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ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 2

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«УФИМСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ НАУКИ И ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ»
СТЕРЛИТАМАКСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ

Колледж

Фонд оценочных средств

по дисциплине

ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

Общий гуманитарный и социально-экономический цикл, обязательная часть

цикл дисциплины и его часть (обязательная, вариативная)

специальность

40.02.01

Право и организация социального обеспечения

код

наименование специальности

уровень подготовки

базовый

Разработчик (составитель)

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I. Паспорт фондов оценочных средств

1. Область применения

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) предназначен для проверки результатов освоения дисциплины Иностранный язык, входящей в состав программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности 40.02.01 «**Право и организация социального обеспечения**» (укрупненная группа специальностей 40.00.00 «Юриспруденция»). Объем часов на аудиторную нагрузку по дисциплине -6, на самостоятельную работу- 123.

2. Объекты оценивания – результаты освоения дисциплины

ФОС позволяет оценить следующие результаты освоения дисциплины в соответствии с ФГОС специальности 40.02.01 «Право и организация социального обеспечения» (укрупненная группа специальностей 40.00.00 «Юриспруденция») и рабочей программой дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык:

умения: общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности, самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

знания: лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Вышеперечисленные умения, знания направлены на формирование у обучающихся следующих **общих компетенций**:

ОК 1 Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2 Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3 Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.

ОК 4 Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5 Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6 Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7 Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 8 Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 9 Ориентироваться в условиях постоянного изменения правовой базы.

ОК 10 Соблюдать основы здорового образа жизни, требования охраны труда.

ОК 11 Соблюдать деловой этикет, культуру и психологические основы общения, нормы и правила поведения.

ОК 12 Проявлять нетерпимость к коррупционному поведению.

3. Формы контроля и оценки результатов освоения дисциплины

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения – это выявление, измерение и оценивание результатов освоения дисциплины.

В соответствии с учебным планом специальности 40.02.01 «Право и организация социального обеспечения» (укрупненная группа специальностей 40.00.00 «Юриспруденция»), рабочей программой дисциплины Иностранный язык предусматривается текущий и промежуточный контроль результатов освоения.

3.1 Формы текущего контроля

Текущий контроль успеваемости представляет собой проверку усвоения учебного материала, регулярно осуществляемую на протяжении курса обучения.

Текущий контроль результатов освоения дисциплины в соответствии с рабочей программой и календарно-тематическим планом происходит при использовании следующих обязательных форм контроля:

- выполнение практических работ,
- проверка выполнения самостоятельной работы студентов,
- проверка выполнения контрольных работ,

Во время проведения учебных занятий дополнительно используются следующие формы текущего контроля – устный опрос, чтение и перевод текстов, тестирование по темам отдельных занятий.

Выполнение практических работ. Практические работы проводятся с целью усвоения и закрепления результатов освоения дисциплины. В ходе практической работы обучающиеся учатся устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке, используя профессиональную терминологию

Список практических работ:

Практическая работа №1 Судебная система в США. Восковская А.С. Английский язык/ А.С. Восковская., Т.А. Карпова. – Изд. 12-е, стер. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2013. – 376 с. [1] с. – (Среднее профессиональное образование). Стр. 195-196, упр. 11-15.

Практическая работа №2. Договорное право. Английский язык для юристов: учебник и практикум для СПО / под общ. Ред. И.И. Чироновой. – 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2018. – 399с. – Серия: Профессиональное образование. Стр. 289-293, упр. 1-3.

Практическая работа №3 Деловая переписка. Восковская А.С. Английский язык/ А.С. Восковская., Т.А. Карпова. – Изд. 12-е, стер. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2013. – 376 с. С. 46-56

Практическая работа №4 Официальные письма, резюме Английский язык для юристов: учебник и практикум для СПО / под общ. Ред. И.И. Чироновой. – 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2018. – 399с. – Серия: Профессиональное образование.

Практическая работа №5 Анкеты, деловая документация Английский язык для юристов: учебник и практикум для СПО / под общ. Ред. И.И. Чироновой. – 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2018. – 399с. – Серия: Профессиональное образование.

Содержание, этапы проведения и критерии оценивания практических работ представлены в методических указаниях по проведению практических работ.

Проверка выполнения самостоятельной работы. Самостоятельная работа направлена на самостоятельное освоение и закрепление результатов обучения.

Самостоятельная подготовка обучающихся по дисциплине предполагает следующие виды и формы работы:

- Самостоятельное изучение материала по учебной и специальной иностранной литературе.
- Подготовку проекта по заданной преподавателем теме.
- Чтение и перевод профильных текстов.

Проверка выполнения контрольных работ. Контрольная работа проводится с целью результатов обучения и последующего анализа типичных ошибок и затруднений обучающихся в конце изучения темы или раздела.

Контрольная работа

1. Прочитайте данные ниже определения слова «law», которое переводится на русский язык как «право, закон». Какое из определений этого слова больше всего подходит к каждому ?

1. A rule of conduct or procedure established by custom, agreement, or authority.
2. A set of rules or principles dealing with a specific area of a legal system.
3. A way of life.
4. A statement describing a relationship observed to be invariable between or among phenomena for all cases in which the specified conditions are met.
- 10 5. A principle of organization, procedure, or technique.
6. A generalization based on consistent experience or results.

2. Ответьте на вопросы, начиная ответ с одного из выражений, данных в рамке.

In my opinion – по моему мнению I can't make up my mind, but – не могу принять решение, но ...

