How may an individual win an action in negligence?
48. What types of nuisance do you know?
49. Why is it possible to choose a suit either in the law of contract or in tort?
50. What did international law traditionally consist of?
51. How long has supranational law been developing?
52. What are primary sources of public international law?
53. What bodies practice international law?
54. What issues does private international law deal with?
55. Are there supranational unions in the world?

Шкала оценивания

Экзамен, зачет с оценкой, курсовые работы (проекты), практики	Зачет	Критерии оценивания
«Отлично»	«Зачтено»	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»	«Не зачтено»	Фрагментарные знания, умения и навыки / отсутствуют знания, умения и навыки

Комплект итоговых оценочных материалов
40.04.01 Юриспруденция, профиль: Правовое регулирование деятельности органов государственной власти и АПК

УК-4 Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(х), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия						
УК-4.1 Демонстрирует интегративные умения, необходимые для написания, письменного перевода и редактирования различных академических текстов (рефератов, эссе, обзоров, статей и т.д.)						
УК-4.2 Представляет результаты академической и профессиональной деятельности на различных научных мероприятиях, включая международные						
УК-4.3 Демонстрирует интегративные умения, необходимые для эффективного участия в академических и профессиональных дискуссиях						
Б1.О.0.2 Иностранный язык профессиональной направленности						
	<i>Задания закрытого типа</i>					
1 УК-4.1.	<i>Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа:</i> I heard ----- 1) her leave the room 2) her to leave the room 3) she leave the room 4) she to leave the room					
	<i>Правильный ответ: 1</i>					
2 УК-4.2.	<i>Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность</i> <i>Прочитайте слова, расположите их в соответствующей последовательности, чтобы составить условное предложение:</i> 1) if you 2) in time 3) caught the train 4) you would have 5) had come Запишите соответствующую последовательность цифр слева направо					
	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					
	<i>Правильные ответы: 15243</i>					
3 УК-4.2.	<i>Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность</i> <i>Прочитайте слова, расположите их в соответствующей последовательности, чтобы составить предложение, содержащее грамматическую структуру «Сложное подлежащее (The Complex Subject)»:</i> 1) is said					

	2) she 3) the best 4) to be 5) student Запишите соответствующую последовательность цифр слева направо <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Правильный ответ: 21435																												
4 УК- 4.3.	Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие Прочитайте слова и установите соответствие между антонимами К каждой позиции, данной в левом столбце, подберите соответствующую позицию из правого столбца, одно слово в правом столбце лишнее: <table><tr><td>A</td><td>intrinsic</td><td>1</td><td>impossible</td></tr><tr><td>Б</td><td>feasible</td><td>2</td><td>to dissolve</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>to solidify</td><td>3</td><td>to begin</td></tr><tr><td>Г</td><td>to complete</td><td>4</td><td>to weaken</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>5</td><td>extrinsic</td></tr></table> Запишите выбранные цифры в соответствующие ячейки <table><tr><td>A</td><td>Б</td><td>В</td><td>Г</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Правильный ответ: А5Б1В4Г3	A	intrinsic	1	impossible	Б	feasible	2	to dissolve	B	to solidify	3	to begin	Г	to complete	4	to weaken			5	extrinsic	A	Б	В	Г				
A	intrinsic	1	impossible																										
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4.2	To -----as a solicitor a young man joins a practicing solicitor as a clerk						
	<i>Правильный ответ: qualify</i>						
10 УК 4.1	Прочитайте текст и дополните предложение Прочитайте предложение и впишите недостающий модальный глагол -----you lift that box?						
	<i>Правильный ответ: can</i>						
11 УК 4.1	Прочитайте текст, выберите правильный ответ и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа Прочитайте предложение, впишите нужную форму инфинитива. Обоснуйте Ваш выбор. I'm happy -----with those people for 25 years.						
	1) to work 2) to have been working 3) to be working 4) to be worked						
	<i>Правильный ответ 2:</i> <i>Обоснование: форма инфинитива Perfect Continuous Infinitive употребляется для выражения действия, которое началось в прошлом и длится до сих пор</i>						
12 УК 4.1	Прочитайте текст, выберите правильный вариант ответа и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа Прочитайте предложение, впишите нужную форму инфинитива. Обоснуйте Ваш выбор. He is glad-----to the conference.						
	1) to invite 2) to have invited 3) to have been invited 4) to have been inviting						
	<i>Правильный ответ: 3</i> <i>Обоснование: Варианты 1 и 2 требуют прямого дополнения; вариант 4 некорректно выражает действие; вариант 3 используется в форме Perfect пассивного залога, выражающий таким образом действие над подлежащим</i>						
13 УК 4.1	Прочитайте текст, выберите правильный вариант ответа и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа Дополните предложение необходимой конструкцией с инфинитивом и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа I made him-----the new words by heart						
	1) learn 2) to learn 3) learnt 4) to be learning						
	<i>Правильный ответ: 1</i> <i>Обоснование: Если структура «Сложное дополнение» следует после сказуемого «make» в значении «заставлять», тогда инфинитив употребляется без частицы «to»</i>						
14 УК 4.2	Прочитайте текст, установите соответствие и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа Прочитайте и установите соответствие между текстами (А, Б, В) и заголовками (1-4) Один заголовок лишний. Запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа, указав ключевые слова.						
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>А</td> <td>England is almost unique in having two different kinds of lawyers, with separate jobs in the legal system. The legal profession is</td> <td>1</td> <td>A man in trouble</td> </tr> </table>	А	England is almost unique in having two different kinds of lawyers, with separate jobs in the legal system. The legal profession is	1	A man in trouble		
А	England is almost unique in having two different kinds of lawyers, with separate jobs in the legal system. The legal profession is	1	A man in trouble				

