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« 30 » августа 2021 г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

по учебной дисциплине

ОГСЭ. 03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

для специальности

40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения

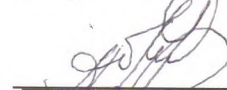
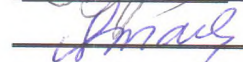
Мамадыш

2021

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык и в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего профессионального образования по специальности 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения, приказ Министерства образования и науки России от 12 мая 2014г №508. (Зарегистрировано в Минюсте России 29 июля 2014г № 33324).

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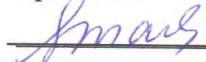
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ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

1.1 Область применения

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для оценки следующих результатов освоения общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык.

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения практических занятий и лабораторных работ, тестирования, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий, проектов, исследований.

2. ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ОЦЕНКИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ, ФОРМЫ И МЕТОДЫ КОНТРОЛЯ И ОЦЕНКИ

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Элементы компетенций	Критерии оценки	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
Умения: -общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;	ОК 1 Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес. ОК 11 Соблюдать деловой этикет, культуру и психологические основы общения, нормы и правила поведения ОК 6 Работать в коллективе и в команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями ОК 7 Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), за результат выполнения заданий.	-употребление разговорных формул (клише) в коммуникативных ситуациях; - составление связного текста с использованием ключевых слов на бытовые и профессиональные темы; - представление устного сообщения на заданную тему (с предварительной подготовкой); - воспроизведение краткого или подробного пересказа прослушанного или прочитанного текста; - беседа с использованием элементов описания, повествования и рассуждения по тематике текущего года обучения и предыдущих лет обучения - обсуждение прочитанного и прослушанного текста, выражая свое мнение и отношение к изложенному	Оценка устных и письменных ответов на аудиторных занятиях. Результаты выполнения контрольных работ Составление диалогических и монологических высказываний по теме, составление писем разного характера. - Практические задания Устный опрос Текущий контроль умения высказываться по предложенной теме Проекты Эссе Творческие задания
-переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;	ОК 2 Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество. ОК 4 Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.	- нахождение слова в англо-русском словаре, выбирая нужное значение слова; - ориентировка в формальных признаках лексических и грамматических явлений - осуществление языковой и контекстуальной догадки - адекватная передача содержания переводимого текста в соответствии с нормами русского литературного языка.	Контроль перевода текстов общенаучного и профильного характера. Устный опрос Контроль упражнений на словообразование, словосложение, конверсии Результаты выполнения контрольных работ

-самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	ОК 3 Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность. ОК 8 Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации. ОК 5 Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.	- самостоятельное овладение продуктивными лексико-грамматическими навыками, разговорными формулами и клише, отражающими специфику общения и необходимой для обмена информацией по интересующим их проблемам - развитие умения публично выступать с подготовленным сообщением - составление и запись краткого плана текста, озаглавливание его части, составление вопросов к прочитанному - сделать выписки из текста, составить записи в виде опор, написание делового письма, заявление, заполнить анкету	Наблюдение, экспертная оценка диалогической речи Практические задания Результаты выполнения контрольных работ
Знания: -лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	ОК 11 Соблюдать деловой этикет, культуру и психологические основы общения, нормы и правила поведения	- овладение лексическими и фразеологическими явлениями - выбор нужного значения слова из серии представленных в словаре - расширение потенциального словаря за счёт конверсии, а также систематизации способов словообразования. - включение в активный словарь учащихся общенаучной терминологической и профессионально-направленной лексики - расширение объёма рецептивного словаря студентов	Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения на овладение лексическими единицами

2.2 Организация контроля и оценки освоения программы учебной дисциплин

Фонд оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине **ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык** включает контрольно-измерительные материалы для проведения: текущей аттестации знаний(контрольных работ);

Промежуточной аттестации студентов (итогового контроля по завершению изучения дисциплины).

Форма промежуточной аттестации – *дифференцированный зачет*

Типы заданий для проведения дифференцированного зачета: *теоретические, практические.*

3. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ

Контрольная работа №1

Task 1. *Read the text “The American Legal Profession” and try to understand its contents without consulting a dictionary.*

The American Legal Profession

Technically there is no such thing as an “American lawyer”: every state admits its own, and a lawyer licensed to practice in Florida is strictly speaking a layperson as far as Alabama or Alaska is concerned. Nonetheless, in the aggregate, this is a vast army of lawtrained men and women.

The profession is, and always has been, quite diverse. There are many legal worlds. To begin with, there is the world of the big firm. These big firms recruit their lawyers, by and large, from the “national” law schools – with big reputations and long traditions, like Harvard and Yale. We know in general what the work is: it includes securities law, antitrust law, bond issues, mergers, tax work, international trade. In both big and little firms, up to half the work could be described as “litigation”.

Another staple of law practice is real estate: buying and selling houses or concluding elaborate deals for shopping centers, suburban developments, and office buildings, or converting luxury apartments into condominiums. Estate work is also common to big firms and little firms alike. Big firms handle these affairs for captains of industry and for great old families. Middle-sized do the same for the medium-rich – manufacturers of plastic novelties, owners of restaurants, car-wash companies, apartment buildings. Small-town lawyers and solo practitioners handle farm estates. And so on.

Some branches of practice do tend toward specialization. There are lawyers who work on port trade, on chartering ships, on show business (“entertainment law”), on trademarks and copyrights. However, few lawyers are totally specialized.

