

Профессиональная образовательная автономная некоммерческая организация  
«Столичный бизнес колледж»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ  
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### РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

по дисциплине	ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык
Специальность	40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность
Квалификация выпускника	юрист
Форма обучения	очная
Срок обучения	2 года 6 месяцев на базе среднего общего образования 3 года 6 месяцев на базе основного общего образования

Йошкар-Ола  
2023 г.

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# 1. ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

## 1.1 Область применения программы

Программа учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» является частью основной профессиональной образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по специальности 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность.

Рабочая программа может быть использована в дополнительном профессиональном образовании в рамках реализации программ переподготовки кадров.

**1.2 Место дисциплины в структуре основной образовательной программы:** Учебная дисциплина «Иностранный язык» относится к общему гуманитарному и социально-экономическому циклу основной образовательной программы в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по специальности 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность.

## 1.3 Цели и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины:

В рамках программы учебной дисциплины обучающимися осваиваются умения и знания

Код ПК, ОК	Умения	Знания
ОК 1-10	У1 читать и переводить (со словарем) иноязычную литературу по профилю подготовки; У2 самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	31 лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

В рамках программы учебной дисциплины обучающимися формируются общие компетенции:

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

ОК 2. Понимать и анализировать вопросы ценностно-мотивационной сферы.

ОК 3. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 4. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях, в том числе ситуациях риска, и нести за них ответственность.

ОК 5. Проявлять психологическую устойчивость в сложных и экстремальных ситуациях, предупреждать и разрешать конфликты в процессе профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 7. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 8. Правильно строить отношения с коллегами, с различными категориями граждан, в том числе с представителями различных национальностей и конфессий.

ОК 9. Устанавливать психологический контакт с окружающими.

ОК 10. Адаптироваться к меняющимся условиям профессиональной деятельности.

В рамках программы учебной дисциплины обучающимися формируются личностные результаты:

ЛР 3. Соблюдающий нормы правопорядка, следующий идеалам гражданского общества, обеспечения безопасности, прав и свобод граждан России. Лояльный к установкам и проявлениям представителей субкультур, отличающий их от групп с деструктивным и девиантным поведением. Демонстрирующий неприятие и предупреждающий социально опасное поведение окружающих.

ЛР 8. Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважение к представителям различных этнокультурных, социальных, конфессиональных и иных групп. Сопричастный к сохранению, преумножению и трансляции культурных традиций и ценностей многонационального российского государства.

ЛР 11. Проявляющий уважение к эстетическим ценностям, обладающий основами эстетической культуры.

ЛР 13. Демонстрирующий готовность и способность вести с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения в профессиональной деятельности.

ЛР 14. Проявляющий сознательное отношение к непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности.

ЛР 15. Проявляющий гражданское отношение к профессиональной деятельности как к возможности личного участия в решении общественных, государственных, общенациональных проблем.

ЛР 16. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

ЛР 17. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения.

ЛР 18. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие.

ЛР 19. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.

ЛР 20. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста.

ЛР 22. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ЛР 23. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

ЛР 26. Проявление терпимости и уважения к обычаям и традициям народов России и других государств, способности к межнациональному и межконфессиональному согласию.

ЛР 29. Проявлять доброжелательность к окружающим, деликатность, чувство такта и готовность оказать услугу каждому кто в ней нуждается.

## 2. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

### 2.1 Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Форма обучения: очная

<b>Вид учебной работы</b>	<b>Объем часов</b>
<b>Объем образовательной программы учебной дисциплины</b>	<b>245</b>
в т.ч. в форме практической подготовки	-
в том числе:	
лекционные занятия	-
практические занятия	191
<b>Самостоятельная работа</b>	<b>54</b>
Промежуточная аттестация в форме дифференцированного зачета	

## 2.2. Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала и формы организации деятельности обучающихся	Объем, акад. ч. / в том числе в форме практической подготовки, акад. ч.	Коды компетенций и личностных результатов, формированию которых способствует элемент программы
1	2	3	4
Тема 1. Что такое право?	<p><b>Практическое занятие</b></p> <p>Понятие права. Частное и общественное право. Интернационализация законов. Словообразование. Употребление предлогов места, времени и образа действия. Пассивный залог во временах группы Future. Лексико-грамматические конструкции, характерные для юридического дискурса. Обучение аудированию и чтению с разными целевыми установками, технике перевода, устной речи, лексике, грамматике.</p>	18	ОК 1-10 ЛР 3,8,11,13-20, 22-23, 26,29
	<p><b>Самостоятельная работа обучающихся</b></p> <p>Чтение текста и выполнение заданий к нему. Пополнение словарного запаса и совершенствование устной и письменной речи.</p>		
Тема 2. Правовые системы	<p><b>Практическое занятие</b></p> <p>Понятие правовой системы. Традиции права: английское общее право, римское (континентальное право). Доктрина прецедента. Словообразование. Употребление предлогов места, времени и образа действия. Пассивный залог в настоящем совершенном времени. Безличные предложения. Придаточные условия I типа. Лексико-грамматические конструкции, характерные для юридического дискурса.</p>	20	ОК 1-10 ЛР 3,8,11,13-20, 22-23, 26,29

	Обучение лексике, грамматике, аудированию, чтению с детальным пониманием, технике перевода.		
	<b>Самостоятельная работа обучающихся</b>	6	
	Перевод профессионально-ориентированного текста с русского языка на английский. Пополнение словарного запаса и совершенствование устной и письменной речи.		
<b>Тема 3. Отрасли права</b>	<b>Практическое занятие</b>	18	ОК 1-10 ЛР 3,8,11,13-20, 22-23, 26,29
	Виды права и их характеристики. Английское частное право и его категории. Словообразование. Употребление предлогов места, времени и образа действия. Пассивный залог в настоящем длительном времени. Причастие I, II: образование и способы перевода на русский язык. Лексико-грамматические конструкции, характерные для юридического дискурса. Обучение лексике, грамматике, изучающему чтению, технике перевода.		
	<b>Самостоятельная работа обучающихся</b>	6	
	Пополнение словарного запаса и совершенствование устной и письменной речи.		
<b>Тема 4. Профессия юриста</b>	<b>Практическое занятие</b>	18	ОК 1-10 ЛР 3,8,11,13-20, 22-23, 26,29
	Юридические специальности. Английские юристы: солиситоры, барристеры, судьи. Словообразование. Употребление предлогов места, времени и образа действия. Употребление пассивных конструкций. Лексико-грамматические конструкции, характерные для юридического дискурса. Обучение лексике, грамматике, изучающему чтению, технике перевода. Контрольная работа.		
	<b>Самостоятельная работа обучающихся</b>	6	
	Составление устного высказывания на одну из тем:		

	<p>- Английские солиситоры - Английские барристеры Пополнение словарного запаса и совершенствование устной и письменной речи.</p>		
<b>Тема 5. Судебная система</b>	<b>Практическое занятие</b>	18	ОК 1-10 ЛР 3,8,11,13-20, 22-23, 26,29
	Судебная система в РФ. Виды английских судов. Магистратские суды. Суд Короны. Суд присяжных. Словообразование. Употребление предлогов места, времени и образа действия. Употребление пассивных конструкций. Герундий: образование и способы перевода на русский язык. Лексико-грамматические конструкции, характерные для юридического дискурса. Обучение аудированию и чтению с разными целевыми установками, устной речи, чтению, лексике, грамматике.		
	<b>Самостоятельная работа обучающихся</b>	4	
<b>Тема 6. Судебный процесс</b>	<b>Практическое занятие</b>	18	ОК 1-10 ЛР 3,8,11,13-20, 22-23, 26,29
	Гражданский иск. Уголовный иск. Словообразование. Употребление предлогов места, времени и образа действия. Контрастирование активных и пассивных конструкций. Лексико-грамматические конструкции, характерные для юридического дискурса. Обучение чтению с разными целевыми установками, устной речи, лексике, грамматике.		
	<b>Самостоятельная работа обучающихся</b>	4	
<b>Тема 7. Деликтное</b>	<b>Практическое занятие</b>	16	ОК 1-10



<b>право</b>	<p>Понятие деликта. Ситуации деликта. Деликт и преступление: в чем разница?</p> <p>Лексико-грамматические конструкции, характерные для юридического дискурса.</p> <p>Словообразование. Употребление предлогов места, времени и образа действия. Употребление модальных глаголов в страдательном залоге. Употребление и перевод придаточных определительных предложений.</p> <p>Обучение чтению, лексике, грамматике, технике перевода.</p>		ЛР 3,8,11,13-20, 22-23, 26,29
	<p><b>Самостоятельная работа обучающихся</b></p> <p>Выполнение грамматических упражнений: употребление и перевод придаточных определительных предложений; употребление модальных глаголов в страдательном залоге.</p> <p>Пополнение словарного запаса и совершенствование устной и письменной речи.</p>	4	
<b>Тема 8. Категории деликта</b>	<p><b>Практическое занятие</b></p> <p>Основные категории деликта. Небрежность, посягательство, диффамация, клевета и др.</p> <p>Словообразование. Употребление предлогов места, времени и образа действия. Употребление притяжательных местоимений и существительных в притяжательном падеже.</p> <p>Лексико-грамматические конструкции, характерные для юридического дискурса.</p> <p>Обучение чтению, лексике, грамматике, технике перевода.</p>	18	ОК 1-10 ЛР 3,8,11,13-20, 22-23, 26,29
	<p><b>Самостоятельная работа обучающихся</b></p> <p>Выполнение грамматического задания: употребление притяжательных местоимений и существительных в притяжательном падеже.</p> <p>Пополнение словарного запаса и совершенствование устной и письменной речи.</p>	6	
<b>Тема 9. Трудовое право</b>	<p><b>Практическое занятие</b></p>	18	ОК 1-10 ЛР 3,8,11,13-20, 22-23, 26,29
	<p>Понятие трудового права. Права и обязанности</p>		

	<p>работодателей и работников. Трудовой договор. Словообразование. Употребление предлогов места, времени и образа действия. Употребление и перевод составных предлогов. Лексико-грамматические конструкции, характерные для юридического дискурса. Обучение чтению, грамматике, технике перевода.</p>		
	<b>Самостоятельная работа обучающихся</b>	6	
	<p>Выполнение грамматических упражнений: употребление и перевод составных предлогов. Пополнение словарного запаса и совершенствование устной и письменной речи.</p>		
<b>Тема 10. Правовое и социальное обеспечение граждан</b>	<b>Практическое занятие</b>	19	ОК 1-10 ЛР 3,8,11,13-20, 22-23, 26,29
	<p>Правовое и социальное обеспечение граждан. Правовое обеспечение граждан Социальное обеспечение граждан Лексико-грамматические конструкции, характерные для юридического дискурса. Словообразование. Употребление предлогов места, времени и образа действия. Модальные глаголы. Обучение чтению, лексике, грамматике, технике перевода.</p>		
	<b>Самостоятельная работа обучающихся</b>	6	
	<p>Выполнение грамматического задания: употребление глаголов в различных временах и залогах. Пополнение словарного запаса и совершенствование устной и письменной речи.</p>		
<b>Промежуточная аттестация</b>	<b>Дифференцированный зачет</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Всего:</b>		<b>245</b>	

### 3. УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

#### 3.1 Требования к минимальному материально-техническому обеспечению:

Наименование специально оборудованного учебного кабинета	Оснащенность специально оборудованного учебного кабинета
Кабинет иностранного языка (лингвфонный кабинет)	Функциональная мебель: учебные столы, стулья, стол и стул преподавателя, учебная доска. Технические средства обучения: персональные компьютеры с лицензионным программным обеспечением с возможностью подключения к информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет», мультимедийный проектор, экран. Колонки, наушники. Карты, схемы, таблицы, плакаты. Экранно-звуковые пособия. Специализированное программное обеспечение.