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

I'm (not) sure that – я (не) уверен, что Firstly, (secondly) – во-первых, (во-вторых) Finally – наконец

- Can we live without laws? 2. Why do we need law? 3. What spheres of life are regulated by law? 4. Must people obey laws? 5. What rules of behaviour are accepted in the society? 6. Do you share the idea that people should look only after themselves and take no care about others? 7. What rules do you obey willingly? 8. What rules would you abolish if you could? 9. Do laws limit your personal freedom? 10. Must all people study law at school? 11. Do you feel that laws protect you? 12. What law would you propose if you were a Member of Parliament?

3. Выберите нужное сопутствующее слово, чтобы закончить предложение:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1) We have _____ done this work, you may check it. | a) yesterday |
| 2) I saw this man two days | b) already |
| 3) They wrote a dictation at the English lesson | c) ago |

4. Why do We Need Law?. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Almost everything we do is governed by some set of rules. There are rules for games, for social clubs, for sports and for adults in the workplace. There are also rules imposed by morality and custom that play an important role in telling us what we should and should not do. However, some rules – those made by the state or the courts – are called “laws”. Laws resemble morality because they are designed to control or alter our behaviour. But unlike rules of morality, laws are enforced by the courts; if you break a law – whether you like that law or not – you may be forced to pay a fine, pay damages, or go to prison. Why are some rules so special that they are made into laws? Why do we need rules that everyone must obey? In short, what is the purpose of law? If we did not live in a structured society with other people, laws would not be necessary. We would simply do as we please, with little regard for others. But ever since individuals began to associate with other people – to live in society – laws have been the glue that has kept society together. For example, the law in our country states that we must drive our cars on the right-hand side of a two way street. If people were allowed to choose at random which side of the street to drive on, driving would be dangerous and chaotic. Laws regulating our business affairs help to ensure that people keep their promises. Laws against criminal conduct help to safeguard our personal property and our lives. Even in a well-ordered society, people have disagreements and conflicts arise. The law must provide a way to resolve these disputes peacefully. If two people claim to own the same piece of

property, we do not want the matter settled by a duel: we turn to the law and to institutions like the courts to decide who is the real owner and to make sure that the real owner's rights are respected.

5.Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя следующие речевые модели.

Model: a) I fully agree with the statement. b) I am afraid, I can't agree with it. 1. Not everything we do is governed by some set of rules. 2. We need rules that everyone must obey. 3. Laws against criminal conduct don't help to safeguard our personal property and our lives. 4. In a well-ordered society conflicts never arise. 5. It is impossible to resolve disputes peacefully. 6. If individual's rights are respected it means that we live in a safe and peaceful society. 7. Totalitarian governments have cruel and arbitrary laws. 8. Strong-arm tactics may provide a great deal of order ensuring the society operates in an orderly manner. 9. Laws should be applied to every person in the society. 10. The only goal of the law is fairness.

Контрольная работа

1.Перепишите предложения, используя пассивный залог.

Model: Sometimes people break laws. Laws are sometimes broken by people. 1. Police investigate crimes. 2. The State Duma makes laws. 3. Courts resolve disputes. 4. Police arrested a criminal yesterday. 5. The Parliament has already passed the law. 6. Some laws provide for benefits for workers injured. 7. Informal rules of conduct already existing in society often form government-made laws

2.Раскройте скобки и выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. Law (defines, is defined) as a rule of human conduct, imposed upon and enforced among, the members of the state. 2. Laws (codified, were codified) in many countries. 3. Laws (are enforced, have been enforced), and such enforcement usually (carries out, is carried out) by the state. 4. A defendant (refuses, refused) to obey law, so he (is punished, was punished). 5. Law (has, have) several aims which (concern, are concerned) mainly with making society more stable. 6. If people (disobey, will disobey) the rules the law (threatens, is threatened) them with something unpleasant - often called a sanction. 7. In England there (is, are) a rule that a man must not wear a hat in church or that one must stand up when "God Save the Queen"(plays, is played). 5. Прочитайте текст.

3.TEXT. Law and Society

When the world was at a very primitive stage of development there were no laws to regulate life of people. If a man chose to kill his wife or if a woman succeeded in killing her husband that was their own business and no one interfered officially. But things never stay the same. The life has changed. We live in a complicated world. Scientific and social developments increase the tempo of our daily living activities, make them more involved. Now we need rules and regulations which govern our every social move and action. We have made laws of community living. Though laws are based on the reasonable needs at the community we often don't notice them. If our neighbour plays loud music late at night, we probably try to discuss the matter with him rather than consulting the police, the lawyer or the courts. When we buy a TV set, or a train ticket or loan money to somebody a lawyer may tell us it represents a contract with legal obligations. But to most of us it is just a ticket that gets us on a train or a TV set to watch. 20 Only when a neighbour refuses to behave reasonably or when we are injured in a train accident, the money wasn't repaid, the TV set fails to work and the owner of the shop didn't return money or replace it, we do start thinking about the legal implications of everyday activities. You may wish to take legal action to recover your loss. You may sue against Bert who didn't pay his debt. Thus you become a plaintiff and Bert is a defendant. At the trial you testified under oath about the loan. Bert, in his turn, claimed that it was a gift to him, which was not to be returned. The court after listening to the testimony of both sides and considering the law decided that it was a loan and directed that judgment should be entered in favour of you against Bert.

Some transactions in modern society are so complex that few of us would risk making them without first seeking legal advice. For example, buying or selling a house, setting up a business, or deciding whom to give our property to when we die. On the whole it seems that people all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other. Multinational companies employ lawyers to ensure that their contracts are valid whenever they do business.

4.. Выразите согласие/несогласие с утверждениями, используя следующие речевые модели. Model: a) I think it is true. The text tells us that ... b) To my mind, it is false because

...