Big-firm lawyers cover many fields and many problems. But there are areas they definitely do not touch. One is divorce. It is the lawyers in smallish firms and in law clinics, and the solos, who handle “one-shot” clients – couples who want a divorce, victims of car crashes, people arrested for drunk driving. Some lawyers with one-shot clients struggle to make ends meet; others earn heaps of money.

Since the early nineteenth century, law has been a prominent way “to get ahead” in the society. For much of American history, a lawyer meant “white male.” Black lawyers were rare birds in American history. Not a single woman

was admitted to the bar before the 1870s. Indeed, when women tried to break into this all-male club, they met resistance and reluctance, to say the least. Opinions changed, but slowly and grudgingly. Equality of opportunity is not an easy goal to achieve, especially with regard to barriers of class. The cost of legal education is one of these barriers. Lawyers tend to come from the families of businessmen, teachers, professionals; they are not sons of grocery clerks or coal miners' daughters. Over 73 percent of the practicing lawyers in Chicago came from "solidly middle-class or upper-middle-class-homes," far more than if lawyers were selected from Chicago families at random. Many came from lawyerly or professional backgrounds not from working-class backgrounds.

There are law schools in every major city and in almost every state, Alaska is one of the few that lacks this modern amenity. These law schools are both different from each other and much the same. They are remarkably similar in curriculum and method. They also tend to impose the same general requirements: a college degree, and the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). But law schools are quite different in prestige, money and power – and in quality of faculty and students. The stronger older schools are able to "skim off the cream". Harvard, Yale, Berkley, and Chicago can afford huge research libraries; small schools cannot.

Lawyers, like Americans in general, are joiners. They are united into a strong, permanent organization – the American Bar Association, the ABA, in short. There are also state, county, and city bar associations. But the ABA is still not an association of all American lawyers. No one has to join it though it has a huge membership.

Law and lawyers are expensive. Many people who want or need a lawyer have trouble paying the price. But the state provides a lawyer, free of charge "public defenders", to anyone accused of a serious crime who cannot afford to pay on his own. For civil cases, the situation is more complicated. A few lawyers have always made it a practice to do some work free for poor clients. There are now a number of law firms organized for the "public interest".

Task 2. *Mark the statements which are true.*

1. An "American lawyer" is licensed to practice in any state of the country.
2. The number of people working in legal field is great.
3. Big law firms prefer to employ specialists from the well-known law schools.
4. Most big firms do not deal with litigation.
5. Lawyers' work includes antitrust law, international trade, tax work, bond issues, etc.
6. Real estate practice is the work which doesn't interest big firms.
7. The social position of a client defines the firm which will handle the affair.

8. Nobody wants to deal with farm estates.
9. Specialization among lawyers is not very popular.
10. Practically there are no fields which big-firm lawyers do not touch upon.
11. The profession of a lawyer has always been a prestigious one and only for the white.
12. Not all lawyers are members of the American Bar Association.

Task 3. *Complete the following sentences.*

1. Big firms handle estate work for
2. Middle-sized firms do the work for the medium-rich –
3. Some lawyers specialize in
4. Small-firm lawyers and solos deal with
5. For many years of American history a lawyer meant
6. Women were not admitted
7. Equality of opportunity is not
8. Lawyers tend to come from
9. Law schools are similar in
10. But law schools are quite different in
11. American lawyers are united into
12. The state provides a lawyer, free of charge “public defenders”, to

Task 4. *Think of a brief outline of the text.*

Task 5. *Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space.*

Even lawyers with the same (1) ____ and professional title may (2) ____ doing very different kinds of work. Most towns in the United States, for example, have small (3) ____ of attorneys who are in daily contact (4) ____ ordinary people, giving advice and acting (5) ____ matters such as consumer affairs, traffic accident disputes and contracts for the (6) ____ of land. Some may also prepare defences for clients (7) ____ of crimes. However, in (8) ____ the United States and other industrialized countries, lawyers are becoming more and (9) ____ specialized. Working in small firms lawyers now tend (10) ____ restrict themselves to certain kinds of work, and lawyers (11) ____ in large law firms or (12) ____ in the law department of a large commercial enterprise work on highly specific areas (13) ____ law. One lawyer may be employed (14) ____ a mining company just to (15) ____ contracts for the supply of coal. Another may work (16) ____ a newspaper advising the editors on libel matters. Another may (17) ____ part of a Wall Street firm of over a hundred (18) ____ who specialize

(19) ____ advising stockbrokers (20) ____ share transactions.

Контрольная работа №2

Task 1. *Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.*

1. The legal profession is divided ... two branches.
2. Both barristers and solicitors are professions held ... high regard.
3. The training and career structures ... the two kinds of lawyers are quite separate.
4. If a person has a legal problem she or he is ... trouble or concerned ... a question of inheritance or transfer ... property he will go to a solicitor.
5. Solicitors deal ... all the day-to-day work of preparing legal documents ... buying and selling houses, they do the legal work involved ... conveyancing, probate, divorce.
6. Solicitors work ... court cases for their clients outside the court.
7. Solicitors have the right to speak ... the lowest Courts.
8. When Solicitors have passed all the necessary exams they may apply ... the Law Society to be “admitted”, then they can start business ... their own.
9. Barristers are experts ... the interpretation of the law.
10. Barristers advise ... really difficult matters.
11. Solicitors engage a barrister to whom they hand ... the task of representing the client ... the court.
12. Barristers spend a lot of time ... paper work apart from their actual appearances ... court where they wear wigs and gowns in keeping ... the extreme formalities of the proceeding.
13. District judges are responsible ... procedural steps in court proceedings.
14. District judges’ administrative functions have now been transferred ... substantial staffs of clerks and bailiffs.
15. Judges themselves are not a separate profession: they are barristers who have demonstrated competence ... litigation.
16. Closely related ... judicial independence is the doctrine of judicial immunity.
17. A federal magistrate judge is a full-time judicial office, although in some courts it is filled ... a part-time basis.
18. A number of reforms have been suggested: solicitors could be given a full right ... audience in all courts, all barristers could be permitted to form partnership ... solicitors.