#### 3.2. Информационное обеспечение реализации программы

##### 3.2.1. Основная литература

1. Зайцева, С. Е., Английский в правоохранительной деятельности - English in Law Enforcement : учебник / С. Е. Зайцева, И. А. Горшенева. — Москва : КноРус, 2024. — 371 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-12356-0. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/951426> (ЭБС BOOK.RU).
2. Куценко, Л. И., Английский язык для юристов : учебник / Л. И. Куценко, Г. И. Тимофеева. — Москва : Юстиция, 2021. — 232 с. — ISBN 978-5-4365-6419-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/938961> (ЭБС BOOK.RU).
3. Югова, М. А., Английский язык для юристов : учебник / М. А. Югова, С. В. Павлова, Н. В. Садыкова. — Москва : Юстиция, 2024. — 336 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-12024-8. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/950247> (ЭБС BOOK.RU)

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2. Карпова, Т. А., English for Colleges=Английский язык для колледжей : учебное пособие / Т. А. Карпова. — Москва : КноРус, 2023. — 281 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-11164-2. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/947682> (ЭБС BOOK.RU)
3. Брель, Н. М., Английский язык. Интенсивный курс. Рабочая тетрадь : учебное пособие / Н. М. Брель, Н. А. Пославская. — Москва : Русайнс, 2023. — 86 с. — ISBN 978-5-466-02310-7. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/947693> (ЭБС BOOK.RU)
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5. Голубев, А. П., Английский язык для всех специальностей + eПриложение : учебник / А. П. Голубев, Н. В. Балюк, И. Б. Смирнова. — Москва : КноРус, 2023. — 385 с. — ISBN 978-5-466-02622-1. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/948592> (ЭБС BOOK.RU)
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#### 4. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Результаты (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Критерии оценки	Методы оценки
<p><b>Уметь:</b> У1. читать и переводить (со словарем) иноязычную литературу по профилю подготовки; У2. самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.</p>	<p>- читает и переводит (со словарем) иноязычную литературу по профилю подготовки; - самостоятельно совершенствует устную и письменную речь, пополняет словарный запас.</p>	<p>Устный опрос Письменный опрос Грамматические задания Тестовые задания Контрольная работа Дифференцированный зачет</p>
<p><b>Знать:</b> З1. лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.</p>	<p>- демонстрирует знание лексического (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматического минимума, необходимого для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.</p>	<p>Устный опрос Письменный опрос Грамматические задания Тестовые задания Контрольная работа Дифференцированный зачет</p>

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

по дисциплине

ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

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Специальность

40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность

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Йошкар-Ола  
2023 г.

## 1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

### 1.1. Область применения

Фонд оценочных средств (далее – ФОС) для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации предназначен для оценивания знаний, умений, уровня сформированности компетенций обучающихся по специальности 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность, по дисциплине *«Иностранный язык»*.

ФОС составлен на основе *ФГОС СПО*, рабочей программы дисциплины *«Иностранный язык»*.

Промежуточная аттестация по дисциплине предусмотрена в форме дифференцированного зачета.

### 1.2. Планируемые результаты освоения учебной дисциплины.

ФОС позволяет оценить результаты освоения учебной дисциплины в соответствии с требованиями рабочей программы.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен **знать**:

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

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен **уметь**:

У1. читать и переводить (со словарем) иноязычную литературу по профилю подготовки;

У2. самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

Компетенции, формируемые в результате освоения дисциплины:

Общие:

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

ОК 2. Понимать и анализировать вопросы ценностно-мотивационной сферы.

ОК 3. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 4. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях, в том числе ситуациях риска, и нести за них ответственность.

ОК 5. Проявлять психологическую устойчивость в сложных и экстремальных ситуациях, предупреждать и разрешать конфликты в процессе профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 7. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 8. Правильно строить отношения с коллегами, с различными категориями граждан, в том числе с представителями различных национальностей и конфессий.

ОК 9. Устанавливать психологический контакт с окружающими.

ОК 10. Адаптироваться к меняющимся условиям профессиональной деятельности.

Личностные результаты, формируемые в результате освоения дисциплины:

ЛР 3. Соблюдающий нормы правопорядка, следующий идеалам гражданского общества, обеспечения безопасности, прав и свобод граждан России. Лояльный к установкам и проявлениям представителей субкультур, отличающий их от групп с деструктивным и девиантным поведением. Демонстрирующий неприятие и предупреждающий социально опасное поведение окружающих.

ЛР 8. Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважение к представителям различных этнокультурных, социальных, конфессиональных и иных групп. Сопричастный к сохранению, преумножению и трансляции культурных традиций и ценностей многонационального российского государства.

ЛР 11. Проявляющий уважение к эстетическим ценностям, обладающий основами эстетической культуры.

ЛР 13. Демонстрирующий готовность и способность вести с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения в профессиональной деятельности.

ЛР 14. Проявляющий сознательное отношение к непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности.

ЛР 15. Проявляющий гражданское отношение к профессиональной деятельности как к возможности личного участия в решении общественных, государственных, общенациональных проблем.

ЛР 16. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

ЛР 17. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения.

ЛР 18. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие.

ЛР 19. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.

ЛР 20. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста.

ЛР 22. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ЛР 23. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

ЛР 26. Проявление терпимости и уважения к обычаям и традициям народов России и других государств, способности к межнациональному и межконфессиональному согласию.

ЛР 29. Проявлять доброжелательность к окружающим, деликатность, чувство такта и готовность оказать услугу каждому кто в ней нуждается.

### 1.3. Виды контроля и методы оценки

Предметом оценки служат умения, знания, сформированность общих компетенций

#### Контроль и оценка освоения учебной дисциплины по темам

Наименование тем	Виды и методы оценивания			
	Текущий контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Методы оценки	Проверяемые компетенции, умения, знания	Методы оценки	Проверяемые компетенции, умения, знания
Тема 1. Что такое право?	Устный опрос Грамматические задания Тестовые задания	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2	Дифференцированный зачет	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2

Тема 2. Правовые системы	Письменный опрос Грамматические задания Тестовые задания	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2	Дифференцированный зачет	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2
Тема 3. Отрасли права	Письменный опрос Грамматические задания Тестовые задания	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2	Дифференцированный зачет	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2
Тема 4. Профессия юриста	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Грамматические задания Контрольная работа	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2	Дифференцированный зачет	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2
Тема 5. Судебная система	Письменный опрос Грамматические задания Тестовые задания	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2	Дифференцированный зачет	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2
Тема 6. Судебный процесс	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Грамматические задания	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2	Дифференцированный зачет	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2
Тема 7. Деликтное право	Устный опрос Грамматические задания Тестовые задания	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2	Дифференцированный зачет	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2
Тема 8. Категории деликта	Устный опрос Грамматические задания	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2	Дифференцированный зачет	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2
Тема 9. Трудовое право	Письменный опрос Грамматические задания Тестовые задания	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2	Дифференцированный зачет	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2
Тема 10. Правовое и социальное обеспечение	Грамматические задания Тестовые задания	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2	Дифференцированный зачет	ОК 1-10 31, У1, У2



граждан				
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## 2. Оценочные средства для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости

### 2.1. Вопросы для устного опроса (собеседования) по темам

#### Тема 1. Что такое право?

##### 1. Read the text and answer the questions after it.

##### WHAT IS LAW?

Law is a body of rules supported by the power of government. It governs the behaviour of all members of society. It is not possible to have a society without laws, as there would be anarchy in society then.

Governments make laws and enforce them against all citizens within their power. They have two motives in making and enforcing laws. One is social control; the other is the implementation of justice. To establish social control governments use public law and civil law. Public law ensures the authority of the government itself and civil law provides framework for interaction among people. Justice is a concept that most people feel is very important but few are able to define. Sometimes a just decision is simply a decision that most people feel is fair.

New laws appear all the time as our life is changing very fast. But no country has been successful in producing laws, which are entirely satisfactory.

Ordinary people start thinking about law only when everyday informal ways of settling disputes break down. When we buy a train ticket, 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 the train. If our neighbour plays loud music late at night, we will probably try to discuss the matter with him rather than consulting the police, lawyers or courts. Only when we are injured in a train accident or when a neighbour refuses to behave reasonably, we start thinking about the legal implications of our everyday activities.

Even so, some transactions in modern society are so complex that few of us would risk making them without first seeking legal advice. We use it when we buy or sell a house, set up a business, or decide 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.

As countries cooperate more and more and have an increasing number of common global problems to solve, there are attempts to internationalize legal standards, so that the same legal principles could be applied to all countries and people.

When law helps people to reach just agreements, it is regarded as a good thing. However, when it involves time and money and shows people's inability to cooperate informally, law seems to be an evil — but a necessary one that everyone should have a basic knowledge of.

##### Questions to the text:

1. What is law?
2. Why isn't it possible to have a society without laws?
3. Who makes laws?
4. What are the motives in making and enforcing laws?
5. What do public laws ensure?
6. What do civil laws provide?
7. What decision is just?
8. Why do new laws appear?
9. Why are laws imperfect?
10. When do people start thinking about law?
11. What is a train ticket from the lawyer's point of view?
12. Do people often make contracts in their everyday life?
13. In what transactions do people seek legal advice and why?
14. What are people becoming accustomed to doing?

15. Why is it important to internationalize legal standards?

16. How do people treat law?

## 2. Read, translate and discuss the text.

The question “What is law?” has troubled people for many years. A whole field of study known as jurisprudence (the study of law and legal philosophy) is devoted to answering this question. Many definitions of law exist. For our purposes, however, law can be defined as the rules and regulations made and enforced by the government that regulate the conduct of people within a society.

As a child, you learned about rules first at home and later at school. At home, your parents made and enforced rules concerning issues like chores and bedtimes. Rules made and enforced by the government are called laws. The government makes laws that affect almost every aspect of daily life.

One thing is certain: every society that has ever existed has recognized the need for laws. These laws may have been unwritten, but even pre-industrial societies had rules to regulate people’s conduct. Native American societies, for example, were governed by unwritten laws. When Europeans first arrived on the North American continent, each of the native American nations (or tribes, as they are commonly called today) maintained order through a system of unwritten rules. Because many non-native American government officials and others did not see or understand these traditional mechanisms, many non-native American

held the erroneous view that the societies were lawless. Today, some native American groups are still governed, at least in part, by traditional unwritten law.

Without laws, there would be confusion and disorder. This does not mean that all laws are fair or even good, but imagine how people might take advantage of one another without a set of rules.

### **The statements for discussion:**

1. Laws haven’t changed since primeval times.
2. However hard people try, laws are always insufficient.
3. Laws are not for ordinary people, they are for lawyers.
4. All laws are situational. They suit only a particular place at a particular time.
5. There is some eternal law. It is good for all times and places.

### **Use the collocations: In my opinion**

*From my point of view*

*I think /consider / believe*

*On the one hand... on the other hand*

*On the contrary*

## **Тема 4. Профессия юриста**

### **1. Read the text and answer the questions after it.**

#### **LEGAL PROFESSION**

In most countries there is only one legal profession. This means that all the lawyers have nearly the same professional education leading to the same legal qualifications, and they are allowed to do all the legal work that has to be done. In England the system is different. Here the profession is divided into two types of lawyers, called solicitors and barristers. Solicitors and barristers are qualified lawyers, but they have a different legal training, they take different examinations to qualify, and once qualified they usually do different types of legal work.