1. We usually think about the legal implications of everyday activities. 2. Few of us would risk making transactions without first seeking legal advice. 3. People all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other. 4. Even though the TV set fails to work and the owner of the shop didn't return your money or replace the TV set, we don't start thinking of taking legal advice. 5. When you buy a train ticket a lawyer may tell you it represents a contract with legal obligations. 6. You may not sue against the person who didn't pay his debt. 7. The defendant accuses a plaintiff. 8. The court may listen to the testimony of one party. 9. All transactions in modern society are very complex. 10. Nobody should have basic knowledge of law. 7. Ответьте на вопросы. 1. Were there any laws when the world was at a very primitive stage of development? 2. Why do we need rules and regulations nowadays? 3. Do we notice laws? Why? 4. When do we start thinking about the legal implications of our everyday activities? 5. In what case may we sue against Bert? 6. Where do we testify under oath? 7. Did Bert win or lose the case? 8. In what cases do people seek legal advice? 9. Why do companies employ lawyers?

Контрольная работа

1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы

1. What is the legislative body in the USA? What does it consist of? 2. What are the steps in the legislative process? 3. What are the sources of bills? 4. Who can introduce the legislation? 5. What options has the President upon receiving a bill?

2. The Congress of the United States is the highest lawmaking body in the United States and one of the oldest national legislatures in the world. The U.S. Congress consists of two houses - the Senate and the House of Representatives. A member of the Senate is referred to as a senator, and a member of the House of Representatives is called a representative or congressman or congresswoman. The general process for making a bill into a law is described in the Constitution. The first step in the legislative process is the introduction of a bill to the Congress. Bills originate from several different sources: from individual members of the Congress, from a member of a constituent or a group of constituents, from one or more state legislatures, or the President or his administration, but only members of the Congress can introduce legislation. After being introduced, a bill is referred to the appropriate committee for review. There are 17 Senate committees, with 70 subcommittees, and 23 House committees, with 104 subcommittees. A bill is first considered in a subcommittee, where it may be accepted, amended, or rejected. If the members of the subcommittee agree to move a bill forward, it is reported to the full committee, where the process is repeated again. If the full committee votes to approve the bill, it is reported to the House or the Senate. When the bill comes up for consideration, the House has a very structured debate process. Each member who wishes to speak has only a few minutes, and the number and kind of amendments are usually limited. In the Senate, debate on most bills is unlimited - Senators may speak to issues other than the bill under consideration during their speeches, and any amendment can be introduced. A bill must pass both houses of the Congress before it goes to the President for consideration. Once debate has ended and any amendments to the bill have been approved, the full membership will vote for or against the

bill. 49 The bill is then sent to the President. When receiving a bill from the Congress, the President has several options. If the President agrees with the bill, he or she may sign it into law. If the President disagrees with the bill, he may veto it and send it back to the Congress. The Congress may override the veto with a two-thirds vote of each chamber, at which point the bill becomes law and is printed.

3. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя следующие речевые модели. Model: a) I fully agree with the statement. b) I am afraid, I can't agree with it. 1. The Senate is the main legislative body of the USA. 2. The Constitution of the USA sets forth the general process for making a bill into law. 3. The first step in the legislative process is voting. 4. In the House of Representatives, debate on most bills is unlimited. 5. All bills must pass both houses of the Congress before it goes to the President. 6. Upon receiving a bill from the Congress, the President has to sign it. 7. The Congress has no right to override the presidential veto.

Контрольная работа

1.Прочитайте и переведите текст

Learning foreign languages is very important in today's society because of progress in science and technology.

English is the language of the world. 75% of letters are written in English, over 60% of telephone calls are also made in English. More than 350 million people speak this language. The number of second-language speakers may soon exceed the number of native speakers because millions of people all over the world, including Russia, study English as a foreign language. The best method of studying English is To go to the UK, to the USA, Australia and other countries where it is the official language. There are many summer schools all over the world As for me, I have already been three times to England and once to Scotland. It is a great experience to talk to native speakers and to listen to the speech of different nationalities. Sometimes it is difficult to understand Italian people or Chinese people because of their own accent and pronunciations Master the language and your world will become much wider.

2.Прочитайте и переведите текст. Top Ten Legal Skills

While legal positions vary greatly in scope and responsibility, there are several core legal skills that are required in most legal functions. If you are considering a career in law, it is wise to polish these top ten legal skills to excel in today's competitive legal market. 1. Oral Communication Language is one of the most fundamental tools of the legal professional. Legal professionals must: } Convey information in a clear, concise, and logical manner. } Communicate persuasively. } Advocate a position or a cause. } Master legal terminology. } Develop keen listening skills. 2. Written Communication. From writing simple correspondence to drafting complex legal documents, writing is an integral function of nearly every legal position. Legal professionals must: } Master the stylistic and mechanical aspects of writing. } Master the fundamentals of grammar. } Learn how to write organized, concise and persuasive prose. } Draft effective legal documents such as motions, briefs, memos, resolutions and legal agreements. 3. Client Service. In the client-focused legal industry, serving the client honestly, capably and responsibly is crucial to success. 4. Analytical and Logical Reasoning. 31 Legal professionals must learn to review and assimilate large volumes of complex information in an efficient and effective manner. Legal analytical and logical reasoning skills include: reviewing complex written documents, drawing inferences and making connections among legal authorities; developing logical thinking, organization and problem-solving abilities; structuring and evaluating arguments; using inductive and deductive reasoning to draw inferences and reach conclusions. 5. Legal Research. Researching legal concepts, case law, judicial opinions, statutes,