Task 2. *Produce the whole sentence in English.*

1. (Юридическая профессия) in England is divided into two branches: barristers and solicitors.
2. Barristers and solicitors have their own (характерные функции и отдельный аппарат управления).
3. The solicitor is (юрист широкого профиля).
4. Solicitors deal with all the day-to-day work of (подготовка юридических документов) for buying and selling houses, (составление завещаний).
5. Solicitors work on court cases of (развод, супружеские вопросы, возврат долгов, незначительные преступления).
6. In a civil action the solicitor has the right (выступать в низших судах).
7. Most barristers are (профессиональные адвокаты) but it is a mistake (считать барристера только адвокатом).
8. A student must pass a group of examinations (чтобы получить юридическую степень) and then to proceed to a vocational course.
9. Federal magistrate judges are (назначаются) by the court.
10. Barristers (консультируют) really difficult legal matters.
11. (Статусом Королевского советника награждаются) about 30 counsellors a year by the Queen.
12. The judge is (председательствующий чиновник в суде).
13. The traditional function of judges is (применять существующие нормы права) to the case before them.
14. (После того, как все доказательства представлены) the judge summarizes the case for the jury.
15. Closely related to (судейской независимости) is the doctrine of (судейской неприкосновенности).
16. Federal magistrate judges (занимают должность) for eight years.
17. The magistrate judge is (уполномочен) to decide the case and (вынести окончательное судебное решение) in the name of the district court.
18. When you are your own boss you can (отказаться от дел или клиентов) when you disagree morally with the legal principles expensed by the clients.
19. Federal magistrate judges (выполняют) two kinds of functions.
20. During the apprenticeship students are taught how (ведутся предварительные расследования, составляются документы, осуществляется подготовка к слушанию дела).

Task 3. *Make key word transformations to fit the sentences.*

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. The ... of legal profession is of long standing and each branch has its own ... functions. | divide
characterize |
|---|------------------------|

2. A person seeks lawyer's advice in a personal interview when he needs ... of the law or concerned with a question of ... of property.	assist inherit
3. In a civil action the solicitor deals with ... some debts,	cover convey
4. Barrister receives the case in the form of a brief from which he plans his	advocate
5. A barrister must be capable of ... in a criminal case one day and defending ... person the next.	prosecute accuse
6. Barristers are experts in ... of the law.	interpret
7. Barristers spend a lot of time at paper work apart from their actual ... in court where they wear wigs and gowns in keeping with the ... of the	appear form; proceed
8. Taking the legal profession as a whole, there is one ... lawyer per 1200 people.	practice
9. Many people believe that ... between barristers and solicitors should be ... in England.	distinct eliminate
10. A barrister always enters ... at the lower ... level.	judge; try
11. Many judges have been ..., some have been office ... or counsels to	litigation; law organize
12. Federal magistrate judges hold ... on a variety of	hear; motion
13. The concept of ... independence means that in ... cases judges are free from control by the ... and ... branches of government as well as control by the ... will at the moment.	judge; decide execute; legislate popularity
14. The Royal Commission was ... in 1976 to investigate every aspect of ... services.	establish law

Task 4. Choose the correct tense form.

1. Nowadays an increasing number of communities *has established/have established* neighbourhood legal aid services to handle cases without a fee.
2. A good cooperation *will achieve/will have achieved* better results and *will mean/means* more efficiency for the attorney and more legal advice at less cost for the client.
3. The rate at which the legal profession *grow/is growing* is terrific.
4. A friend of mine *is going to become/will be becoming* a lawyer when she *finishes/will finish* law school.

5. She *thinks/is thinking* she *will probably have/will have probably had* her private practice for most of her career.
6. This time next month she *will have revised/will be revising* hard for her exams.
7. By the time she *gets/will have got* her degree she *will have been studying/will have studied* law for five years.
8. The girl hopes she *will have passed/will pass* all the exams with excellent grades as she *worked/has been working* hard all these years.

Контрольная работа № 3

Контрольная работа №3.

Exercise 1. Put a suitable word into each gap:

How does someone become a lawyer?

As with doctors and other professionals enjoying a high level of trust because of the 1....., lawyers are subject to standardised examination and other controls to 2..... their competence. In some countries in order to practice as 3..... it is necessary to get a university degree in 4..... . However, in others, a 5..... may be insufficient; professional examinations must be 6..... .

In Britain, it is not in fact necessary to have a degree, although nowadays most people 7..... do. The main 8..... is to have passed the Bar Final examination (for barristers) or the Law Society Final examination (for solicitors). Someone with a 9..... degree in a subject other than law needs first to take a..... 10 course. Someone without a degree at all may also prepare for the final examination, but this will take 11..... years.