Barristers are sole practitioners. They are forbidden to work as partners. Barristers specialize in arguing cases in front of a judge and have the right to be heard, the right of audience, in all courts. They are specialists in advocacy, which is the skill of speaking for someone in court. They also give opinions on areas of law to solicitors and their clients.

Until July 2004 a client could not instruct a barrister directly. Barristers had to be instructed by a solicitor. Now barristers who have completed a special one-day course can take instructions directly from the client.

Solicitors represent their clients both in and out of court. One of the functions of solicitors is to brief barristers. In other words, they collect all the legal documents to enable the barrister to present the best case to the court. They practice in many areas of law, such as family, employment or commercial law. They draw up wills, give advice in the field of business, make all the legal arrangements for buying or selling land, assist employees and employers in cases involving allegations of unfair dismissal and redundancy payments, handle divorce and child care. However, each solicitor usually specialises in one particular area. A solicitor has the right of audience in lower courts. He has to get a certificate in advocacy to be able to speak in higher courts.

Solicitors usually work in law firms which are set up as partnerships. A new lawyer will usually work first as an associate of the firm and gain some experience while being paid a fixed salary. Then he may be offered the opportunity to become a partner.

In general, it can be said that a barrister spends most of his time either in a courtroom or preparing his arguments for the court and a solicitor spends most of his time in an office giving advice to clients, making investigations and preparing and drafting documents.

After several years of experience, members of either profession may apply to preside over cases and sit as a judge. Within the English legal system a law student cannot take an exam to be a judge but has to wait to be appointed after some years of experience as a lawyer.

**Questions to the text:**

1. What does the same legal education lead to in many countries?
2. How many legal professions are there in England? What are they?
3. What is the difference between a barrister and a solicitor?
4. How do barristers practice?
5. What are they forbidden to do?
6. What do barristers specialise in?
7. What right do they have? Who do they give opinions to?
8. What couldn't a client do until July 2004?
9. On what condition can barristers take instructions directly from the client?
10. Where do solicitors represent their clients?
11. What do solicitors do for barristers?
12. In what areas of law do solicitors practice?
13. Do solicitors have the right of audience?
14. Can solicitors speak in higher courts?
15. How do solicitors practice?
16. What is the position of a new lawyer in a law firm?
17. On what basis are associates paid?
18. In what way can an associate be promoted?
19. Can you compare the work of a barrister with the one of a solicitor?
20. Is it possible to take an exam to be a judge within the English legal system?
21. How is it possible to become a judge in England?

**2. Read the following legal letters and answer the questions after them.**

1) Dear Sirs

Purchase of The Croft, Whittington

Your firm has been recommended to me by one of your long-standing clients, Mr. Simon Jones. Briefly, I have agreed to purchase the above property and wish to instruct a competent firm of solicitors to handle the conveyance. I should be grateful if you would send me a copy of your standard terms and conditions by return of post.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully  
(Mr) Jukka Virtanen

2) Dear Mr Virtanen

Thank you for your enquiry. I confirm that this firm would be glad to act on your behalf in relation to this transaction. This matter has been passed to me to deal with, as a Senior Assistant Solicitor in this firm's Residential Property department.

I enclose a copy of our standard client care letter in duplicate. This sets out our terms and conditions. Please read these through, and, if they are acceptable to you, kindly sign and return the duplicate copy.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely  
Geoffrey Lamb,  
Senior Assistant Solicitor

**Questions:**

1. If you address your letter to a law firm, a company or an institution you salute them as \_\_\_\_\_ and you finish the letter with \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you address your letter to a particular person you salute them as \_\_\_\_\_ and you finish the letter with \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If you ask somebody to do certain things for you write \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If you receive a letter from a potential client, you can start your letter by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you put some documents in your letter, you write \_\_\_\_\_.
6. If you ask a person to do something, you write \_\_\_\_\_.
7. If you hope for a future contact, you write \_\_\_\_\_.

## Тема 6. Судебный процесс

### 1. Read the text and answer the questions after it.

#### STARTING ACTIONS IN COURT

When a person is in dispute with another person, sometimes it is necessary to start a claim in the civil court. This process is called "filing a claim" or "issuing a claim". In England most civil claims are filed with the county court. There are over 200 county courts in England and Wales. Most cities and large towns have a county court. A claim form is the document that a claimant uses to start legal action against the defendant.

Why might a claimant start a claim? There are a lot of reasons, for example:

- someone refuses to pay you money that they owe to you
- someone does a job for you, but they do it badly. This is called bad workmanship
- something that you paid for is not supplied to you
- something that you bought is not working properly.

The claimant has to pay a sum of money, called a court fee, for the court to issue proceedings. In the claim form, the claimant must state the amount of his or her claim and request the defendant to pay all of the legal costs of the case.

In civil cases, the court can award damages to the person who has suffered as the result of wrongdoing. In certain circumstances, the court will issue an injunction to prevent the wrongdoing from occurring again.

Sometimes people talk about "the small claims court". They really mean the special procedure that exists at the county court for small claims. A small claim is a claim for a maximum amount of £5,000. This amount is likely to increase in the future.

Criminal actions are started by the state. Having arrested the suspect, the police must decide if they have enough evidence to make a formal accusation, or charge. If they charge the suspect, they may release him on condition that he appears on a certain day at a certain magistrates' court. This is known as unconditional bail. However, the police may instead take a

suspect to a magistrate so that he remains in custody until he next appears before a court. The magistrate may decide that it is not necessary to hold the suspect in custody and may agree to unconditional bail, or the magistrate may grant conditional bail — that is, release the suspect provided that he puts some money as security.

If the defendant is found guilty, the court can order punishment. This can either be a custodial sentence, which means going to prison, or a non-custodial sentence such as a fine, probation or a community service order.

**Questions to the text:**

1. What can a person do if he is in dispute with another person?
2. What is this process called?
3. Where are civil claims filed in England?
4. How many county courts are there in England and Wales?
5. What is a claim form?
6. Why might a claimant start a claim?
7. In what case will the court issue proceedings?
8. What does the claimant state in the claim form?
9. What can the claimant who has suffered as the result of wrongdoing be awarded?
10. Why can an injunction be issued?
11. What is “the small claims court”?
12. What claim is considered to be small?
13. Why do you think the amount is likely to increase in the future?
14. Who starts criminal actions?
15. What must the police do after arresting the suspect?
16. On what condition can the police release the suspect who has been charged?
17. Where can the police take the suspect instead?
18. Who can grant a conditional bail?
19. What is a conditional bail?
20. What can punishment be for a criminal action?

**2. Read the letter and find the terms according to their definition.**

Dear Mr Aikenside  
Personal injury claim

Thank you for your instructions in connection with a personal injury that you sustained two days ago. It was a pleasure to meet you at this office.

To enable me to proceed with this matter properly, I would be grateful if you give your attention to the following points:

1. I have enclosed our client care letter. This sets out our fees and the basis on which you instruct this firm to act as your lawyers. You should be aware that this forms a binding legal contract between us and so you must ensure that you understand the contents. When you have read the letter, please sign it and return it to me as soon as possible. I am unable to proceed with your legal matters until I have received this letter.

2. I have drafted a witness statement which is a statement of truth about your claim. This has to be filed at the court together with your claim form. The claim is against shopping centre, where you instructed me that you slipped on an oil-like substance on the floor, fell over and sustained an injury to your back. Please read this statement carefully to ensure that all the facts are correct, before signing it and returning it to me. It is my professional duty to inform you that this document forms the grounds of your claim at court and it is your duty to tell the truth. If you deliberately include facts that are not true, and reaffirm them under oath in court, then you may be prosecuted or perjury, which is the criminal offence of not telling the truth before court.

I look forward to receiving both the signed client care letter and the signed witness statement. As soon as I have received both documents I can proceed with your claim. If you have any questions about either document, or the case in general, please do not hesitate to contact me

and I will be happy to go through any points with you. You can contact me by telephone, or contact my secretary to arrange a convenient meeting.

Yours sincerely

Adam Hicks

**The definitions of the terms:**

1. The document that sets out the law firm's fees and the basis on which the client instructs this firm Explanation English Russian
2. Something that the client tells the law firm to do
3. A statement of truth about smb's claim
4. To be injured
5. Having made a formal promise to tell the truth in a court of law
6. To continue with smth
7. The crime of telling a lie in a court of law

**Тема 7. Деликтное право**

**1. Read the text and answer the questions after it.**

**LAW OF TORT**

The concept of tort is used in most English-speaking states with common law traditions. A tort is a wrongful act committed by an individual against another individual's person, property or reputation.

The law of tort deals with civil wrongs. A wrong is something that causes harm or damage to another person. A person who suffers harm or damage is hurt in some way. This hurt might be physical in nature, but it might be some other type of hurt, such as causing someone to lose money. The law of tort is connected with the breach of the duty of care by accident but sometimes deliberately. This area of law is based on the following principle. In situations where I cause harm to another person, I may be liable to compensate him or her for that harm, even in situations when:

- I do not have a contract with that person and
- I did not commit a criminal act against that person.

Let's say that I am shopping in a large supermarket and an employee of the supermarket washed the floor five minutes ago. The floor is not completely dry. I do not know this. There is no sign to warn me that the floor is wet. I slip on the floor and hurt my back. I have to go to hospital and I cannot go to work for a month. This is a situation where I need to make a claim based on the principles of the law of tort. I am hurt physically and I have perhaps lost money, all because of someone else's conduct.

How is this area of law different from criminal law or contract law? The answer to this question is that there is a lot of overlap between the law of tort, contract law and criminal law. Although a tort and a crime appear to be the same in many cases, the parties, burden of proof, and punishment are different. The main purpose of the law of tort is to compensate people who suffer harm and not to punish the tortfeasors, people who caused this harm. The main aim of criminal law is to punish wrongdoers and to deter other people from committing similar wrongs.

In a tortious action the claimant is the injured party who has to prove the elements of his case. If he wins, he is entitled to redress to compensate him for his injury. The usual remedies in tort are damages and injunction.

Crimes usually involve public law and order. Therefore, in a criminal action the claimant is the state, represented by the prosecutor. The person charged with committing a crime is the defendant. The injured party is merely a complaining witness. The state has the burden of proof. It is higher than in a tortious action. The convicted defendant either pays a fine, or goes to prison. The injured party receives nothing. Sometimes a crime is also a tort and the injured party may try to get damages in a civil court.

An important difference between the law of tort and contract law is that the law of tort makes us liable to people with whom we have no contractual relationship. Contractual liability is based on agreement between parties. Tort liability is based on the duty one person owes to another. It is imposed by law regardless of whether or not there is an agreement between the parties.