		divided into two branches: barristers and solicitors, who are sometimes called the junior branch		
	Б	If a person has a legal problem and needs the assistance of the law, either because he has a dispute, or because he is in trouble, or concerned with a question of inheritance or transfer of property, he will go to a solicitor and seek his advice in a personal interview	2	Features of a solicitor's work
	В	Solicitors deal with all the day-to-day work of preparing legal documents for buying and selling houses, making wills, writing legal letters, they do the legal work involved in conveyancing, probate, divorce.	3	Distinctive features of the legal profession
			4	When one can contact a lawyer
Запишите выбранные цифры в соответствующие ячейки				
		А	Б	В
<i>Правильный ответ: А3В4В2</i> <i>Ключевые слова: для А – England is unique in having two different kinds of lawyers</i> <i>для Б – A person has a legal problem</i> <i>для В – Solicitors deal with all the day-to-day work of preparing legal documents</i>				
15 УК 4.1	Прочитайте текст, установите последовательность и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа want, I, to stay, you. here			
	<i>Правильный ответ: I want you to stay here</i> <i>Обоснование: порядок слов в предложении, содержащем структуру «Сложное дополнение (The Complex Object)»: подлежащее, сказуемое, местоимение в объектном падеже, инфинитив, обстоятельство места</i>			
16 УК 4.1	Прочитайте текст, установите последовательность слов и запишите аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа is known, he, a famous writer, to be			
	<i>Правильный ответ: He is known to be a famous writer</i> <i>Обоснование: порядок слов в предложении, содержащем структуру «Сложное подлежащее (The Complex Subject)»: подлежащее, глагол в пассивном залоге, инфинитив, прямое дополнение</i>			
17 УК 4.2	Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность Прочитайте предложения и расположите их в нужной последовательности; переведите текст на русский язык 1. It is one of the two primary legal systems in the world. 2. Civil law is characterized by the reliance on codified laws and statutes as the primary source of law. 3. Civil law is also known as continental law. 4. Almost everybody heard about civil law. 5. Unlike common law systems, which develop through judicial decisions and precedents, civil law systems are based on written laws and regulations established by legislators.			
		А	Б	В
<i>Правильный ответ: А4Б3В1Г2Д5</i> <i>Перевод: Почти все слышали о гражданском праве. Гражданское право также</i>				