In most countries, lawyers will tell you that the time they spent studying for their law finals was one of the worst periods of their life! This is because an 12..... number of procedural rules covering a wide area of law must be 13..... . In Japan, where there are relatively few lawyers, the examinations 14..... be particularly hard: less than 5 percent of candidates pass. Even after passing the examination, though, a lawyer is not necessarily qualified.

A solicitor in England, for example, must then spend two years as an 15....., during which time his work is closely supervised by an 16....., and he must take further courses.

A barrister must spend a similar year as a 17..... .

*are supposed to,
experienced lawyer,
a lawyer,
pupil,
entering the profession,
passed,
specialised knowledge,
preparatory,
regulate,*

*enormous,
requirement,
law,
degree,
university,
several,
memorised,
articled clerk.*

Exercise 2. Add suffix –er- to these words and translate them.

(Some words have –or- instead of –er-.)

1. bat _____
2. camp _____
3. drink _____
4. erase _____
5. heat _____
6. help _____
7. hunt _____
8. paint _____
9. race _____
10. sing _____
11. skate _____
12. take _____
13. train _____
14. act _____
15. invent _____
16. visit _____

Exercise 3. Substitute the underlined words / word combinations for the synonyms from the vocabulary. Translate them into Russian.

1. It is not the job of the police to execute integrity. That falls to the courts.
2. What's the best way to contend with this?
3. This decision contains many changes.
4. They signed a treaty to settle all border disputes by referees court.
5. The couple finally agreed to let the salesclerk be the final official referee and tell them which shirt looked best.
6. The expense was the clincher that persuaded us to give up the initiative.
7. The magistrate tried both father and son in separate trials.
8. By not accepting the attorney's deal, he places his future in the hands of the jury.
9. We cannot continue the investigation further.
10. He is an ornament to his vocation.

Exercise 4. Arrange the following words into pairs of antonyms.

to follow a procedure
to subsidise
libel

a manager
support
truth

to initiate / start litigation
particular
experience
client
barrister
emergency
eliminate
to perform before a large audience
argue
to refer to smth. for proof
nice distinction
senior counsel

uncritical situation
solicitor
not to adhere a process
to complete the judicial process
lack of skills
ambiguous
not to provide subsidies
sub-advocate
include
near resemblance
refuse to say a word
to refer to smth. as a rebuttal

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

1. What person can be described as a lawyer?
2. What do barristers specialise in?
3. Who employs and pays the barristers?
4. How are judges chosen?
5. Who has the right of audience?

Exercise 6. Reconstruct the sentences:

1. / are usually / the most / chosen from / Judges / barristers. / senior /
2. / do much of / then / the initial / for cases / preparation / they / which / hand to / Solicitors / barristers. /
3. / have a right / a barrister / of audience / in lower courts, / they / but in higher courts / must have / argue their client's case. / Solicitors /
4. / is a person / officially qualified / who has become / A lawyer / to act / legal matters / in certain / because of / and professional experience / examinations he has taken / he has gained.
5. / specialise in / in front of / arguing cases / Barristers / a judge / and have the right / the right of audience / by solicitors. / to be heard, / but are employed /
6. / people / the distinction / Many / between / believe / barristers / solicitors / and / eliminated. / should be /
7. The / proposals. / is considering / government / various / there are arguments for maintaining, as well as removing, the division.
8. / with the same / qualifications / Even lawyers / and professional / may / title / very different / be doing / work. / kinds of /
9. / in the United States. / There are / attorneys, / million lawyers / more than one, also referred to / as /
10. / clients' positions. / In civil cases, / for their / act as / lawyers / advocates /

4. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Билет №1

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите выделенную часть текста
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Имя существительное. Образование множественного числа имен существительных

My future profession

One of the most popular professions among the young people of our country is the profession of a lawyer. The profession of a lawyer is very interesting and diverse. Our country is building a rule-of-law state, and a lawyer should play a very important role in this process. The profession of a lawyer is quite necessary for regulating social relations in the state.

Graduates of different law schools can work at the Bar, in the organs of the Prosecutor's Office, in different courts, in notary offices, in legal advice offices, in organs of tax inspection, in organs of militia, as well as in different firms, companies, banks, enterprises, etc. They can work as advocates, judges, notaries, investigators, prosecutors, jurisconsults, inspectors, customs officers, traffic officers, and other workers of law enforcement agencies.

To be a good specialist a lawyer should know many laws and their proper application. So, would-be lawyers study many subjects important for their future work. They study theory of state and law, civil law, civil procedure, criminal law, criminal procedure, labour law, criminalistics, criminology, and many others.

Besides, any lawyer is expected to know human psychology as throughout his/her career a lawyer will meet different people: children and adults; the sick and the healthy; the poor and the rich; educated and uneducated persons; people of different nationalities, languages and religions; victims, witnesses, suspects; first offenders and recidivists; prisoners and general public. A lawyer has to deal with a variety of people and situations. That's why the profession of a lawyer may be considered to be very difficult and noble at the same time.

As for me, I decided to become a lawyer because of the family tradition. My father graduated from the Sverdlovsk Institute of Law many years ago and he has been working as a prosecutor since. He told me much about the profession of a lawyer, about his work, about all the pros and cons of being a lawyer. I am sure in my choice. And I want to become a judge and work in a court. I know that under the Constitution of Russia I'll be able to work as a judge only after graduation from a law higher school, at the age of over 25, having five-year experience in law, and after passing 6 the qualification exam. In this case I can be appointed judge of a district court. In performing my duties I'll have to be guided by law. In deciding a case I'll have to examine all the case evidence, interrogate the defendants, interview

victims and witnesses, hear the experts' findings, examine the physical evidence and do many other things. And I'll have to pass sentence which must be lawful, grounded and just.