**Questions to the text:**

1. What law system uses the concept of tort?
2. What is a tort?
3. Is a tort a civil or a criminal wrong?
4. How can a person against whom a tort is committed suffer?
5. What duty is breached when a tort is committed?
6. Is the duty of care always breached by accident?
7. What principle is this area of law based?
8. What is a person liable to do if he causes harm to another person?
9. Can you give an example of a situation where a person suffers because of someone else's conduct?
10. What areas of law is law of tort connected with?
11. What is the difference between a tort and a crime?
12. What is the main purpose of the law of tort?
13. What is the main purpose of a criminal action?
14. Who is a tortfeasor?
15. What does the claimant have to do in a tortious action?
16. What is the claimant entitled to if he wins a tortious actions?
17. What do crimes usually involve?
18. What are the parties called in a tortious action?
19. What are the parties called in a criminal action?
20. What is the role of the injured party in a criminal action?
21. Can the injured party get damages in a criminal action?
22. Where may the injured party try to get damages?
23. What is an important difference between the law of tort and contract law?
24. What is contractual liability is based on?
25. What is tort liability is based on?
26. How is tort liability imposed?

**Тема 8. Категории деликта**

**1. Read and translate the text. Do the task after it.**

**HEADS OF TORT**

Lawyers refer to different kinds of torts as the heads of tort, the most important of which are:

- negligence
- nuisance
- trespass to land
- trespass to the person
- defamation
- product liability
- vicarious liability

Negligence occurs when you cause harm to another person because you were not careful enough. The law of tort says that in situations where you can anticipate that your conduct is likely to cause harm to another person you have a duty to be careful. Lawyers refer to this duty as the duty of care. Negligence covers breach of the duty of care. It is the most common ground for claimants bringing an action in tort.



Nuisance covers an unreasonable interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land. This tort can be used in many situations. An individual can sue in the tort of nuisance when his neighbour creates too much noise or keeps rubbish that causes unpleasant smells.

Trespass to land covers entering someone's land without the owner's permission. Trespass to the person means harming someone in a physical way. To make someone afraid that I will physically hurt him is the tort of assault. To actually hurt someone in a physical way is the tort of battery. To keep someone in a certain place without that person's permission is the tort of false imprisonment.

Defamation covers attacks against someone's reputation through the written or spoken word. In other words, it means saying or writing something negative about someone, so that other people think in a more negative way about that person. Defamation comes in two forms. The tort of libel is publishing a libellous statement in a permanent form, for example, writing it in a book. The tort of slander refers to a statement in a form that is not permanent, for example, saying something slanderous in an ordinary conversation.

Product liability is the seller's or manufacturer's responsibility for damage or injury caused by faulty goods. Vicarious liability (liability on behalf of someone else) gives the right to sue the employer of a person who commits a tort in the normal course of his employment. The tort is useful when high damages are sought and the defendant does not have the money to pay them.

A lot of torts are based on the common law that is on precedents. Some torts come from statutes and are known as statutory torts. The breach of duty that must be proved is defined in a statute. For example, injury suffered because of defective equipment may lead to a negligence action regulated by the 1969 Employers Liability Act.

However, not every wrong committed in the society is remediable in tort. The claimant has to show that he has suffered an action recognised as a tortious one and he has to show that his relation to the tortfeasor gives him the legal capacity to sue.

**Determine which the head of tort is:** *battery, nuisance, defamation, negligence, false imprisonment, assault, vicarious, liability.*

1. Mary was shopping in a large department store last week. A shop assistant says that she saw Mary take a necklace from the shop without paying. The manager of the shop kept Mary in an office for 45 minutes until the police arrived. The manager did not allow Mary to leave. The police discovered that Mary paid for the necklace. Mary sued the store on the grounds of - \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Last year Paul was successful when he sued the police on the grounds of \_\_\_\_\_. Paul was taking part in a political demonstration when a policeman kicked him and pushed him for no reason.

3. Gary was playing football on Saturday. Gary shouted at his friend named Bill on the other football team. He shouted, "I am going to kill you!" This is not the tort of \_\_\_\_\_, as Bill did not really believe that Gary intended to cause him physical harm in this situation.

4. "My neighbour has started to keep animals in her garden. She has some hens and a small pig. The noise and the smell are terrible. I'm thinking of suing in the tort of \_\_\_\_\_."

5. "I own a company that transports goods by lorry. Last week one of my drivers was in a petrol station during his working hours. He lit a cigarette and threw away a lighted match, which caused an explosion. I can be sued in the tort of \_\_\_\_\_."

6. "I own a magazine that contains a lot of gossip about celebrities. Last month my magazine printed a story that said a local footballer here had kept some money raised at a charity event for homeless people. I now know that the story was completely untrue. The footballer can make a claim based on \_\_\_\_\_."

7. "I went into a bar last week with some friends and I slipped on some beer that was on the floor. When I fell I cut my hand on some broken glass. Another customer in the bar told me that a man had dropped a bottle of beer there about 20 minutes earlier. The bar staff had been

told that there was beer and broken glass on the floor, but they had been too busy to clean it up. I can sue the bar on the grounds of \_\_\_\_\_.”

#### **Критерии оценивания:**

Оценка «отлично» выставляется обучающемуся, если общение осуществилось, высказывания обучающегося соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче и при этом его устная речь полностью соответствовала нормам иностранного языка.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется обучающемуся, если общение осуществилось, высказывания обучающегося соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче и при этом обучающийся выразил свои мысли на иностранном языке с незначительными отклонениями от языковых норм, а в остальном его устная речь соответствовала нормам иностранного языка.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся, если общение осуществилось, высказывания обучающегося соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, но при этом обучающийся выразил свои мысли на иностранном языке с отклонениями от языковых норм, не мешающими, однако, понять содержание сказанного.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся, если общение не осуществилось или высказывания обучающегося не соответствовали поставленной коммуникативной задаче, обучающийся слабо усвоил пройденный материал и выразил свои мысли на иностранном языке с такими отклонениями от языковых норм, которые не позволяют понять содержание большей части сказанного.

## **2.2. Письменный опрос**

### **Тема 2. Правовые системы**

#### **1. Complete the texts with the given words:**

A) *Legal system, apply, continental law, Roman code, Roman law*

Civil law is the most common system of law in the world. Other names for the system are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. In this system there exists a set of laws or a legal \_\_\_\_\_. These laws are abstract principles rather than concrete facts. It is the job of the judge to interpret and \_\_\_\_\_ these principles. The first systems of this kind come from the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire. An important modern example is the Napoleonic code of 1804 which is the basis of the French \_\_\_\_\_.

B) *Legal, cases, judge, previous, precedent*

Common law depends on what a court and a \_\_\_\_\_ decide in individual \_\_\_\_\_. The judge's decision depends on the decisions of other judges in \_\_\_\_\_ similar cases and will influence similar cases in the future. If the case is the first of this kind, then it is the duty of the judge to create a \_\_\_\_\_. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ system in the US, the UK and many other English-speaking countries.

#### **2. The Magna Carta is one of the main documents of English unwritten Constitution. Write a paragraph about the Magna Carta. Use the following information.**

- Magna Carta (Great Charter)
- King John, 1215 / to sign / under the threat of civil war
- to establish the principle of limited government ~ to limit the power of the monarch ~ not absolute
- to protect against unjust punishment and the loss of life, liberty,
- and property except according to law
- not to punish a citizen without a fair trial
- King not to take certain taxes without the people's agreement

- a cornerstone of British liberties
- one of the oldest written constitutional papers

### **Тема 3. Отрасли права**

#### **1. Read the text and fill in the chart below.**

##### **AREAS OF LAW**

Every country has its own legal system and its own set of laws that are called national (domestic) law. National law includes not only law at the national level, but law at the state, regional or local levels. For example, the USA has federal laws and state laws as well.

International law regulates relations between governments and also between private citizens of one country and those of another. States agree to obey international law by being members of a great international organization such as the United Nations, or by entering into treaties with one another.

Many countries make an important distinction between civil (or private) and public law. Civil law concerns disputes among citizens within a country, and public law concerns disputes between subjects of law (citizens, companies) and the state.

In civil law there is the attempt to right a wrong, honour an agreement, or settle a dispute. The main categories of English civil law are: law of contract, law of tort, law of trust, probate law, company law, employment law, land law, family law, intellectual property law and others.

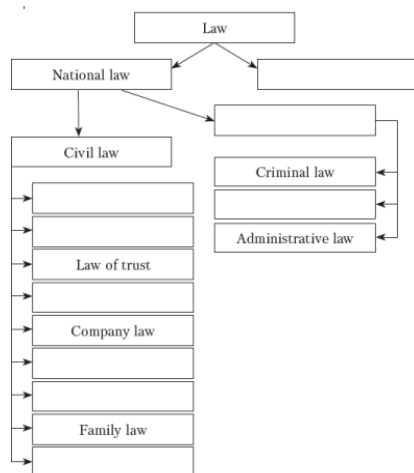
The main categories of public law are criminal law, constitutional law and administrative law.

Criminal law deals with wrongs (crimes) which harm the well-being of society, even when they are committed a crime against an individual. The main aim of criminal law is to deter other people from committing similar wrongs.

Constitutional law states the citizen's rights and duties. It also regulates the relationships between different branches of the state, such as the executive, the legislative and the judiciary ones. Constitutional law is usually found in the Constitution of the country. However, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, due to historical and political reasons the Constitution does not exist in one written document. The UK has an unwritten constitution — the constitution of this state is usually found in statutes such as Magna Carta, Bill of Rights and others.

Administrative law is enforced by the executive branch of the government rather than the legislative and the judiciary branches. It regulates international trade, taxation, environment protection, manufacturing.

Criminal and civil procedures are different. Criminal actions are nearly always started by the state. Civil actions, on the other hand, are usually started by individuals. The party bringing a criminal action (that is in most cases the state) is called the prosecution. The party bringing a civil action is called the claimant. The party accused in court of a crime or a civil offence is called the defendant in both kinds of actions.



**2. Read the text below and choose the word which best fits each space:** *citizens, rules, deals, relationship, concerns, disputes, legal, relations, issues.*

International Law (or Public International Law) consists of \_\_\_\_\_ and principles which govern the \_\_\_\_\_ and dealings of states with each other. It only \_\_\_\_\_ questions of rights between several states or states and the \_\_\_\_\_ or subjects of other states. In contrast, Private International Law \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ between private persons, natural or \_\_\_\_\_. They usually concern \_\_\_\_\_ between two or more states. In recent years the line between public and private international law has become increasingly uncertain, because \_\_\_\_\_ of private international law may also involve issues of public international law, and vice versa.

#### Тема 4. Профессия юриста

**1. Read the text and fill in the chart below.**

##### LEGAL PROFESSION

In most countries there is only one legal profession. This means that all the lawyers have nearly the same professional education leading to the same legal qualifications, and they are allowed to do all the legal work that has to be done. In England the system is different. Here the profession is divided into two types of lawyers, called solicitors and barristers. Solicitors and barristers are qualified lawyers, but they have a different legal training, they take different examinations to qualify, and once qualified they usually do different types of legal work.

Barristers are sole practitioners. They are forbidden to work as partners. Barristers specialize in arguing cases in front of a judge and have the right to be heard, the right of audience, in all courts. They are specialists in advocacy, which is the skill of speaking for someone in court. They also give opinions on areas of law to solicitors and their clients.

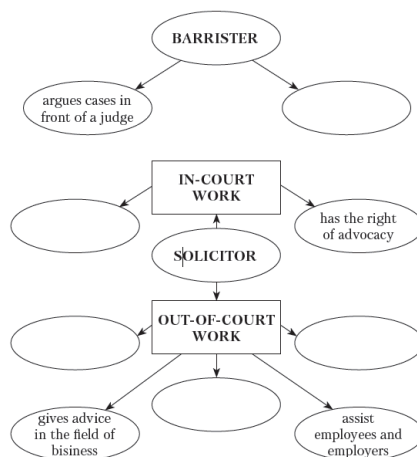
Until July 2004 a client could not instruct a barrister directly. Barristers had to be instructed by a solicitor. Now barristers who have completed a special one-day course can take instructions directly from the client.

