

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**
ФГБОУ ВО «Уральский государственный экономический университет»

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Председатель



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КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Наименование дисциплины

Наименование специальности

Форма обучения

Год набора

Иностранный язык

40.02.03 Право и судебное

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1. Общая характеристика

Контрольно-оценочные средства является неотъемлемой частью рабочей программы.

Данный фонд оценочных средств включает:

а) фонд текущей аттестации:

- комплект тестовых заданий;
- тематика рефератов (презентаций);

б) фонд промежуточной аттестации:

- вопросы к зачету/экзамену.

Текущая аттестация по дисциплине проводится преподавателем на основе оценивания фактических результатов обучения студентов.

Объектами оценивания выступают:

- ответы на семинарах, уроках;
- тестирование;
- степень усвоения теоретических знаний;
- уровень овладения практическими умениями и навыками по всем видам учебной работы;
- результаты самостоятельной работы.

В рамках промежуточной аттестации оцениваются знания, практические умения и навыки, полученных в ходе изучения дисциплины, с учетом результатов выполнения практических заданий, тестирования и промежуточной аттестации.

2. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы

После освоения дисциплины студент должен приобрести следующие знания, умения и владения навыками, соответствующие компетенциям ОП СПО.

В результате изучения дисциплины студент должен:

уметь:

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

знать:

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

Процесс изучения дисциплины направлен на формирование следующих **компетенций**:

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

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

ОК-6. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

После освоения Модуля 1 «Law Worldwide» студент должен приобрести следующие знания, умения, соответствующие компетенциям ОП СПО.

<i>Знать</i>	<i>Компетенции</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – специфику артикуляции звуков, интонации, акцентуации юридических терминов и устойчивых выражений в изучаемом языке; особенности чтения юридических текстов; – лексика по теме модуля «Law Worldwide», свободные и устойчивые словосочетания, фразеологические единицы политической тематики; – основные способы словообразования, применяемые в юридической терминологии (аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия); – признаки изученных грамматических явлений (времена Perfect, страдательный залог, безличные предложения), обеспечивающих коммуникацию общего характера без искажения смысла при письменном и устном общении 	ОК-1, ОК-4, ОК-6
<i>Уметь</i>	<i>Компетенции</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – использовать иностранный язык в межличностном общении в сфере профессиональной коммуникации. – умения по видам речевой деятельности: <i>Говорение.</i> Диалогическая и монологическая речь с использованием наиболее употребительных и относительно простых лексико-грамматических средств в основных коммуникативных бытовых ситуациях и в сфере профессионального общения. Основы реферирования газетной статьи. <i>Аудирование.</i> Понимание диалогической и монологической речи в сфере бытовой и профессиональной коммуникации. <i>Чтение.</i> Виды текстов: газетные статьи. <i>Письмо.</i> Виды речевых произведений: официальное письмо 	ОК-1, ОК-4, ОК-6

После освоения Модуля 2 «Crime and punishment» студент должен приобрести следующие знания, умения, соответствующие компетенциям ОП СПО.

<i>Знать</i>	<i>Компетенции</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – лексика по теме модуля «Crime and punishment», свободные и устойчивые словосочетания, фразеологические единицы правовой тематики; – основные способы словообразования, применяемые в юридической терминологии (аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия); – признаки изученных грамматических явлений (Инфинитив. Герундий. Причастие), обеспечивающих коммуникацию общего характера без искажения смысла при письменном и устном общении 	ОК-1, ОК-4, ОК-6

<i>Уметь</i>	<i>Компетенции</i>
<p>– использовать иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной коммуникации;</p> <p>– умения по видам речевой деятельности:</p> <p><i>Говорение.</i> Диалогическая и монологическая речь с использованием наиболее употребительных лексико-грамматических средств в основных ситуациях в сфере профессионального общения. Основы построения устного сообщения, доклада по юридической тематике. Аннотирование научной статьи.</p> <p><i>Аудирование.</i> Понимание диалогической и монологической речи в сфере бытовой и профессиональной коммуникации.</p> <p><i>Чтение.</i> Виды текстов: юридические документы, правовые акты, научные статьи.</p> <p><i>Письмо.</i> Виды речевых произведений: официальное письмо</p>	ОК-1, ОК-4, ОК-6

После освоения Модуля 3 «Criminal Justice Process in the USA and Great Britain» студент должен приобрести следующие знания, умения, соответствующие компетенциям ОП СПО.