Билет №2

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Артикли с именами существительными.

My future profession is a lawyer

It is rather important for everyone to make the right choice of profession, because what we choose defines the largest part of our life. If someone chooses to be a teacher, he or she will spend most of the time dealing children. Those, who choose to become doctors, spend most of their adult life helping people to cope with various diseases. I chose to discuss different matters and argue about them.

Basically, I want to become a lawyer. On daily basis I like investigating, finding out the truth, arguing and winning. So, people who know me well, agree that I would make an excellent lawyer. In my opinion, justice is valuable in modern world. That's why this profession is rather demanded and respected in every country.

To become a qualified professional, I should enter a decent Law school. My parents have found vocational law courses for me, where I will be studying for the next two years. After that I can either start working at the Investigation Department or continue studying at the university to become a legist or attorney. I would prefer the second option, because I really want to work at court and to deal with criminal charges.

As I've mentioned before I like investigating the cases and detecting the truth, so the profession of a lawyer seems to be suitable for me. Apart from that, I think that such legal professions are highly respected in the society. In my opinion, each lawyer should look smart and neat. That's one of the main reasons why people look up to these professionals and trust them.

Today a good lawyer is of great demand, so I hope to become one someday.

Билет №3

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Глагол. Основные временные формы

The Moscow Law Academy

The history of the Moscow Law Academy of the Russian Federation started in 1975 when a higher law school was founded and the first cadets enrolled. Some time later the school developed into the institute and in the late 90s it became the Academy.

The Academy has a very qualified staff of teachers and lecturers many of whom have a wide practical experience. The students of the Academy study such subjects as Civil Law, Criminal Law, Criminalistics, Crime Psychology and others. Regular lectures, seminars, classes and training are offered to the students of the Academy.

Some students specialize in law, others choose crime detection or crime investigation. The graduates of the Academy work in various militia and related services.

The Academy is doing its best to make its students skilled professionals to cope with all the tasks they may face in future.

Билет №4

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Времена группы Simple (Past, Present, Future).

Higher Education for Police Officers in the USA

Higher education for police practitioners in the United States was initiated by August Vollmer, who was Chief of police of Berkley, California in 1909–1932. Vollmer is often called the “father of modern law enforcement”. He had little formal education, or practically an elementary education. And most probably he did not think that it was the right thing for a policeman.

August Vollmer proposed the recruitment of college educated police officers.

So soon police modernization began in the USA and the policemen were nicknamed ‘college cops’.

After August Vollmer retired from the Berkeley Police Department, he was appointed Professor of Police Administration at two universities, the University of California at Berkley and the University of Chicago. Vollmer lectured and travelled much to other colleges of higher education speaking about professionalism of policemen. His most notable contribution to the police profession was his promotion of the idea of higher education for police officers.

Now all American police recruits are to have baccalaureate degrees at least.

Билет №5

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.

3. Времена группы Continuous (Past, Present, Future).

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation occupies about one-seventh of earth's surface. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by twelve seas and three oceans. It borders on an enormous number of countries and it also has a sea-border with the USA.

The Russian Federation or Russia, as it is often called, is a parliamentary republic. The head of the state is President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma. The Constitution adopted a few years ago specified all the three powers: legislative, executive and judicial.

The militia, which come under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs, have a wide range of activities. Their main duties are: maintaining public order, criminal investigation and law enforcement. They see to it that citizens observe laws, government decrees and local ordinances which regulate public order. They protect state and other public property of the citizens.

They see to it that people abide to traffic rules. They issue internal passport and control the internal passport system. They maintain order in public places, summon first aid for people who involve in road or other accidents, etc.

Билет №6

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Времена группы Simple (Past, Present, Future).

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Билет №7

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Времена группы Perfect (Past, Present, Future).

The Judicial System of the UK

Prosecution in the United Kingdom is initiated and conducted by the police. Each town has a magistrates' court commonly known as a Police Court which hears the less serious cases. Such courts consists of two to seven magistrates known as justices of the peace. They are often without legal training and knowledge of the law. In some cases they are advised by a Clerk of the Court*, a trained lawyer. A magistrates court is in session twice each week.

If a person breaks the law he must be brought first before a magistrates' court which has the power to fine people up to 100 pounds and to send them to prison for up to six months. If a case is too serious for magistrates they hear the material of the case and then send the case to a higher court called the Crown Court where the judge and jury hear the case.

Appeals against the sentences given in the Crown Court are sent to the court of Appeals. Appeals on the cases which are of great public importance are dealt with by the House of Lords – the final court of appeals.

Clerk of the Court* – секретарь суда (должностное лицо, осуществляющее всю административную деятельность суда)

Билет №8

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Времена группы Perfect Continuous (Past, Present, Future).

Family law

According to Law Dictionary family law is a branch or specialty of law, also denominated “domestic relations” law, concerned with such subjects as adoption, amendment, divorce, separation, paternity, custody, support and child care.

Family law shares an interest in certain social issues with other areas of law (criminal law). One of the issues that have received a substantially increased amount of attention, from various points of view, is the very difficult problem of violence within the family. This may take the form of physical violence by one adult member on another (in this case the woman is almost always the victim), or by an adult on a child, or of some other form of violent or abusive.