Solicitors represent their clients both in and out of court. One of the functions of solicitors is to brief barristers. In other words, they collect all the legal documents to enable the barrister to present the best case to the court. They practice in many areas of law, such as family, employment or commercial law. They draw up wills, give advice in the field of business, make all the legal arrangements for buying or selling land, assist employees and employers in cases involving allegations of unfair dismissal and redundancy payments, handle divorce and child care. However, each solicitor usually specialises in one particular area. A solicitor has the right of audience in lower courts. He has to get a certificate in advocacy to be able to speak in higher courts.

Solicitors usually work in law firms which are set up as partnerships. A new lawyer will usually work first as an associate of the firm and gain some experience while being paid a fixed salary. Then he may be offered the opportunity to become a partner.

In general, it can be said that a barrister spends most of his time either in a courtroom or preparing his arguments for the court and a solicitor spends most of his time in an office giving advice to clients, making investigations and preparing and drafting documents.

After several years of experience, members of either profession may apply to preside over cases and sit as a judge. Within the English legal system a law student cannot take an exam to be a judge but has to wait to be appointed after some years of experience as a lawyer.



**2. Choose the appropriate word for each gap:** *disobey, inflexible, inexperienced, inessential, unqualified, misrepresent, disqualification, misrepresentation, unusual, disqualified.*

1. After that bad accident he was \_\_\_\_\_ from driving.
2. These statistics grossly \_\_\_\_\_ the reality.
3. Dave is a very punctual person. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for him to be late.
4. He was \_\_\_\_\_ for the job.
5. A child is too young and \_\_\_\_\_ to recognize danger.
6. Any form of cheating (*стисывание*) means automatic \_\_\_\_\_.
7. That was a deliberate (*преднамеренный*) \_\_\_\_\_ of facts.
8. This approach is too \_\_\_\_\_ and too costly.
9. Do not include these \_\_\_\_\_ details in your report.
10. In the army, it is a crime to \_\_\_\_\_ a superior officer.

**3. Read the text below and choose the word which best fits each space:** *partner, qualify, partnerships, judge, practices, court, client, solicitor, attorney, audience, associate, issued.*

In England we have two different types of lawyer. One is known as a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and the other is a barrister. Both are called “lawyers”. This can be a little confusing because in the USA every lawyer is usually known as an (2) \_\_\_\_\_. An English law student has to decide at sometime during their university studies which type of lawyer that they would like to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ as.

Most English law students decide to become a solicitor. These are the lawyers that a (4) \_\_\_\_\_, the person who pays for the services of a lawyer, will usually meet first. Often the solicitor can help the client without the need for a barrister.

Most solicitors work in small private businesses, known as (5) \_\_\_\_\_, in what are called “High Street firms”. This phrase “High Street firm” refers to a typical, small group of solicitors working together in the type of offices that you can find on the major streets of any English town or city. Many law firms are set up as (6) \_\_\_\_\_. A new lawyer will usually work first as an (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ of the firm and gain some experience while being paid a fixed salary before being offered the opportunity to become a (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

A typical High Street solicitor usually specialises in a particular area of law, such as family, employment or commercial law. Many people believe that solicitors cannot act for their clients in (9) \_\_\_\_\_ but this is untrue. Thousands of solicitors appear in court every day, especially in the county courts where most claims are (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

The second type of lawyer found in England is known as a barrister. Barristers are usually specialists in a very particular area of law. They give advice and opinions to solicitors and their clients. Barristers have the right of (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (the right to be heard by a judge) in all of the courts in the land. Barristers often share offices, known by the traditional name of chambers, although they all work alone as individuals because they are forbidden to work as partners.

After several years of experience, members of either profession may apply to preside over cases and sit as a (12) \_\_\_\_\_. Within the English legal system a law student cannot take an exam to be a judge but has to wait to be appointed after some years of experience as a lawyer.

## Тема 5. Судебная система

### 1. Read the text and complete the chart below.

#### ENGLISH COURTS

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

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

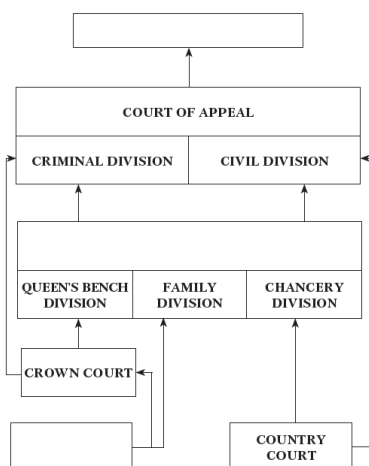
Cases brought before criminal courts are to do with offences against the state which, these days, usually involve breach of the statutory law. Minor criminal cases and some civil matters such as debts are started in magistrates' courts and are heard by lay magistrates called Justices of Peace. Offenders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

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

If the defendant is dissatisfied with the court decision he can appeal to a higher court requesting it to re-examine and change the judgment.

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

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



**2. Fill in the gaps using the chart above.**

1. Claims of lesser value will start in a \_\_\_\_\_. There are 250 of these around the country. They can also deal with divorce and bankruptcy matters.
2. Matters of important legal dispute arising in the Crown Court may be appealed to the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. From the Court of Appeal, there can be an appeal to the \_\_\_\_\_ on fact or law, but usually appeal is only allowed on matters of legal importance.
4. If the case involves a serious crime, it is heard in the \_\_\_\_\_ (there is only one \_\_\_\_\_ but it has about 70 centres around the jurisdiction).
5. In less serious criminal cases (which comprise over 90% of criminal cases), the case is sent for trial in one of over 400 \_\_\_\_\_.
6. More substantial civil claims (over around £25,000) are heard in the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Under the system of appeals in civil cases, it is possible to appeal from a county court or the High Court to the \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Read the text below and choose the word which best fits each space: *higher, barristers, magistrates, qualified, jury, defendant, legal, system, professionals.***

The largest group of judges are (1) \_\_\_\_\_, ordinary citizens who are not legal (2) \_\_\_\_\_ but are appointed to ensure that the local community is involved in the running of the (3) \_\_\_\_\_. They sit as a group of three (as a “bench”). Magistrates sit with a legally (4) \_\_\_\_\_ clerk, who can advise on points of law. A case is presented by the (5) \_\_\_\_\_, who takes over the case from the police who have already charged the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (or accused) with specified crimes. In the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ courts, the judges are almost all former (8) \_\_\_\_\_. But many cases are also heard by recorders — part-time barristers from private practice. The cases in the Crown Court are heard by the (9) \_\_\_\_\_. The Crown Court jury consists of 12 persons, aged 18 to 70.

**Тема 6. Судебный процесс**

**1. Here is a conversation between a lawyer and his client. The conversation is mixed up. Put the conversation in the correct order. Write your answers in the boxes numbered 2-9 below. There is an example at the beginning (\*), which is the start of the conversation.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
*								

(\*) Good Morning, Mr Rodriguez. Thank you for coming to see me. I understand that you would like to issue a claim in the county court?

a. Three months is a long time. I agree that you should issue a claim. I will explain to you how it all works. The first thing that we must do is to complete a claim form and file it at the county court.

b. Yes, you will have to pay a fee. But if you win, the judge will usually order the defendant to pay back the fee. The next thing that happens after we file the claim is that the court will serve the claim form upon the defendant.

c. Yes, that is correct. I think going to court is the only thing that I can do. I supply food to restaurants and cafes. I have a contract with all of my customers. The contract states that a customer has 14 days to pay me from the date they receive a delivery. A customer who owns a cafe in town is three months late in paying me. I would like to start proceedings against him.

d. I see. What information do you need to complete the claim form?

e. He has 14 days to respond. In this case I hope your customer agrees that your claim is correct and that he will pay the money he owes you when he receives the claim. That is the best thing that can happen.

f. I need the name and address of your customer. When we file the claim your customer will be called the defendant. I also need the details of your claim. I need to know when the defendant received the delivery from you and when he was supposed to pay you. Please bring me a copy of the contract so that I can check the part of it that talks about payment. How much money does he owe you?

g. And when he receives the claim how many days does he have to respond to it?

h. £430. I can bring a copy of the contract to your office this afternoon. What happens when we file the claim? Do I have to pay a court fee?

## **Тема 9. Трудовое право**

### **1. Read the text and do the task after it.**

#### **EMPLOYMENT LAW**

Employment law deals with relationship between employers and employees in a recruitment process, during employment and at the end of employment. It is related to most aspects of employment including discrimination, fair pay, dismissal, employee benefits, and workplace safety, etc.

In the UK rights and obligations of employers and employees come from the following main sources:

- Acts of Parliament, which give rise to statutory rights and obligations;
- Employment contracts, which give rise to contractual rights and obligations. This area of law is largely governed by case law;
- European Union legislation and judgments from the European Court of Justice.

Clauses in employment contracts cover job title, hours of work, term of the contract, time off and leave, remuneration, sick pay, confidentiality, giving notice. The non-competition clause imposes restrictions on the actions of an employee once the employment is ended. The employee is not allowed to start the same business or work for a rival of the employer for a certain period of time. The employment contract also provides for the grievance procedure in the event of the employee's problems at work or job loss. The parties to the employment contract may agree to vary provisions of the contract but they cannot be unilaterally varied.

The Employment Rights Act 1996 requires the employer to provide the employee with a document containing the terms and conditions of employment.

Employers are bound by the employment contract and statutory regulation as to how they may deal with employees, particularly in relation to the termination of employment. Failure to observe such obligations and regulations may give rise to a claim for wrongful dismissal, constructive dismissal or unfair dismissal. In case of wrongful dismissal the employer is in breach of contract. When an employee resigns because of the conduct of his employer, it is constructive dismissal. Unfair dismissal happens when the employer breaches certain statutory provisions by dismissing an employee. For example, an employee has been dismissed because of his sex, age, race, disability or nationality or made redundant unfairly. The employment law also states that the employer is obliged to follow a certain procedure of warning the employee before



terminating the contract with him. If the employer fails to do this, the employee may also claim unfair dismissal. However, the employer does not have to follow the procedure when the employee is guilty of gross misconduct that is a very bad behaviour, such as stealing money from the employer. Gross misconduct may result in immediate dismissal.

Employment cases in the UK are heard in employment tribunals. Employment tribunals have the power to make decisions on employment cases but there is a period where the parties are encouraged to reach an agreement before the case is heard.

**A new employee has some questions about her employment contract. Complete each question using the correct word from the box below. Use the text.**

*hours, provisions, term, title, sick pay, holiday, salary, terminate*

- A. What does the \_\_\_\_\_ of the contract mean?  
B. It means the duration of the contract.
- A. What are the \_\_\_\_\_ of a contract?  
B. They are all of the terms and conditions contained in the contract.
- A. What is my job \_\_\_\_\_?  
B. It is assistant manager.
- A. What are my \_\_\_\_\_ of employment?  
B. Monday to Friday, 9 am to 5.30 pm.
- A. What will my annual \_\_\_\_\_ be?  
B. £25,000 a year.
- A. How many weeks' \_\_\_\_\_ can I have?  
B. You are entitled to four weeks a year, in addition to public holidays.
- A. Am I entitled to \_\_\_\_\_ when I am ill?  
B. Yes. But you must provide us with a medical certificate.
- A. How much notice must I give if I want to \_\_\_\_\_ the contract?  
B. Four weeks. We use that time to find a new employee who can begin work at the time that you leave us.