regulations and other information is an important legal skill. 6. Technology. Technology is changing the legal landscape and is an integral part of every legal function. To remain effective in their jobs, legal professionals must master communications technology including emails, voice messaging systems, videoconferencing and related technology. 7. Knowledge of Substantive Law and Legal Procedure. All legal professionals, even those at the bottom of the legal career chain, must have basic knowledge of substantive law and legal procedure. 8. Time Management. In a profession based on a business model (billable hours) that ties productivity to financial gain, legal professionals are under constant pressure to bill time and manage large workloads. 9. Organization. In order to manage large volumes of data and documents, legal professionals must develop topnotch organizational skills. 10. Teamwork. Legal professionals do not work in a vacuum. Even solo practitioners must rely on secretaries and support staff and team up with co-counsels, experts to deliver legal services.

3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским словам и словосочетаниям. 1) профессиональные компетенции юриста 2) представлять информацию в ясной и краткой форме 3) овладеть юридической терминологией 4) развивать способность внимательно слушать собеседника 5) составлять сложные юридические документы 6) овладеть основами грамматики 7) составлять ходатайства, записки по делу 8) обслуживать клиента честно и ответственно 9) просматривать и усваивать большой объем информации 10) навыки логического рассуждения 11) делать выводы и умозаключения 12) осваивать технологии общения (коммуникации) 13) на нижней ступеньке карьерной лестницы 14) знания материального права и судопроизводства 15) выдерживать большие рабочие нагрузки 16) почасовая оплата 17) развивать высочайшие навыки самоорганизации 18) работа в команде

Контрольная работа

1. Перевести текст письменно.

Text “Criminal Justice”

The Government's strategy for dealing with crime is to sustain the rule of law by preventing crime where possible; to detect culprits when crimes are committed; to convict the guilty and acquit the innocent; to deal firmly, adequately and sensibly with those found guilty; and to provide more effective support for the victims of crime. It is also concerned with ensuring that public confidence in the criminal justice system is maintained and that a proper balance between the rights of the citizen and the needs of the community as a whole is maintained.

With continuing concern in Britain, as in many other countries, over rising crime rates, public expenditure on the law and order program reflects the special priority given by the Government to these services. Recent increases have been made to cover, in particular, greater police manpower, the probation service and extra spending on prison building. More than two-thirds of total expenditure is initially incurred by local authorities (with the help of central government grants), mainly on the police service.

A number of measures to strengthen the criminal justice system have been taken. The Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 provides for the pre-trial freezing of suspected drug trafficker's assets, backed up on conviction by immediate confiscation of the assets to the value of the proceeds of the crime; similar provisions are included in the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1987. The Public Order Act 1986 codifies the common law offences of riot, unlawful assembly and affray; enhances the powers of the police to control public processions and assemblies likely to result in serious disorder or disruption; strengthens the law against incitement to racial hatred; and provides additional powers to combat football hooliganism. Under the Criminal Justice Act 1987 a Serious Fraud Office with wide powers to investigate and prosecute serious or complex fraud in England, Wales and Northern Ireland was established in 1988.

2. Check the comprehension of the text "Criminal Justice" by choosing the answer, which you think, is correct.

1. *The Government's strategy for fighting with crime is to observe the rule of law by preventing crime -where possible.*

- a) the Government tends only to sustain the rule of law and the whole strategy is designed on it;
- b) the Government's strategy is to convict the guilty and acquit the innocent but no attention is paid to preventing crime;
- c) yes, it is true. The Government's strategy is to prevent crime where possible and to deal firmly, adequately and sensibly with those found guilty.

2. *Have a number of measures been taken to strengthen the criminal justice system ?*

- a) the attempts have been made;
- b) no measures have been taken whatever;
- c) some serious measures have been taken.

3. *The Public Order Act 1986 codifies the common law offences.*

- a) it codifies such offences as riot, unlawful assembly and affray;
- b) it does not enhance the powers of the police to control public processions;
- c) it does not provide additional powers at all to combat football hooliganism.

4. *In practice most legislation affecting criminal law is government-sponsored, but there is usually...*

- a) consultation with the party leaders;
- b) consultation between government departments and the legal profession;
- c) consultation with trade union leaders.

5. *In the United Kingdom, as in Western Europe generally, there has been a substantial increase in crime...*

- a) the United Kingdom is an exception; there has not been any crime growth since the early 1950s;
- b) nothing definite can be said on this matter as official statistics cover only crime recorded by the police;
- c) nevertheless, it is clear that in England and Wales there has been a substantial increase in crime since the early 1950s, especially violence against the person, burglary, robbery, theft, etc.

Practice

3. Answer the questions on the text "Criminal Justice".

1. What is the essence of the Government's strategy for dealing with crime?
2. What does the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 provide for?
3. Are there similar provisions in the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1987?
4. What does the public Order Act 1986 codify?
5. What Act was established on a Serious Fraud in 1988?
6. How is most legislation affecting criminal law sponsored in practice?
7. Is there usually consultation between government departments and the legal profession, the

Контрольная работа

1.Перевести текст «Trial» письменно.

Text «Trial»

Criminal trials in the United Kingdom take the form of a contest between the prosecution and the defence. Since the law presumes the innocence of an accused person until guilt has been proved, the prosecution is not granted any advantage, apparent or real, over the defence. A defendant (in Scotland, called an accused) has the right to employ a legal adviser and may be granted legal aid from public funds. If remanded in custody, the person may be visited by a legal adviser to ensure a properly prepared defence. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland during the preparation of the case, the prosecution usually tells the defence of relevant documents which it is not proposed to put

in evidence and discloses them if asked to do so. The prosecution should also inform the defence of witnesses whose evidence may help the accused and whom the prosecution does not propose to call. The defence or prosecution may suggest that the defendant's mental state renders him or her unfit to be tried. If the jury (or in Scotland, the judge) decides that this is so, the defendant is admitted to a specified hospital.