Difficulties can arise, when the wrongdoer returns to cohabitation with the person who has made a complaint.

In serious cases the only real solution may be a termination of cohabitation, or the removal of an abused child from the family unit. The problem is one of social importance, and some studies indicated that a high proportion of violent crime originates in family units.

Билет №9

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Имя прилагательное: степени сравнения.

Law

Law is a branch of the public law of a nation or state which treats of the organization, powers and frame of government, the distribution of political and governmental authorities and functions, the fundamental principles which are to regulate the relations of government and citizen, and which prescribes generally the plan and method according to which the public affairs of the nation or state are to be administered.

Билет №10

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Модальные глаголы

Constitutional law

Constitutional law is the branch of the public law of a nation or state which treats of the organization, powers and frame of government, the distribution of political and governmental authorities and functions, the fundamental principles which are to regulate the relations of government and citizen, and which prescribes generally the plan and method according to which the public affairs of the nation or state are to be administered.

In the broadest sense a constitution is a body of rules governing the affairs of an organized group. Every political community, and thus every national state, has a constitution, at least in the sense that it operates its important institutions according to some fundamental body of rules. The only conceivable alternative to a constitution is a condition of anarchy. Constitutions may be written or unwritten;

they may be simple or complex; they may provide for vastly different partners of governance.

Билет №11

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Инфинитив и герундий

Family law

According to Law Dictionary family law is a branch or specialty of law, also denominated “domestic relations” law, concerned with such subjects as adoption, amendment, divorce, separation, paternity, custody, support and child care.

Family law shares an interest in certain social issues with other areas of law (criminal law). One of the issues that have received a substantially increased amount of attention, from various points of view, is the very difficult problem of violence within the family. This may take the form of physical violence by one adult member on another (in this case the woman is almost always the victim), or by an adult on a child, or of some other form of violent or abusive.

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Билет №12

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Правильные и неправильные глаголы

Criminal law

Criminal law is the body of law that defines criminal offenses, regulates the apprehension, charging, and trial of suspected persons, and fixes penalties and modes of treatment applicable to convicted offenders.

Criminal law is only one of the devices by which organized societies protect the security of individual interests and assure the survival of the group. There are, in addition, the standards of instilled by family, school and religion; the rules of the office and factor; the regulations of civil life enforced by ordinary police powers. The distinction between criminal law and tort law is difficult to draw with real precision, but in general one may say that a tort is a private injury while a crime is conceived as an offense against the public, although the actual victim may be an individual.

Билет №13

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Притяжательный падеж имен существительных

Imposing on Penalties

Punishment may be imposed only on a person found guilty of committing a crime. The court imposes punishment within laid down by the relevant article of the law providing for responsibility for the crime that has been committed, in strict accordance with the general provisions of criminal legislation.

In passing sentence the court takes into consideration the degree to which the crime committed is a danger to society or aggravating circumstances.

The circumstances extenuating responsibility included the guilty persons prevention of harmful consequences resulting from the crime committed, his voluntary recompense or redemption of the damage done; the commission of a crime as the result of the coincidence of grave personal or family circumstances: the commission of a crime under the influence of strong mental excitement caused by unlawful acts on the part of the victim.

The circumstances aggravating a crime include: the commission of a crime by a person who has previously committed a crime; the commission of a crime by an organized group; the commission of a crime having grave consequences; the commission of a crime for personal gain or other base motives involving excessive cruelty, or the abuse of the victim or that takes advantage of disasters, etc.

If those are considerable extenuating circumstances or the court comes to the conclusion that deprivation of literary or corrective labor is undesirable, it may pass a suspended sentence.

Билет №14

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Страдательный залог

Crime

Crime, as we are all aware, has been a growing problem all over the world in the last 30 years. But we are not powerless against crime. Much is being done - and more can be done - to reverse the trend. You can play a part in it.

The first step towards preventing crime understands its nature. Most crime is against property, not people. Property crimes thrive on the easy opportunity. They are often committed by adolescents and young men, the majority of whom stop offending as they grow older - the peak ages for offending are 15 Also and not

surprisingly, the risk of crime varies greatly depending on where you live. This reliance by criminals on the easy opportunity is the key to much crime prevention. In approximately 30 per cent of domestic burglaries, the burglar simply walks in without needing to use force; the householder has left a door unlocked or window open.

If opportunities like these did not exist, criminals would have a much harder time. The chances are that many crimes would not be committed at all, which would in turn release more police time for tackling serious crime.

Of course, the primary responsibility for coping with crime rests with the police and the courts. So if you care about improving the quality of life for yourself, your family and your community, you can help reverse the trend.

Билет №15

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Условные предложения

Scope of the Police Function.

Although in the public image police may spend most of their time apprehending and arresting criminals, these functions constitute only part of the daily life of a police officer.

There is an opinion that law enforcement, order maintenance and community services are three basic areas of police functions in the United States of America. But police work is not confined to protecting life and property and enforcing the law. Various schemes have been suggested to cover the range of police functions. Here is a list of police functions performed by the police in most countries:

1. Protecting life and property.
2. Apprehending and arresting criminals.
3. Enforcing the criminal law.
4. Investigating criminal offences.
5. Patrolling public places and maintaining order.
6. Regulating traffic.
7. Controlling crowds.
8. Counseling juveniles.
9. Issuing permits and licenses.

Билет №16

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Сравнительные обороты

Property insurance

The contract of property insurance specifies the obligations of the insurer to compensate the insured person damage caused to the insured property, when will occur insured event. Payment of compensation in its turn limited to the amount specified in the contract.