**2. Here are the titles of some clauses in an employment contract. Lawyers usually call them "clause headings". Match the description of what each clause deals with the heading given below.**

*term of the contract, job title, working hours, remuneration,  
holidays, sick pay, grievance procedure, disciplinary procedure,  
confidentiality, non-competition, termination, pension*

1. This clause deals with the payment that the employee will receive in return for working for the employer.  
The clause heading is \_\_\_\_\_
2. This clause deals with the employee's obligation not to tell anyone about certain information that belongs to the employer.  
The clause heading is \_\_\_\_\_
3. This clause deals with the period of time that the contract will be valid.  
The clause heading is \_\_\_\_\_
4. This clause deals with the amount of time that the employee is obliged to work every week or month.  
The clause heading is \_\_\_\_\_
5. This clause deals with what the employer must do if he or she is unhappy with the way that the employee is behaving at work.  
The clause heading is \_\_\_\_\_
6. This clause deals with the arrangements for the employee to have money in his or her old age.  
The clause heading is \_\_\_\_\_
7. This clause gives the name of the employee's job.

The clause heading is \_\_\_\_\_

8. This clause deals with the time that the employee is allowed to stay away from work to rest and relax and still receive his or her pay.

The clause heading is \_\_\_\_\_

9. This clause deals with the ways in which the contract of employment can end.

The clause heading is \_\_\_\_\_

10. This clause deals with what an employee must do if he or she is unhappy at work and wants to complain to the employer.

The clause heading is \_\_\_\_\_

11. This clause deals with the employee's obligation after the contract of employment ends not to start the same business or work for a rival of the employer for a certain period of time.

The clause heading is \_\_\_\_\_

12. This clause deals with the money that an employer must pay to an employee when the employee is ill and cannot work.

The clause heading is \_\_\_\_\_

### **Критерии оценивания:**

Оценка «**отлично**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он усвоил глубоко и прочно весь учебный материал; грамотно и логично его излагает, может пользоваться языком дисциплины, знает терминологию; может применять и увязывать изученный материал со своей профессиональной деятельностью, может грамотно обобщать, анализировать, не делая ошибок, владеет необходимыми умениями и навыками при выполнении задания.

Оценка «**хорошо**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он твердо знает программный материал, излагает его грамотно, но допускает несущественные неточности, может правильно применять теоретические положения и владеет необходимыми умениями и навыками при выполнении задания.

Оценка «**удовлетворительно**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он усвоил только основной материал при помощи простого заучивания, допускает неточности, искажения формулировок и испытывает затруднения при выполнении задания.

Оценка «**неудовлетворительно**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он не знает значительной части учебной программы, не владеет языком дисциплины, ее основными положениями, допускает существенное искажение материала, не выполняет задание или выполняет его с большими затруднениями.

### **2.3. Перечень грамматических заданий**

1) Поставьте прилагательное в скобках в нужную форму.

1. The Volga is.....(long) river in Europe.

2. Life in the country is.....(relaxing) than in the city.

3. He is one of.....(rich) people in the world.

4. My house is.....(modern) than yours.

5. The weather today is.....(good) than it was yesterday.

6. Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be.

7. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made.

8. Asia is (large) than Australia.

2) Поставьте слова в правильном порядке.

1. Lisa / opera / can / beautifully / sing

2. drive / it / me / when / you / fast / nervous / makes

3. music / to / Robert / classical / sometimes / listens

4. in | popular | kind | of transport | what | is | China | ?

5. know / I / well / don't / his / very /wife

6. you / many / did / ask / How/ people/?

7. the / is / as / not / the / fast / plane / as / train.
8. work / go / Tom's / tomorrow / in / will / car / I / to.
9. summer / mother / my / the / my / every / helps / garden / grandfather / in

3) Вставьте предлоги времени.

1. Was Easter \_\_\_\_\_ May last year?
2. Is your birthday \_\_\_\_\_ summer?
3. I'm going to have a party \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
4. I usually come home \_\_\_\_\_ three o'clock.
5. I usually take a shower \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.
6. I usually tidy my room \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.
7. He was born \_\_\_\_\_ the fifth of June.
8. The telephone rang \_\_\_\_\_ midnight.
9. She is sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ the moment.
10. Does Greg send cards \_\_\_\_\_ Valentine's Day?

4) Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous.

1. Alice ... (not to take) the bus to school every day. She usually ... (to walk) to school...
2. (to take) ... you the bus to get to school or ... (to walk) you? 3. Who is this man? I ... (to think) that I ... (to know) him, but I ... (to forget) his name. 4. The children ... (to have) a good time in the park yesterday. They ... (to give) small pieces of bread to the ducks. Then they ... (to take) pictures of themselves. 5. Where are the children? They ... (to watch) TV in the room now. Some minutes ago they ... (to play) a game. 6. Now I am in my class. I... (to sit) at my desk. I always ... (to sit) at the same desk.

5) Образуйте прошедшую форму данных глаголов.

Begin, fly, run, win, buy, give, spend, come, lose, take, put, feel, grow.

6) Раскройте скобки, ставя глагол в правильное время.

She ..... (visit) the museum.

I ..... (met) my best friend when I was 6.

When..... you ..... (see) Vorja?

I ..... (finish) my maths homework yet.

7) Употребите правильную форму глагола.

1. Five minutes ago I (finish) my homework.
2. At the moment you (do) an English exercise.
3. Julie usually (clean) the house on Saturdays.
4. He (enter) the college next year.
5. She said that she already (write) the letter.

8) Раскройте скобки.

1. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.
2. My question (to answer) tomorrow.
3. Your luggage (to bring) just up in the lift.
4. At the last competition the first prize (to win) by our team.
5. The lecture (to attend) by all of us.
6. Nobody (to see) him yesterday.
7. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov.

9) Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

1. Каждое утро я должен быть в колледже в 9 часов.
2. Вчера ваша команда могла выиграть?
3. Она будет вынуждена остаться дома.
4. Можно мне воспользоваться вашим телефоном?
5. Зачем ему нужно было взять эту книгу?
6. Ей следовало приехать к нам две недели назад.

7. Вы сможете поговорить с ним завтра.

10) Образуйте причастия настоящего и прошедшего времени от следующих глаголов:

To repeat, to take, to discuss, to read, to stop, to invite, to understand, to describe, to buy, to wash.

11) Замените действительный залог страдательным.

1. Many people attended this lecture.
2. He will leave the ticket on the table.
3. They grow bananas in Africa.
4. The teacher gave the student much work.
5. The girl has put all the books into the bookcase.
6. They will hand in the homework tomorrow.
7. She always invites me to her dinner parties.

12) Употребите нужную форму страдательного залога.

1. I don't know when the news conference (a. will be held, b. is held, c. would be held).
2. She did not follow the advice she (a. was given, b. was being given, c. had been given).
3. This museum usually (a. has been closed, b. is being closed, c. is closed) in winter.

13) Выберите из скобок герундий или инфинитив.

I am planning ... (to visit/visiting) my granny next week. (Я планирую навестить бабулю на следующей неделе.)

When they finish ... (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office. (Когда они закончат обедать, они отправятся в офис.)

He suggested ... (to buy/buying) some food. (Он предложил купить немного продуктов.)

Does Sally enjoy ... (to go/going) to the gym? (Сэлли нравится ходить в тренажерный зал?)

Don't put off ... (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month. (Не откладывай написание доклада до конца месяца.)

John refused ... (to answer/answering) my question. (Джон отказался отвечать на мой вопрос.)

My brother intends ... (to get/getting) married soon. (Мой брат намеревается скоро жениться.)

I think she didn't mean ... (to hurt/hurting) you. (Думаю, она не хотела обидеть тебя.)

Fred can't afford ... (to travel/travelling) this year. (Фред не может себе позволить в этом году путешествовать.)

We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow. (Мы собираемся уехать завтра.)

Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice. (Мэри решила полететь в Венецию.)

The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results. (Спортсмены надеются добиться лучших результатов.)

I don't mind ... (to wash up/washing up). (Я не против того, чтобы помыть посуду.)

Girls, stop ... (to giggle/giggling). (Девочки, перестаньте хихикать.)

Ben likes ... (to play/playing) chess. (Бен любит играть в шахматы.)

Lara goes ... (to dance/dancing) every weekend. (Лара ходит на танцы каждые выходные.)

Harry can't stand ... (to work/working) on Saturdays. (Гарри не выносит работы по субботам.)

14) Найдите соответствия.

1. to investigate а) опыт
2. quantity б) заочно
3. to process в) избирать
4. tool г) исследовать
5. to require д) требовать

- 6.by correspondence е) обрабатывать  
 7.to earn ж) ветвь, отрасль  
 8.experience з) власть  
 9.informal и) законодательный  
 10.power к) количество  
 11.to elect л) неофициальный  
 12.legislative м) инструмент  
 13.branch н) зарабатывать
- 15) Сопоставьте следующие английские выражения с их русскими эквивалентами.
- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. evidence for the plaintiff  | a) вызывать в суд истца                       |
| 2. judgment for the plaintiff  | b) выступать в суде в качестве адвоката истца |
| 3. plaintiff's claim           | c) доказательство в пользу истца              |
| 4. to appear for the plaintiff | d) исковое требование                         |
| 5. to call the plaintiff       | e) свидетель, выставленный истцом             |
| 6. witness by the plaintiff    | f) судебное решение в пользу истца            |
| 7. convicted defendant         | g) подсудимый, содержащийся под стражей       |
| 8. defendant in custody        | h) осужденный                                 |
| 9. defendant's record          | i) досье подсудимого                          |
| 10. defendant's story          | j) версия, выдвинутая обвиняемым              |

#### **Критерии оценивания:**

Оценка «**отлично**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он грамотно, логически правильно выполнил упражнение; показал систематизированные, глубокие и полные знания учебного материала; точно использовал терминологию, грамматику иностранного языка.

Оценка «**хорошо**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он грамотно, логически правильно выполнил упражнение, но с небольшими неточностями; показал достаточно полные и систематизированные знания учебного материала; допустил незначительные терминологические искажения, грамматические ошибки.

Оценка «**удовлетворительно**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он выполнил упражнение с существенными неточностями; показал достаточное владение программным учебным материалом, но допустил терминологические искажения и неполное воспроизведение по памяти лексических единиц пройденных занятий, допустил грамматические ошибки.

Оценка «**неудовлетворительно**» выставляется обучающемуся, если при выполнении упражнения он продемонстрировал недостаточный уровень знаний учебного материала; допустил грубые грамматические ошибки, грубые терминологические искажения и неполное воспроизведение по памяти лексических единиц пройденных занятий.