Criminal trials are normally in open court and rules of evidence (concerned with the proof of facts) are rigorously applied. If evidence is improperly admitted, a conviction can be quashed on appeal. During the trials the defendant has the right to hear or cross-examine witnesses for the prosecution, normally through a lawyer; to call his or her own witnesses who, if they will not attend voluntarily, may be legally compelled to attend; and to address the court in person or through a lawyer, the defence having the right to the last speech at the trial. The defendant cannot be questioned without consenting to be sworn as a witness in his or her own defence. When he or she does testify, cross-examination about character or other conduct may be made only in exceptional circumstances; generally the prosecution may not introduce such evidence.

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the Criminal Justice Act 1987 provides that in complex fraud cases there should be a preparatory open Crown Court hearing at which the judge will be able to hear and settle points of law and to define the issues to be put to the jury.

The Jury

In jury trials the judge decides questions of law, sums up the evidence for the jury and instructs it on the relevant law, and discharges the accused or passes sentence. Only the jury decides whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty. In England and Wales, if the jury cannot reach a unanimous verdict, the judge may direct it to bring in a majority verdict provided that, in the normal jury of 12 people, there are not more than two dissentients. In Scotland, where the jury consists of 15 people, the verdict may be reached by a simple majority,

but as a general rule, no person may be convicted without corroborated evidence. If the jury returns a verdict of 'not guilty' (or in Scotland 'not proven', which is an alternative verdict of acquittal), the prosecution has no right of appeal and the defendant cannot be tried again for the same offence. In the event of a 'guilty' verdict, the defendant has a right of appeal to the appropriate court.

A jury is completely independent of the judiciary. Any attempt to interfere with a jury once it is sworn in is punishable under the Contempt of Court Act 1981.

Although the right of the defence to challenge up to three potential members of a jury without giving any reason is to be abolished in England and Wales, it will remain open to both parties to challenge potential jurors by giving reasons where they believe that an individual juror is likely to be biased. People between the ages of 18 and 65 whose names appear on the electoral register, with certain exceptions, are liable for jury service and their names are chosen at random. (Proposals to increase the upper age limit from 65 to 70 in England and Wales are contained in the Criminal Justice Act 1988.) Ineligible persons include the judiciary, priests, people who have within the previous ten years been members of the legal profession, the Lord Chancellor's Department, or the police, prison and probation services, and certain sufferers from mental illness. Persons disqualified from jury service include those who have, within the previous ten years, served any part of a sentence of imprisonment, youth custody or detention, or been subject to a community service order, or, within the previous five years, been placed on probation. Anyone who has been sentenced to five or more years' imprisonment is disqualified for life.

Check the comprehension of the texts "Trial" and "The Jury" by choosing the answer, which you think, is correct.

1. *In the United Kingdom criminal trials take the form of a contest between the prosecution and the defence.*

- a) it is not always like that as there are cases when the judge by himself tries the case;
- b) in a number of cases the Government interferes with a criminal case;
- c) yes, it is true; the prosecution is not granted any advantage, apparent or real, over the defence.

2. *A defendant has the right to employ a legal adviser and may be granted legal aid from public funds.*

- a) no, it is not quite so. A defendant has only the right to employ a legal adviser;
- b) every defendant is granted legal aid only from public funds;
- c) yes, it is true.

3. *The defence should be informed by the prosecution of witnesses.*

- a) the prosecution never informs the defence of supposed witnesses;
- b) yes, it is true. The prosecution should inform the defence of witnesses;
- c) the prosecution informs the defence only under the pressure of mass media.

4. *Criminal trials are normally held in open court.*

- a) criminal trials are not normally held in open court;
- b) yes, it is true as evidence may help the accused, the defence having the right to the last speech at the trial;
- c) criminal trials are normally in both open court and closed court.

5. *The defendant cannot be questioned without consenting.*

- a) the jury can question the defendant without his consent;
- b) without consenting the defendant cannot be sworn as a witness of his or her own defence; generally the prosecution may not introduce such evidence;
- c) the defendant can be questioned without consenting under the public opinion.

6. *Injury trials the judge discharges the accused or passes sentence.*

- a) in jury trials the judge decides only questions of law;
- b) yes, it is true; besides the judge instructs the jury on the relevant law;
- c) in jury trials the jury pass (passes) sentence.

7. *Injury trials only the jury decides whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty-si) yes, it is true, then the judge passes sentence;*

- b) the jury really decides this question, but the judge participates in this work;
- c) the jury does not decide this question.

Practice

Answer the questions on the texts "Trial" and "The Jury".

1. What is the form of criminal trials like in the United Kingdom?
2. What are the rights of the person in custody?
3. What is the procedure like in England, Wales and Northern Ireland during the preparation of the case? (the prosecution and the defence).
4. In what way is the defendant treated in case the jury decides that the defendant's mental state renders him or her unfit to be tried?
5. How are normally criminal trials held?
6. May witnesses be legally compelled to attend the court?
7. What does the Criminal Justice Act 1987 provide in England, Wales and Northern Ireland?