As a rule, a contract of property insurance signs in respect of corporate or personal property. Thus, the object of insurance can be: vehicles (land, water, air), goods, real estate, other property. There are a lot of insurance products in this type of insurance. You can insure the financial risks that relate to the loss of income through the stop in production due to occurrence of insured event. Property insurance can help you in case of contractors bankruptcy or in case of non-compliance of their obligations, and in some other cases.

Билет №17

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Порядок слов в английском предложении.

Personal insurance

Existing types of insurance in Russia, also provide private insurance. Since the insurer agrees to pay the amount specified in the contract upon the occurrence of the insured event, which will damage the health of the insured person or to his death.

Payment of insurance can be a one-time or periodic. Agreement on personal insurance includes the obligation of insurer to pay the insurance premium to insured person due to the contract. Personal insurance includes the following subspecies of insurance: life insurance, accident insurance, pension, medical insurance, etc.

So in all personal insurance is tied to a single object and a number of insurance risks, which are provided in each individual insurance product.

Билет №18

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Имя числительное: порядковое и количественное. Дроби

Liability insurance

This insurance is considering the object of insurance liability to third parties (companies or individuals) who may be harmed by the actions or omissions of the insured person.

Liability insurance contract transfers the responsibility for damage to the insurance company, which in turn must pay the sum that the insured person will have to pay to third parties as compensation for the damage.

This insurance protects the insured property and protects it from liability for possible damage to property and health of legal entities and citizens.

Билет №19

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Местоимение

Property insurance

The contract of property insurance specifies the obligations of the insurer to compensate the insured person damage caused to the insured property, when will occur insured event. Payment of compensation in its turn limited to the amount specified in the contract.

As a rule, a contract of property insurance signs in respect of corporate or personal property. Thus, the object of insurance can be: vehicles (land, water, air), goods, real estate, other property. There are a lot of insurance products in this type of insurance. You can insure the financial risks that relate to the loss of income through the stop in production due to occurrence of insured event. Property insurance can help you in case of contractors bankruptcy or in case of non-compliance of their obligations, and in some other cases.

Билет №20

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Причастие

Reinsurance

In Russia, among all types of insurance - reinsurance distinguished separately. This type of insurance is some kind of a system of financial relations, which provides the transfer of responsibility for financial risk from one insurer to another. Reinsurance can hold either the insurer or specialized insurance company. The system reduces the risk of reinsurance on the international and domestic

insurance markets, and allows even small insurers to carry out major insurance risks.

The Russian Federation has used such types of insurance, which provides contract in the two forms: compulsory and voluntary insurance. 1st type of insurance is at the request of the parties, and the second - in the force of law.

Билет №21

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Наречие

Most insurance today is arranged by intermediaries acting on behalf of clients. Their job is to arrange insurances on behalf of people who ask them to do so but also to encourage people to insure in respect of needs which the intermediary -being experienced in insurance and risk - makes them aware of. The diagram shows the general structure of the insurance market. The buyers in the market are the public, industry and commerce as well as some local government and nationalized enterprises. Obviously there is a difference in the sizes of risks offered ranging from the contents of very small flats insured against fire, to large office blocks in the centre to a big town.

The people who offer insurance cover are the insurers who may be proprietary companies, societies, mutual indemnity associations or Lloyd's Underwriters. Insurance may be bought directly from companies at their branch offices or through their representatives. Most insurance, however, is arranged through intermediaries who are approached by prospective insured's or bring the need for insurance to the notice of their clients.

Intermediaries are brokers and agents who act on behalf of their clients but are usually paid in the form of commission by the insurers.

Билет №22

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Предлоги

My future profession

One of the most popular professions among the young people of our country is the profession of a lawyer. The profession of a lawyer is very interesting and

diverse. Our country is building a rule-of-law state, and a lawyer should play a very important role in this process. The profession of a lawyer is quite necessary for regulating social relations in the state.

Graduates of different law schools can work at the Bar, in the organs of the Prosecutor's Office, in different courts, in notary offices, in legal advice offices, in organs of tax inspection, in organs of militia, as well as in different firms, companies, banks, enterprises, etc. They can work as advocates, judges, notaries, investigators, prosecutors, jurisconsults, inspectors, customs officers, traffic officers, and other workers of law enforcement agencies.

To be a good specialist a lawyer should know many laws and their proper application. So, would-be lawyers study many subjects important for their future work. They study theory of state and law, civil law, civil procedure, criminal law, criminal procedure, labour law, criminalistics, criminology, and many others.

Besides, any lawyer is expected to know human psychology as throughout his/her career a lawyer will meet different people: children and adults; the sick and the healthy; the poor and the rich; educated and uneducated persons; people of different nationalities, languages and religions; victims, witnesses, suspects; first offenders and recidivists; prisoners and general public. A lawyer has to deal with a variety of people and situations. That's why the profession of a lawyer may be considered to be very difficult and noble at the same time.

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Билет №23

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Имя существительное: притяжательный падеж

Scope of the Police Function.

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3. Enforcing the criminal law.
4. Investigating criminal offences.
5. Patrolling public places and maintaining order.
6. Regulating traffic.
7. Controlling crowds.
8. Counseling juveniles.
9. Issuing permits and licenses.