## **2.4. Тестовые задания**

### **Тема 1. Что такое право?**

1. People use legal means to \_\_\_\_\_ their relations with each other.
  - a) enforce
  - b) regulate
  - c) apply
  - d) settle
2. Governments use civil and public laws to \_\_\_\_\_ social control.
  - a) ensure
  - b) provide
  - c) establish

- d) define
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ to internationalize legal standards.
- standards
  - principles
  - attempts
  - means
4. Law is a good thing when it helps to reach \_\_\_\_\_ agreements.
- just
  - informal
  - legal
  - business
5. People usually try to \_\_\_\_\_ disputes in informal ways.
- seek
  - regulate
  - reach
  - settle
6. Law \_\_\_\_\_ the behaviour of members of society.
- governs
  - internationalizes
  - establishes
  - provides
7. Some \_\_\_\_\_ in modern society are very complex.
- laws
  - transactions
  - relations
  - standards
8. When we buy a house we seek \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.
- legal mean
  - legal standard
  - legal obligation
  - legal advice
9. New laws \_\_\_\_\_ all the time as our life is changing very fast. But no country has been successful in producing laws, which are entirely \_\_\_\_\_.
- appear; satisfactory
  - enforce; informal
  - regulate; legal
  - provide; complex
10. A train ticket represents a contract with \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.
- legal means
  - legal relations
  - legal obligations
  - legal principles
11. We seek legal advice when we buy or sell a house, \_\_\_\_\_ a business, or decide who to give our \_\_\_\_\_ to when we die.
- set up; property
  - found; advice
  - consult; framework
  - produce; agreement

## Тема 2. Правовые системы

1. Congress is US \_\_\_\_\_ body.
- legislate

- b) legislator
  - c) legislation
  - d) legislative
2. Parliament \_\_\_\_\_ dozens of new statutes every year to modify the existing law.
    - a) product
    - b) production
    - c) produces
    - d) productive
  3. Sometimes it takes a lot of time to make a right \_\_\_\_\_ (decide).
    - a) decide
    - b) decides
    - c) decision
    - d) decisive
  4. People started asking the King to give an \_\_\_\_\_ solution (equity).
    - a) equitable
    - b) equity
    - c) inequity
    - d) equal
  5. Judges' \_\_\_\_\_ of the statutes become new precedents (interpret).
    - a) interpret
    - b) interpretations
    - c) interpreters
    - d) interpretable
  6. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ this law (clarification).
    - a) clarification
    - b) clarity
    - c) clarify
    - d) clear
  7. This court ruling does not \_\_\_\_\_ us (satisfactory).
    - a) satisfactory
    - b) satisfy
    - c) satisfaction
    - d) satisfying
  8. Courts of equity enforced specific \_\_\_\_\_ (perform).
    - a) perform
    - b) performer
    - c) performing
    - d) performance
  9. Justinian tried to \_\_\_\_\_ many aspects of life (code).
    - a) code
    - b) coding
    - c) coder
    - d) codify
  10. Napoleon Code made a great \_\_\_\_\_ on the development of Civil law (influence).
    - a) influence
    - b) influent
    - c) influential
    - d) influented

### **Тема 3. Отрасли права**

1. Law that exists within a particular state.
  - a) Public law

- b) International law
  - c) National law
  - d) Civil law
2. Law that exists between states, which originates from agreements, embodied in a treaty, or customs that are recognized by all nations.
- a) International law
  - b) Public law
  - c) State law
  - d) Custom law
3. The part of the legal system that deals with people's relationships, property, and business agreements, rather than with criminal activity.
- a) Civil law
  - b) Criminal law
  - c) Public law
  - d) Business law
4. The area of law that deals with the relationship between the government and other organizations or between the government and the public.
- a) Company law
  - b) Administrative law
  - c) Civil law
  - d) Public law
5. The part of the legal system which relates to punishing people who have committed a criminal act.
- a) Punishment law
  - b) Probate law
  - c) Criminal law
  - d) Law of tort
6. The area of law relating to the control of government power.
- a) Public law
  - b) Administrative law
  - c) Employment law
  - d) Company law
7. Law that states the citizen's rights and duties and also regulates the relationships between different branches of the state, such as the executive, the legislative and the judiciary ones.
- a) National law
  - b) Administrative law
  - c) Constitutional law
  - d) Civil law
8. The branch of civil law that deals with proving validity of a dead person's will and administering the property of the dead person according to the will.
- a) Family law
  - b) Probate law
  - c) Administrative law
  - d) Intellectual property law
9. Law that deals with the rules for securing and enforcing legal rights to inventions, designs, artistic works, and other creations of the mind.
- a) Law of trust
  - b) Intellectual property law
  - c) Constitutional law
  - d) Law of tort



10. A set of laws that deal with the rights of employees and the responsibilities of employers.

- a) Public law
- b) Law of trust
- c) Civil law
- d) Employment law

### Тема 5. Судебная система

1. Civil cases are usually considered in \_\_\_\_\_ courts.
  - a) federal
  - b) magistrates'
  - c) county
  - d) criminal
2. In criminal courts, cases are brought against a person who has \_\_\_\_\_ the law.
  - a) offended
  - b) committed
  - c) broken
  - d) trespassed
3. And there are some offences where the \_\_\_\_\_ is given the choice of having his case heard either in the magistrates' court or the \_\_\_\_\_ Court.
  - a) claimant; Supreme
  - b) plaintiff; High
  - c) defendant; Appeal
  - d) defendant; Crown
4. If the defendant is dissatisfied with the court decision he can \_\_\_\_\_ to a higher court requesting it to re-examine and change the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) go; verdict
  - b) appeal; judgment
  - c) appeal; decision
  - d) call; opinion
5. Offenders who are aged between 10 and 17 are dealt with by \_\_\_\_\_ Courts with specially trained \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Juvenile; judges
  - b) Crown; jurors
  - c) Youth; magistrates
  - d) High; lawyers
6. Jurors are to decide questions of fact and give a \_\_\_\_\_ that is to say whether the defendant is \_\_\_\_\_ or not.
  - a) verdict; guilty
  - b) decision; innocent
  - c) verdict; convicted
  - d) decision; guilty
7. Occasionally, a case is carried through this system of appeal all the way to the \_\_\_\_\_ Court, the \_\_\_\_\_ court of appeal.
  - a) Supreme; final
  - b) High; last
  - c) Crown; ultimate
  - d) Supreme; extreme
8. Cases brought before civil courts are to do with legal matters such as \_\_\_\_\_ of contract, \_\_\_\_\_ to property, and \_\_\_\_\_ over land etc.
  - a) breach; trespass; disputes
  - b) break; invasion; disagreements

- c) breach; intrusion; conflicts
  - d) break; trespass; conflicts
9. In addition to courts Parliament sets a lot of \_\_\_\_\_, independent \_\_\_\_\_ bodies, which hear appeals made in certain types of cases.
- a) statutes; executive
  - b) codes; judiciary
  - c) tribunals; judicial
  - d) tribunals; legislative
10. Only the government can \_\_\_\_\_ a decision of the Supreme Court and then, only by passing an \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) stop; Act of Government
  - b) overturn; Act of Parliament
  - c) override; Act of Judgment
  - d) cancel; Act of Court
11. Minor criminal cases and some civil matters such as debts are started in \_\_\_\_\_ courts and are heard by lay magistrates called \_\_\_\_\_ of Peace.
- a) high; Judges
  - b) magistrates'; Justices
  - c) appealing; Jury
  - d) county; Magistrates

#### **Тема 7. Деликтное право**

1. A wrongful act committed by an individual against another individual's person, property or reputation is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) crime
  - b) tort
  - c) offence
  - d) wrong
2. A person who commits a tort is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) wrongdoer
  - b) torter
  - c) criminal
  - d) tortfeasor
3. In a criminal action the state is represented by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) claimant
  - b) prosecutor
  - c) defendant
  - d) court
4. The duty to prove that something that has been said in court is true is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) weight
  - b) responsibility
  - c) burden
  - d) proof
5. The injured party can get remedies in two forms: damages and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) injunction
  - b) compensation
  - c) refund
  - d) precept
6. Contractual liability is based on the \_\_\_\_\_ between the parties.
- a) contract
  - b) interaction
  - c) agreement

- d) contact
7. In a tortious action the \_\_\_\_\_ is the injured party who has to prove the elements of his case.
- a) defendant  
 b) prosecutor  
 c) claimant  
 d) tortfeasor
8. Another word for compensation is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) money  
 b) remedies  
 c) damage  
 d) injunction
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is something that causes harm or damage to another person.
- a) tort  
 b) injury  
 c) harm  
 d) wrong
10. The party that either pays a fine or goes to a prison is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) defendant  
 b) prosecutor  
 c) wrongdoer  
 d) tortfeasor

### **Тема 9. Трудовое право**

1. An employee resigns because of the conduct of his employer
- a) wrongful dismissal  
 b) unfair dismissal  
 c) constructive dismissal  
 d) gross misconduct
2. The employer has breached the terms of the employment contract
- a) wrongful dismissal  
 b) gross misconduct  
 c) constructive dismissal  
 d) unfair dismissal
3. The employer breaches certain statutory provisions by dismissing an employee
- a) constructive dismissal  
 b) unfair dismissal  
 c) wrongful dismissal  
 d) gross misconduct
4. The contract is not carried out
- a) breach of contract  
 b) employment tribunal  
 c) immediate dismissal  
 d) grievance procedure
5. Law that regulates relationship between employers and employees
- a) labour law  
 b) employment law  
 c) contract law  
 d) job law
6. Rights and obligations defined in Acts of Parliament
- a) human rights  
 b) employment right and obligations

- c) contractual rights and obligations
  - d) statutory rights and obligations
7. Advantages that employees get from their employer in addition to the money that they earn
- a) extra money
  - b) bonuses
  - c) benefits
  - d) money reward
8. Behaviour that is clearly wrong and unacceptable
- a) gross misconduct
  - b) serious offence
  - c) extreme wrong
  - d) light crime
9. It imposes restrictions on the actions of an employee once the employment is ended
- a) after-working condition
  - b) restricting law
  - c) non-competition clause
  - d) anti-rival contract
10. A person or a business that pays people to work for them.
- a) job-giver
  - b) entrepreneur
  - c) businessman
  - d) employer
11. The way of telling the employer your complaints at work
- a) rough scandal
  - b) grievance procedure
  - c) nasty rumors
  - d) speaking-out process

### **Тема 10. Правовое и социальное обеспечение граждан**

1. Certain types of social security are \_\_\_\_\_ to social security law
- a) subject
  - b) object
  - c) means
2. With what type of length of service does the legislation associate the right to receive an early pension?
- a) special
  - b) insurance
  - c) general labor
3. Almost everything we do is governed by:
- a) rules imposed by morality
  - b) the courts
  - c) some set of rules
4. Laws against criminal conduct help:
- a) to protect our property
  - b) to take advantage of other individuals
  - c) to safeguard our personal property and our lives
5. We turn to the law:
- a) to resolve disputes peacefully
  - b) to decide who is the real owner
  - c) to force people to keep their promises

### **Критерии оценивания:**

Оценка «**отлично**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он правильно ответил на 90-100% от общего числа вопросов тестовых заданий.

Оценка «**хорошо**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он правильно ответил на 70-89% от общего числа вопросов тестовых заданий.

Оценка «**удовлетворительно**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он правильно ответил на 50-69% от общего числа вопросов тестовых заданий.

Оценка «**неудовлетворительно**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он правильно ответил менее чем на 50% от общего числа вопросов тестовых заданий.

## **2.5. Контрольная работа**

### Вариант 1

I. Найдите соответствия:

1. Common law a) земельное право
2. Canon law b) каноническое право
3. Law merchant c) уголовное право
4. Land law d) общее право
5. Criminal law e) торговое право

II. Образуйте причастия настоящего и прошедшего времени и переведите их:  
To examine, to provide, to assist, to prove, to acquire.

III. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:

I am ... student. I am ... law student. I am studying international law. He is ... student too. He is ... very good student. We are studying in ... same group.

IV. Переведите предложения:

1. Many undergraduates who read law want to practice in future.
2. English law presumes that an accused person is innocent until proved guilty.
3. The principles of the Common law are to be found on the Case law.
4. Conveyancing law is closely related to Land law.
5. Amendments to the Constitution have been made from the very beginning of its acceptance as law.