<i>Знать</i>	<i>Компетенции</i>
<p>– лексика по теме модуля «Criminal Justice Process in the USA and Great Britain», свободные и устойчивые словосочетания, фразеологические единицы правовой тематики;</p> <p>– грамматических явлений (Сослагательное наклонение. Герундиальные, причастные, инфинитивные обороты. Определительные придаточные предложения. Относительные местоимения), обеспечивающих коммуникацию общего характера без искажения смысла при письменном и устном общении</p>	ОК-1, ОК-4, ОК-6
<i>Уметь</i>	<i>Компетенции</i>
<p>– использовать иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной коммуникации;</p> <p>– умения по видам речевой деятельности:</p> <p><i>Говорение.</i> Диалогическая и монологическая речь с использованием наиболее употребительных лексико-грамматических средств в основных ситуациях в сфере профессионального общения. Основы построения устного сообщения, доклада по юридической тематике. Аннотирование научной статьи.</p> <p><i>Аудирование.</i> Понимание диалогической и монологической речи в сфере бытовой и профессиональной коммуникации.</p> <p><i>Чтение.</i> Виды текстов: юридические документы, правовые акты, научные статьи.</p> <p><i>Письмо.</i> Виды речевых произведений: официальное письмо</p>	ОК-1, ОК-4, ОК-6

3. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости студентов

Примеры контрольных работ

Контрольная работа к модулю 1

1. Переведите на русский язык:

The principal task of our militia is to fight crime. And one of the main duties of militia officers is to prevent crime. But if a crime has been committed the militia officers should do all they can to detect the offender; it means to locate and apprehend him.

We know that quick and accurate solution of a crime greatly depends on the professional skills of the investigating officers, on their training. That is why we try to master a special course of Detective Activity, various branches of Law, Criminalistics, Crime Psychology, and many other special subjects. Nobody can say what crime you will have to face tomorrow, so the militia officers should be educated persons. It is not so easy to investigate crimes, it is difficult to trace and locate criminals. We must know how to interview witnesses, interrogate criminals, we learn all that at our Institute.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What are the duties of the investigator?
2. What is the detective responsible for?
3. Whose duty is it to take measures for search, discovery and seizure of the stolen property and the instruments of the crime?

3. Найдите и переведите пары синонимов:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. instruments | to struggle |
| 2. to apprehend | hunt |
| 3. to discover | to find |
| 4. search for | aim |
| 5. to arrive at | to photograph |
| 6. to protect | perpetrator |
| 7. to search | main |
| 8. principal | to safeguard |
| 9. an offender | to examine |
| 10. to take pictures | to come to |
| 11. to fight | to arrest |
| 12. objective | tools |

4. Составьте все возможные словосочетания:

crime (расследовать, совершить, раскрыть, бороться, столкнуться, предотвратить, организованная и т.д.);

the crime scene (осмотреть, оградить, защитить, прибыть на, сфотографировать)

5. Дайте русские эквиваленты следующим выражениям:

to make a plan of the investigation; to examine the crime scene carefully, to find, collect and preserve evidence for court presentation; to I apprehend the criminal as soon as possible; quick and accurate solution of the crime.

Контрольная работа к модулю 2

I. Прочтите и устно переведите текст.

1. Сформулируйте главную мысль каждого абзаца.
2. Определите, какая часть содержит главную мысль текста.
3. Письменно составьте план текста на английском языке.

Oxford University

Oxford is a beautiful town on the River Thames about fifty miles from London. Some people say it is more beautiful than any other city in England.