Сводная таблица по применяемым формам и методам текущего контроля и оценки результатов обучения

Результаты обучения(освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
Освоенные умения:	
общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со	Выполнение практических работ Оценка правильности выполнения самостоятельной работы,

словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь.	контрольных работ
Усвоенные знания:	
лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	Выполнение практических работ Оценка правильности выполнения самостоятельной работы контрольных работ

3.2 Форма промежуточной аттестации

Промежуточная аттестация по дисциплине иностранный язык – итоговая контрольная работа и экзамен.

Обучающиеся допускаются к сдаче итоговой контрольной работы и при выполнении всех видов самостоятельной работы, практических и контрольных работ, предусмотренных рабочей программой и календарно-тематическим планом дисциплины.

Итоговая контрольная работа проводится за счет времени отведенного на изучение дисциплины. При условии своевременного и качественного выполнения обучающимся всех видов работ, предусмотренных рабочей программой дисциплины.

Итоговая контрольная работа за 1 семестр

Выберите верный вариант ответа:

- The book by Hardy.
a) was wrote b) wrote c) was written
- Our plan by the members of the committee.
a) is considered b) is being considered c) considers
- The books must by 12 December.
a) have returned b) will be returned c) be returned
- I want my phone number because people often get the wrong number.
a) changed b) having changed c) being changed
- If I see Jill, I ____ her to call you.
a) would remind b) has reminded c) will remind
- If I were you, I ____ the red dress.
a) would choose b) had chosen c) choose
- If she had been taking care of her health, she ____ ill.
a) wouldn't have fallen b) didn't fall c) wouldn't have fell
- We will stay at this hotel provided it ____ much.
a) hadn't cost b) didn't cost c) doesn't cost

Найдите соответствия:

forms of behavior	система судов
rules of social institutions	члены общества
members of the society	формы поведения
system of courts	нормы социальных институтов
accept the rules	проводить законы в жизнь
break the rules	нарушать нормы

suffer penalty	создавать законы
make laws	принимать правила
enforce the laws	понести наказание
detailed rules	подробные правила

Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.

What is Law?

The English word “law” refers to limits upon various forms of behavior. Some laws are descriptive: they simply describe how people or even natural phenomena, usually behave. An example is the law of gravity; another is laws of economics. Other laws are prescriptive: they prescribe how people ought to behave. For example, the speed limits are laws that prescribe how fast we should drive.

In all societies, relations between people are regulated by prescriptive laws. Some of them are customs – that is informal rules of social and moral behavior. Some are rules we accept if we belong to particular social and cultural groups. And some are laws made by nations and enforced by governments.

Customs need not be made by governments, and they need not be written down. We learn how we are to behave in society through the instructions of family and teachers, the advice of friends, etc. Sometimes, we can break these rules without any penalty. But if we continually break the rules, other members of society may criticize us, or refuse to have anything to do with us. The ways in which people talk, eat and drink, work and relax together are usually guided by many such informal rules.

The rules of social institutions are more formal than customs, carrying penalties for those who break them. Sports clubs, for example, often have detailed rules for their members. But if a member breaks a rule and refuses to accept any punishment, the club may ask him or her to leave the club.

However, when governments make laws for their citizens, they use a system of courts and the police to enforce these laws. Of course, there may be instances where the law is not enforced against someone – such as when young children commit crimes, or when certain people are able to escape justice by using their money or influence.

Письменно ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

- What does the English word “law” mean?
- What regulates the relations between people?
- Are customs made by governments?
- How do we learn how to behave in society?
- How do governments enforce the laws which they make?
- Need customs to be made by governments and be written down?

Bring the example of prescriptive laws from the text

Итоговая контрольная работа за 2 семестр.

Задание №1. Преобразуйте следующие предложения из действительного залога в страдательный:

1. Они были расстроены, потому что проиграли.
2. Эта песня была прослушана 10 раз на данный момент.
3. Обычно, когда мой отец приходит домой, ужин уже готов.
4. Нужно чистить зубы минимум 2 раза в день.
5. Когда я пришла в магазин, туфли еще не были проданы.
6. Москва была основана в 1147 году.

Задание №2. Передайте следующие повелительные предложения в косвенной речи.

E.g. The teacher said to me: “Hand this note to your parents, please” – The teacher asked me to hand that note to my parents.

1. “Please help me with this work, Henry,” said Robert.
2. He said to us: “Come here tomorrow.”
3. I said to Mike: “Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive.”
4. Father said to me: “Don’t stay here long.”
5. “Don’t be afraid of my dog,” said the man to Kate.

Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

E.g.: He said “I have just received a letter from my uncle.” – He said he had just received a letter from his uncle.

1. “I am going to the theatre tonight,” he said to me.
2. I said to them: “I can give you my uncle’s address.”
3. “This man spoke to me on the road,” said the woman.
4. She said: “You will read this book in the 9th form.”

Задание №3. Исправьте грамматические ошибки. Составьте вопросы к тексту . Из десяти вопросов только три построены правильно.. 1. What is a lawyer? 2. Act lawyers as both advocates and advisors on behalf of their clients? 3. What so special in legal profession in England is? 3. What is the difference between solicitors and barristers? 4. What kind of legal work solicitors deal with? 5. Who have the right of audience in any court of the land? 6. Where law students pursue a Bachelor degree? 7. What degree is awarded in the USA? 8. Vary the methods and quality of legal education in different countries? 9. Where lawyers have many options over the course of their careers? 10. Why career mobility is constrained in civil law countries?