V. Поставьте сказуемое в нужную временную форму:

1. The Academy (to maintain) relations with a number of foreign universities and law schools.
2. Cambridge University (to establish) in the second half of the thirteenth century.
3. English legal development (to start) in 1066.
4. Please, don't make so much noise. I (to try) to work.
5. He (to send) her ten letters this month.

### Вариант 2

I. Найдите соответствия:

1. assent a) обязанность
2. issue б) судить
3. to reveal в) раскрывать
4. to try г) мировой судья
5. magistrate д) вопрос
6. duty e) имущество
7. bar ж) адвокатура
8. to disclose з) принуждать
9. property и) согласие
10. to compel к) отменять

II. Образуйте производные слова от следующих глаголов и переведите их:  
To examine, to provide, to assist, to prove, to acquire.

III. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:

1. Much of . . . English law was formed out of . . . customs of . . . people.
2. . . . House of Lords is . . . final court of appeal.

IV. Переведите предложения:

1. He demonstrated some friendliness by giving some more examples.
2. The trial was expected to be over at 6.00.
3. The Lord Chancellor may take part in the debates in the House of Lords.
4. The judge wanted the documents presented immediately.
5. I have never heard him speaking English

V. Поставьте сказуемое в нужную временную форму:

1. When the delegates entered, Article 34 (to debate).
2. Yesterday evening, at 3 o'clock, she (to watch) TV.
3. In a general sense equity (to mean) fairness.
4. They knew the statement (to make)
5. I am sure he (to attend) all the lectures next term.

### **Критерии оценивания**

Оценка **«отлично»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он усвоил глубоко и прочно весь учебный материал; грамотно и логично его излагает, может пользоваться языком дисциплины, знает терминологию; может применять и увязывать изученный материал со своей профессиональной деятельностью, может грамотно обобщать, анализировать, не делая ошибок, владеет необходимыми умениями и навыками при выполнении контрольной работы.

Оценка **«хорошо»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он твердо знает программный материал, излагает его грамотно, но допускает несущественные неточности, может правильно применять теоретические положения и владеет необходимыми умениями и навыками при выполнении контрольной работы.

Оценка **«удовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он усвоил только основной материал при помощи простого заучивания, допускает неточности, искажения формулировок и испытывает затруднения при выполнении контрольной работы.

Оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он не знает значительной части учебной программы, не владеет языком дисциплины, ее основными положениями, допускает существенное искажение материала, не выполняет контрольную работу или выполняет ее с большими затруднениями.

### 3. Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

#### 3.1. Примерные тестовые задания

1. Дополните предложение подходящим по смыслу словом / словосочетанием: “The main categories of English public law are: \_\_\_\_\_, Constitutional law and crimes”.

- A) probates
- Б) trusts
- В) contracts
- Г) International law

2. Дополните предложение подходящим по смыслу словом / словосочетанием: “\_\_\_\_\_ are wrongs which, even when committed against an individual, can harm the well-being of society in general”.

- A) crimes
- Б) contracts
- В) trusts
- Г) code

3. Дополните предложение подходящим по смыслу словом / словосочетанием: “\_\_\_\_\_ regulates the process of how the law operates itself”.

- A) Family law
- Б) Contract law
- В) Constitutional law
- Г) Tort law

4. Дополните предложение подходящим по смыслу словом / словосочетанием: “\_\_\_\_\_ regulates the relations between the governments and also between private citizens of one country and those of another”.

- A) Constitutional law
- Б) International law
- В) Civil law
- Г) Tort law

5. Дополните предложение подходящим по смыслу словом / словосочетанием: “In Anglo-American law the party bringing \_\_\_\_\_ is called the plaintiff”.

- A) a case judgment
- Б) an offence
- В) a warning
- Г) a civil action

6. Переведите на английский язык слово / словосочетание «описательный закон».

- A) -prescriptive law
- Б) -family law
- В) -land law
- Г) +descriptive law

7. Переведите на английский язык слово / словосочетание «предписывающий закон»

- A) prescriptive law
- Б) family law
- В) land law
- Г) descriptive law

8. Дополните предложение подходящим по смыслу словом / словосочетанием: “The rules of social instructions are more formal than customs, carrying \_\_\_\_\_ for those who break them”.

- A) penalties
- Б) fines
- В) acts

- Г) restrictions
9. Переведите на английский язык слово / словосочетание «законопослушный гражданин».
- А) an honest citizen  
 Б) a law-breaking citizen  
 В) a law-abiding citizen  
 Г) a law-making citizen
10. Переведите на английский язык слово / словосочетание «выносить приговор».
- А) to pass a tribunal  
 Б) to pass a statute  
 В) to pass a sentence  
 Г) to pass a law
11. Переведите на английский язык слово / словосочетание «законодательный акт».
- А) a statute  
 Б) a sentence  
 В) a law  
 Г) a judgment
12. Переведите на английский язык слово / словосочетание «судебное постановление».
- А) a case judgment  
 Б) a statute  
 В) a descriptive law  
 Г) a record
13. Переведите на английский язык слово / словосочетание «наложить штраф».
- А) to create a penalty  
 Б) to make a penalty  
 В) to impose a statute  
 Г) to impose a fine
14. Дополните предложение подходящим по смыслу словом / словосочетанием:  
 “\_\_\_\_\_ concerns disputes among citizens within a country”.
- А) tort law  
 Б) criminal law  
 В) contract law  
 Г) civil law
15. Дополните предложение подходящим по смыслу словом / словосочетанием:  
 “\_\_\_\_\_ concerns disputes between citizens and the state or between one state and another”.
- А) public law  
 Б) civil law  
 В) tort law  
 Г) family law
16. Дополните предложение подходящим по смыслу словом / словосочетанием:  
 “The main categories of English civil law are: \_\_\_\_\_, torts, trusts, probate and family law”.
- А) crimes  
 Б) constitutional law  
 В) international law  
 Г) contracts
17. Дополните предложение подходящим по смыслу словом / словосочетанием:  
 “\_\_\_\_\_ are agreements whereby a person administers property for another person’s benefit rather than his own Land Law”.
- А) torts



- Б) contracts
- В) trusts
- Г) probate

18. Дополните предложение подходящим по смыслу словом / словосочетанием:  
“The main categories of English public law are: \_\_\_\_\_, crimes and International law”.

- А) probates
- Б) trusts
- В) contracts
- Г) Constitutional law

19. Дополните предложение подходящим по смыслу словом / словосочетанием  
“Law is a good thing when it helps to reach \_\_\_\_\_ agreements”.

- a) just
- b) informal
- c) legal
- d) business

20. Дополните предложение подходящим по смыслу словом / словосочетанием  
“Some \_\_\_\_\_ in modern society are very complex”.

- А) laws
- В) transactions
- С) relations
- Д) standards

#### **Критерии оценивания:**

Оценка «**отлично**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он правильно ответил на 90-100% от общего числа вопросов тестовых заданий.

Оценка «**хорошо**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он правильно ответил на 70-89% от общего числа вопросов тестовых заданий.

Оценка «**удовлетворительно**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он правильно ответил на 50-69% от общего числа вопросов тестовых заданий.

Оценка «**неудовлетворительно**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он правильно ответил менее чем на 50% от общего числа вопросов тестовых заданий.

### **3.2. Примерный перечень вопросов к дифференцированному зачету**

1. Словообразование.
2. Употребление предлогов места, времени и образа действия.
3. Употребление и перевод составных предлогов.
4. Страдательный залог во временах группы Simple.
5. Страдательный залог во времени Present Perfect Simple.
6. Страдательный залог во временах группы Continuous.
7. Пассивный залог во временах группы Future.
8. Пассивный залог в настоящем совершенном времени.
9. Пассивный залог в настоящем длительном времени.
10. Употребление пассивных конструкций.
11. Герундий: образование и способы перевода на русский язык.
12. Лексико-грамматические конструкции, характерные для юридического дискурса.
13. Безличные предложения.
14. Придаточные условия I типа.
15. Причастие I, II: образование и способы перевода на русский язык.
16. Причастный оборот с действительным и страдательным причастием (Participle clause).
17. Модальные конструкции to be bound to, to be (un)likely to.

18. Страдательный залог с модальными глаголами.
19. Употребление притяжательных местоимений и существительных в притяжательном падеже.

#### **Критерии оценивания:**

Оценка «**отлично**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он усвоил глубоко и прочно весь учебный материал; грамотно и логично его излагает, может пользоваться языком дисциплины, знает терминологию; может применять и увязывать изученный материал со своей профессиональной деятельностью, может грамотно обобщать, анализировать, не делая ошибок, владеет необходимыми умениями и навыками при выполнении задания.

Оценка «**хорошо**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он твердо знает программный материал, излагает его грамотно, но допускает несущественные неточности, может правильно применять теоретические положения и владеет необходимыми умениями и навыками при выполнении задания.

Оценка «**удовлетворительно**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он усвоил только основной материал при помощи простого заучивания, допускает неточности, искажения формулировок и испытывает затруднения при выполнении задания.

Оценка «**неудовлетворительно**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он не знает значительной части учебной программы, не владеет языком дисциплины, ее основными положениями, допускает существенное искажение материала, не выполняет задание или выполняет его с большими затруднениями.

### **3.3. Примерный перечень практических заданий**

- 1) Перевод текстов со словарем:
  1. What is law and why do we need it?
  2. Civil law and Common law.
  3. In Different Areas of Law.
  4. Legal profession.
  5. Starting actions in court.
  6. Law of tort.
  7. Heads of tort.
  8. Areas of law.
  9. English courts.
  10. Employment law.
  11. Solicitors: Trainings and Work.
  12. Barristers: Training and Work.
- 2) Выполнение лексико-грамматических заданий по темам:
  1. Словообразование.
  2. Употребление предлогов места, времени и образа действия.
  3. Употребление и перевод составных предлогов.
  4. Страдательный залог во временах группы Simple.
  5. Страдательный залог во времени Present Perfect Simple.
  6. Страдательный залог во временах группы Continuous.
  7. Пассивный залог во временах группы Future.
  8. Пассивный залог в настоящем совершенном времени.
  9. Пассивный залог в настоящем длительном времени.
  10. Употребление пассивных конструкций.
  11. Герундий: образование и способы перевода на русский язык.
  12. Лексико-грамматические конструкции, характерные для юридического дискурса.
  13. Безличные предложения.

14. Придаточные условия I типа.
15. Причастие I, II: образование и способы перевода на русский язык.
16. Причастный оборот с действительным и страдательным причастием (Participle clause).
17. Модальные конструкции to be bound to, to be (un)likely to.
18. Страдательный залог с модальными глаголами.
19. Употребление притяжательных местоимений и существительных в притяжательном падеже.

**Критерии оценивания:**

Оценка «**отлично**» выставляется обучающемуся, если практическое задание правильно решено, приведена подробная аргументация своего решения, показано хорошее знание теоретических аспектов решения практического задания.

Оценка «**хорошо**» выставляется обучающемуся, если практическое задание правильно решено, приведена достаточная аргументация своего решения, показано определенное знание теоретического материала.

Оценка «**удовлетворительно**» выставляется обучающемуся, если практическое задание частично имеет правильное решение, аргументация не полная, не прослеживается знание теоретического материала.

Оценка «**неудовлетворительно**» выставляется обучающемуся, если практическое задание решено неверно, отсутствуют необходимые знания теоретического материала.