Билет №24

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Страдательный залог

Family law

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Family law shares an interest in certain social issues with other areas of law (criminal law). One of the issues that have received a substantially increased amount of attention, from various points of view, is the very difficult problem of violence within the family. This may take the form of physical violence by one adult member on another (in this case the woman is almost always the victim), or by an adult on a child, or of some other form of violent or abusive.

Difficulties can arise, when the wrongdoer returns to cohabitation with the person who has made a complaint.

In serious cases the only real solution may be a termination of cohabitation, or the removal of an abused child from the family unit. The problem is one of social importance, and some studies indicated that a high proportion of violent crime originates in family units.

Билет №25

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.
2. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по данной теме.
3. Модальные глаголы

Constitutional law

Constitutional law is the branch of the public law of a nation or state which treats of the organization, powers and frame of government, the distribution of political and governmental authorities and functions, the fundamental principles which are to regulate the relations of government and citizen, and which prescribes generally the plan and method according to which the public affairs of the nation or state are to be administered.

In the broadest sense a constitution is a body of rules governing the affairs of an organized group. Every political community, and thus every national state, has a constitution, at least in the sense that it operates its important institutions according to some fundamental body of rules. The only conceivable alternative to a constitution is a condition of anarchy. Constitutions may be written or unwritten; they may be simple or complex; they may provide for vastly different partners of governance.

1.Критерии оценки устного ответа

Устные ответы оцениваются по пяти критериям:

1. Содержание (соблюдение объема высказывания, соответствие теме, отражение всех аспектов, указанных в задании, стилевое оформление речи, аргументация, соблюдение норм вежливости).
2. Взаимодействие с собеседником (умение логично и связно вести беседу, давать аргументированные и развернутые ответы на вопросы собеседника, умение начать и поддерживать беседу, а также восстановить ее в случае сбоя: переспрос, уточнение);
3. Лексика (словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку);
4. Грамматика (использование разнообразных грамматических конструкций в соответствии с поставленной задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку);
5. Произношение (правильное произнесение звуков английского языка, правильная постановка ударения в словах, а также соблюдение правильной интонации в предложениях).

Оцен ка	Содержани е	Коммуника тив-ное взаимодейс твие	Лексика	Граммати ка	Произнош ение
«5»	Соблюден объем высказыван ия. Высказыван ие соответству ет теме; отражены все аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответству ет типу задания, аргументаци я на уровне, нормы вежливости соблюдены.	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленны х коммуникат ивных задач.	Лексика адекватна поставлен ной задаче и требовани ям данного года обучения языку.	Используй ны разные грамматич. конструкци й в соответств ии с задачей и требования м данного года обучения языку. Редкие грамматиче ские ошибки не мешают коммуника ции.	Речь звучит в естественн ом темпе, нет грубых фонетичес ких ошибок.
«4»	Не полный объем высказыван ия. Высказыван ие соответству ет теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в	Коммуникац ия немного затруднена.	Лексическ ие ошибки незначите льно влияют на восприяти е речи учащегос я.	Грамматич еские незначите льно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.	Речь иногда неоправда нно паузирован а. В отдельных словах допускают ся фонетичес кие

	задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация не всегда на соответствующем уровне, но нормы вежливости соблюдены.				ошибки (замена, английских фонем сходными русскими). Общая интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.
«3»	Незначительный объем высказывания, которое не в полной мере соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи не в полной мере соответствует типу задания, аргументация не на соответствующем уровне, нормы вежливости	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых лексических ошибок.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических ошибок.	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.

	не соблюдены.				
«2»	Студент не понимает смысла задания. Аспекты указанные в задании не учтены.	Коммуникативная задача не решена.	Учащийся не может построить высказывание.	Учащийся не может грамматически верно построить высказывание.	Речь понять не возможно.

2. Критерии оценки овладения чтением.

Основным показателем успешности овладения чтением является степень извлечения информации из прочитанного текста. В жизни мы читаем тексты с разными задачами по извлечению информации. В связи с этим различают виды чтения с такими речевыми задачами как понимание основного содержания и основных фактов, содержащихся в тексте, полное понимание имеющейся в тексте информации и, наконец, нахождение в тексте или ряде текстов нужной нам или заданной информации.

Поскольку практической целью изучения иностранного языка является овладение общением на изучаемом языке, то учащийся должен овладеть всеми видами чтения, различающимися по степени извлечения информации из текста: чтением с пониманием основного содержания читаемого (обычно в методике его называют ознакомительным), чтением с полным пониманием содержания, включая детали (изучающее чтение) и чтением с извлечением нужной либо интересующей читателя информации (просмотровое).

3.2 Чтение с полным пониманием содержания (изучающее)

Оценка	Критерии
«5»	Ученик полностью понял несложный оригинальный текст (публицистический, научно-популярный; инструкцию или отрывок из туристического проспекта), использовал при этом все известные приемы, направленные на понимание читаемого (смысловую догадку, анализ).
«4»	полностью понял текст, но многократно обращался к словарю.
«3»	понял текст не полностью, не владеет приемами его смысловой переработки.

«2»	текст учеником не понят, с трудом может найти незнакомые слова в словаре.
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1. Критерии оценки овладения грамматическим материалом.

Оценка	Критерии
«5»	Студент полностью понял грамматический материал, дополнил ответ с примерами.
«4»	Студент полностью понял грамматический материал, но не смог дополнить ответ с примерами.
«3»	Студент не полностью понял грамматический материал, и не смог дополнить ответ с примерами.
«2»	Студент не смог объяснить грамматический материал, и не привел примеры.