Задание №4.Переведите на английский язык

В Англии есть два типа юристов – солиситоры и барристеры. Барристер - это юрист, который ведет судебные дела, выступает в суде, готовит документы для суда и т.д. Солиситоры после 1990 года тоже получили право выступать в суде, если у них есть специальный сертификат. В Англии в 2010 году было 112,2 тысяч солиситоров и около 16,5 тысяч барристеров. С 2010 по 2018 год количество юристов в Англии увеличилось более чем на 50%. Для того чтобы стать солиситором нужно иметь юридическое образование. Кроме юридического образования надо получить контракт на прохождение практики в юридической фирме (training contract). В течение двух лет надо проработать в 4 разных департаментах по 6 месяцев в каждом.

Задание №5.Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is the main legislative body in the Russian Federation? What does it consist of?
2. What is the legislative body in the USA? What does it consist of?

Задание №6.Прочитайте и переведите текст

While establishing its legal system Russia has passed several stages which can be defined according to their historical periods. Before the socialist revolution (1917) Russian law system borrowed much from German legal system and formally could be included into the German sub-branch of the continental law. After the October Revolution Soviet lawyers decided to find their own unique way in law and followed this path for at least 75 years, they tried to find their own identity and to create

Soviet socialist law in Russia. After these attempts failed, Russia tried to come back to its roots, i.e., to the European system of law. Therefore, from the formal point of view the Russian law system is closer to the RomanGerman law than to the Anglo-American one. It has many features of European continental law but we cannot say that it fully fits it. Modern post-soviet Russian legal system obtains its individual approaches to various aspects of law. As Russia's legal system is based on a civil law system, influenced by Roman law, its emphasis is made on codification. All decisions are based on the foundation of statutes and codes rather than judicial precedent, as it is evident in common law. It is brightly demonstrated, for example, in criminal law. As in other civil law countries, the pretrial investigation in Russia is the dominant phase in the criminal process. In this part of the process, a judicial official of the state puts together a case file which contains all evidence of the case and then comes the court which holds an active role in determining case facts, using a more inquisitional system and bringing up a sentence.

Итоговая контрольная работа за 3 семестр

Задание №1. Преобразуйте следующие предложения из действительного залога в страдательный:

1. This book (write) many years ago.
2. His car (break) so he had to take a taxi.
3. This castle (build) in the 16th century.
4. I've missed the news block! When it (repeat)?
5. This dress is brand new, it never (wear).
6. I am reading a book while my car (repair).
7. At what time the dinner usually (serve) here?

Задание №2. Передайте следующие повелительные предложения в косвенной речи.

E.g. The teacher said to me: "Hand this note to your parents, please". – The teacher asked me to hand that note to my parents.

1. "Please help me with this work, Henry," said Robert.
2. He said to us: "Come here tomorrow."
3. I said to Mike: "Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive."
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Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

E.g.: He said "I have just received a letter from my uncle." – He said he had just received a letter from his uncle.

1. "I am going to the theatre tonight," he said to me.
2. I said to them: "I can give you my uncle's address."
3. "This man spoke to me on the road," said the woman.
4. She said: "You will read this book in the 9th form."
5. "You have not done your work well," said the teacher to me.

Задание №3. Исправьте грамматические ошибки. Составьте вопросы к тексту. Из десяти вопросов только три построены правильно. 1. What is a lawyer? 2. Act lawyers as both advocates and advisors on behalf of their clients? 3. What so special in legal profession in England is? 3. What is the difference between solicitors and barristers? 4. What kind of legal work solicitors deal with? 5.

Who have the right of audience in any court of the land? 6. Where law students pursue a Bachelor degree? 7. What degree is awarded in the USA? 8. Vary the methods and quality of legal education in different countries? 9. Where lawyers have many options over the course of their careers? 10. Why career mobility is constrained in civil law countries?

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Задание №6. Прочитайте и передайте основное содержание текста.

1. to be defined according to – быть определенным в соответствии с
2. to borrow much from – здесь: унаследовать много от
3. to follow this path – идти этим путем
4. to come back to the roots – вернуться к своим корням
5. to be closer to something – быть ближе к чему-либо
6. to fit something – полностью соответствовать
7. to put together a case file – формировать дело
8. inquisitional system – система расследования
9. to bring up a sentence – вынести приговор
10. adversarial proceedings – состязательный процесс

While establishing its legal system Russia has passed several stages which can be defined according to their historical periods. Before the socialist revolution (1917) Russian law system borrowed much from German legal system and formally could be included into the German sub-branch of the continental law. After the October Revolution Soviet lawyers decided to find their own unique way in law and followed this path for at least 75 years, they tried to find their own identity and to create Soviet socialist law in Russia. After these attempts failed, Russia tried to come back to its roots, i.e., to the European system of law. Therefore, from the formal point of view the Russian law system is closer to the RomanGerman law than to the Anglo-American one. It has many features of European continental law but we cannot say that it fully fits it. Modern post-soviet Russian legal system obtains its individual approaches to various aspects of law. As Russia's legal system is based on a civil law system, influenced by Roman law, its emphasis is made on codification. All decisions are based on the foundation of statutes and codes rather than judicial precedent, as it is evident in common law. It is brightly demonstrated, for example, in criminal law. As in other civil law countries, the pretrial investigation in Russia is the dominant phase in the criminal process. In this part of the process, a judicial official of the state puts together a case file which contains all evidence of the case and then comes the court which holds an active role in determining case facts, using a more inquisitional system and bringing up a sentence.

Вопросы к экзамену за 4 семестр.

Грамматика.

1. Вспомогательные глаголы в английском языке.
2. Местоимения, особенности их употребления.