	<i>известно как континентальное право. Оно является одним из двух основных правовых систем в мире. Гражданское право характеризуется опорой на кодифицированные законы и статуты в качестве основного источника права. В отличие от систем общего права, которые развиваются на основе судебных решений и прецедентов, системы гражданского права основаны на писаных законах и нормативных актах, установленных законодателями.</i>
18 УК 4.3	<i>Прочитайте текст и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ</i> In civil law, it is the injured person who brings the lawsuit. By contrast, in criminal law, it is the government that files charges. The injured person may file a complaint, but it is the government that decides whether criminal charges should be filed. A violation of criminal law is considered a crime against the state or federal government and is a violation of public law rather than private law. Civil law cases are concerned only with private law. In some instances, a person may be entitled to file a complaint, trusting the legal system to punish the wrongdoer with prosecution, while bringing a civil lawsuit to receive compensation for the damages done by the wrongdoer. Another key difference between civil and criminal law is the standards of proof required to reach a verdict. A plaintiff need only prove his civil law case by a “preponderance of evidence.” This standard requires that the plaintiff convince the court that, based on the evidence presented at trial, it is “more likely than not” that the plaintiff’s allegation is true. <i>Вопрос: What kind of crime is considered a violation of criminal law?</i> <i>Правильный ответ: Violating criminal law is considered a crime against the state or federal government and is a violation of public law, not private law. And it is the government that decides whether criminal charges should be filed.</i>
19 УК 4.3	<i>Прочитайте текст и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ</i> The criminal law of the United States, derived from the English common law, has been adapted in some respects to American conditions. In the majority of the U.S. states, the common law of crimes has been repealed by legislation. The effect of such actions is that no person may be tried for any offense that is not specified in the statutory law of the state. But even in these states the common-law principles continue to exert influence, because the criminal statutes are often simply codifications of the common law, and their provisions are interpreted by reference to the common law. In the remaining states prosecutions for common-law offenses not specified in statutes do sometimes occur. In a few states and in the federal criminal code, the so-called penal, or criminal, codes are simply collections of individual provisions with little effort made to relate the parts to the whole or to define or implement any theory of control by penal measures. In Western Europe the criminal law of modern times has emerged from various codifications. By far the most important were the two Napoleonic codes, the Code d’instruction criminelle of 1808 and the Code pénal of 1810. The latter constituted the leading model for European criminal legislation throughout the first half of the 19th century, after which, although its influence in Europe waned, it continued to play an important role in the legislation of certain Latin American and Middle Eastern countries. <i>Вопрос: What was the basis of modern criminal law in Western Europe?</i> <i>Правильный ответ: The two Napoleonic codes, the Code d’instruction criminelle of 1808 and the Code pénal of 1810 were the basics of modern criminal law. The latter constituted the leading model for European criminal legislation throughout the first half of the 19th century</i>
20 УК 4.3	<i>Прочитайте текст и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ</i> Administrative law is the area of law that relates to the legal principles governing the administration and regulation of federal and state government agencies. It is considered a branch of public law and commonly called “regulatory law.” Decision making in the daily activities of various federal and state agencies is governed by administrative law and the areas covered range from protection of the environment to protection of worker’s rights and

	privileges. As the size of both federal and state governments expanded, the matters subsumed within administrative law expanded equally to the point where of us, whether in our personal lives or business lives, are subject to the decisions and tribunals of administrative agencies on a constant basis. Consider: every licensing agency; all environmental laws; all building departments and consumer protection agencies; all zoning, land use, and control of media, news outlets, immigration, worker safety, etc. are all essentially run by administrative agencies subject to administrative law. As one elderly administrator once told the author, “Everyone looks at the courts as setting standards and the rules. Nope. Almost all the time it’s us, the people in the administrative agencies.” <i>Вопрос: What is governed by Administrative law?</i>
	<i>Правильный ответ: Decision making in the daily activities of various federal and state agencies is governed by administrative law and the areas covered range from protection of the environment to protection of worker’s rights and privileges. Our personal lives or business lives, are subject to the decisions and tribunals of administrative agencies on a constant basis.</i>