3. Сложные предложения в английском языке.
4. Порядок слов в английском предложении. Типы предложений.
5. Имя существительное.
6. Артикль.
7. Инфинитив, инфинитивные конструкции.
8. Глагол to do. Общий вопрос.
9. Общие и специальные вопросы.
10. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.
11. Повелительное наклонение.
12. Времена английского глагола: настоящее, прошедшее, будущее.
13. Вопросы к подлежащему и его определению.
14. Причастие 1. Специальные вопросы.
15. Предлоги, особенности их употребления.
16. Обороты there is/there are. Инверсия.
17. Наречия much, many.
18. Имя числительное.
19. Настоящее время группы Indefinite.
20. Вопросительные предложения в английском языке, особенности их построения.
21. Согласование времён в английском языке.
22. Группа длительных времени
23. Группа завершённых времен.

Устные темы.

1. Право в современном мире.
2. Источники права.
3. Кодекс Наполеона
4. Гражданское и уголовное право
5. Гражданское право и общественное право.
6. Правовая система в России.
7. Законодательная система и законотворчество в России.
8. Судебные профессии.
9. Система социальной защиты граждан в России.
10. Система социальной защиты граждан в Великобритании.
11. Арбитраж в Великобритании.
12. Правовая система в США и в Великобритании.
13. Законодательная система в США и Великобритании.
14. Апелляция.
15. Судебная система в США.
16. Необычные законы в США.
17. Патентное право.
18. Суд присяжных.
19. Структура американских судов.
20. Путешествия. Покупки.
21. Английский язык в музыке, искусстве, литературе.
22. Знаменитые общественные деятели Великобритании.
23. Знаменитые общественные деятели США.

4. Система оценивания комплекта ФОС текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

При оценивании практической и самостоятельной работы студента учитывается следующее:

- качество выполнения практической части работы;
- качество оформления отчета по работе;
- качество устных ответов на контрольные вопросы при защите работы.

Критерии оценивания практических работ.

Практическая работа оценивается максимально оценкой «5» (отлично).

Каждое задание оценивается максимально оценкой «5» (отлично).

По результатам оценивания всех заданий оценка соответствует средней.

Критерии оценивания устного ответа (диалогов, сообщений) в рамках практических занятий.

«5» (отлично) – за глубокое и полное овладение содержанием учебного материала, в котором обучающийся свободно и уверенно ориентируется; за умение практически применять теоретические знания, высказывать и обосновывать свои суждения; за грамотное и логичное изложение ответа.

«4» (хорошо) – если обучающийся полно освоил учебный материал, владеет научно-понятийным аппаратом, ориентируется в изученном материале, осознанно применяет теоретические знания на практике, грамотно излагает ответ, но содержание и форма ответа имеют отдельные неточности.

«3» (удовлетворительно) – если обучающийся обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений учебного материала, но излагает его неполно, непоследовательно, допускает неточности в применении теоретических знаний при ответе на практико-ориентированные вопросы; не умеет доказательно обосновать собственные суждения.

«2» (неудовлетворительно) – если обучающийся имеет разрозненные, бессистемные знания, допускает ошибки в определении базовых понятий, искажает их смысл; не может практически применять теоретические знания.

Критерии оценивания выполнения упражнений по грамматике.

«5» (отлично) – составлен правильный алгоритм выполнения упражнений, в логическом рассуждении, в выборе нормативных источников и решении нет ошибок, получен верный ответ, упражнение выполнено рациональным способом.

«4» (хорошо) – составлен правильный алгоритм выполнения упражнений, в логическом рассуждении и решении нет существенных ошибок; правильно сделан выбор нормативных источников; есть объяснение выполнения, но упражнение выполнено нерациональным способом или допущено не более двух несущественных ошибок, получены верные ответы.

«3» (удовлетворительно) – задание выполнено, в логическом рассуждении нет существенных ошибок, но допущены существенные ошибки в выборе нормативных источников; упражнение выполнено не полностью или в общем виде.

«2» (неудовлетворительно) – упражнение выполнено неправильно, либо не выполнено вообще.

Критерии оценивания проектов

«5» (отлично) – за глубокое и полное овладение содержанием учебного материала, в котором обучающийся свободно и уверенно ориентируется; за умение практически применять теоретические знания, высказывать и обосновывать свои суждения. Оценка «5» (отлично) предполагает грамотное и логичное изложение ответа.

«4» (хорошо) – если обучающийся полно освоил учебный материал, владеет научно-понятийным аппаратом, ориентируется в изученном материале, осознанно применяет

теоретические знания на практике, грамотно излагает ответ, но содержание и форма ответа имеют отдельные неточности.

«3» (удовлетворительно) – если обучающийся обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений учебного материала, но излагает его неполно, непоследовательно, допускает неточности, в применении теоретических знаний при ответе на практико-ориентированные вопросы; не умеет доказательно обосновать собственные суждения.

«2» (неудовлетворительно) – если обучающийся имеет разрозненные, бессистемные знания, допускает ошибки в определении базовых понятий, искажает их смысл; не может практически применять теоретические знания.

Критерии оценивания контрольных работ:

Оценка «5» соответствует 86% – 100% правильно выполненных заданий.

Оценка «4» соответствует 73% – 85% правильно выполненных заданий.

Оценка «3» соответствует 53% – 72% правильно выполненных заданий.

Оценка «2» соответствует 0% – 52% правильно выполненных заданий.

Критерии оценивания итоговой контрольной работы:

Оценка «5» соответствует 86% – 100% правильно выполненных заданий всех разделов.

Оценка «4» соответствует 73% – 85% правильно выполненных заданий всех разделов.

Оценка «3» соответствует 53% – 72% правильно выполненных заданий всех разделов.

Оценка «2» соответствует 0% – 52% правильно выполненных заданий всех разделов.