Oxford University was founded in the 12th century as an aristocratic university and has remained so to the present day. The University consists of 32 colleges - 27 colleges for men and 5 colleges for women. There are 16 faculties there. Each college is a completely autonomous body, governed by its own laws. A large college has about 500 students, a small one - about a hundred. Several colleges say they are the oldest, but no other college is as old as Merton, which began in 1264.

The term of studies lasts for 10 weeks. There are 3 terms in the Oxford academic year.

Within the first week the freshman meets his tutor who tells the student about his plans, the lectures which he must take, about the requirements for the examination which he will take, about the course of reading for him. Attendance at lectures is not compulsory. Once every week each undergraduate goes to his tutor's room to read out an essay which he has written and discuss this essay with the tutor.

At the beginning or end of each term the progress of the students is tested by the college examinations.

They pay great attention to athletics at the University. The students are engaged in different kinds of sports, take part in competitions between Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

This is how a student spends his day. His working hours are from 9 to 1. At 9 o'clock he sees his tutor or goes to the library, or attends lectures. From 2 to 5 he is engaged in sports and all kinds of exercise. From 5 to 7 he works in the library or laboratory. At 7 o'clock they have dinnertime. After dinner the students have club activities, debating societies, etc.

By 10 o'clock the students must be in the college, as most of students live in the colleges, only some of them live in lodgings in the town.

The doors of Oxford University are not open to all. The majority of the students are graduates of private schools, so Oxford University remains an aristocratic university to the present day.

Ответьте на вопросы:

I. What river is Oxford situated on? 2. When was Oxford University founded? 3. How many colleges are there in Oxford University? 4. How many terms does the academic year consist of? 5. What does the tutor do? 6. What are the students' activities? 7. Who can enter Oxford University?

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и вставьте правильную форму глагола to be.

1. They (to be) the organs of state power of the ruling class.
2. There (to be) a very interesting film on TV last night.
3. The students of our group (to be) in the lab now.
4. (to be) you from Moscow? - No, I (to be) born in Saransk.
5. My mother ... not a doctor. She ... a judge.

III. Перепишите данные ниже предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам какой частью речи является слово, оформленное окончанием - s и какую функцию оно выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- а) показателем 3-го лица ед.ч. глагола,
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного,
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The state machine includes such organs as the army, the police, the courts.
2. The constitution, legislation or traditions regulate the power of each state organ.
3. Wars, except just ones, were always waged for the purpose of conquering other lands and peoples.
4. Suppose we shall soon discuss all these points at our seminars.
5. The Magistrates' Courts try the majority of all criminal cases and some civil cases.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, учитывая особенности передачи на русский язык определений, выраженных именами существительными.

1. The French Dockers refused to discharge war materials brought from America.
2. Japanese family Court deals with both civil and criminal matters.
3. This is the building of the local Crown Court.
4. We listened to the chairman's speech with great attention.
5. There is a beautiful fresh-water pond near our village.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. Most of Canada and states of the USA have common law.
2. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Scotland.
3. The Thames is deeper than the Severn.
4. The more you study the better you know the subject.
5. What is the latest news?

VI. Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глагола и укажите их инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Thanks to colonial expansion Britain enlarged her territorial possessions.
2. Last year his friend took up Law as his future specialty.
3. Some thieves decided to attack and to rob the merchant.
4. You cannot explain historical processes if you have no knowledge of history.
5. You will get into the house and will find the sealed letter.

VII. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. Some of the students of our group study French.
2. Was there anything new in his report?
3. Legal relations are not in any way independent from political relations.
4. In English law there are some special rules.
5. Every witness swears with his hand on the Bible "to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

VIII. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните причастия I и II. Укажите функции каждого на них, т.е. будет ли оно определением, обстоятельством или составной частью глагола сказуемого. Предложения переведите.

1. The students learning English will see an English film after classes.
2. A defendant found guilty by the magistrates may appeal against the punishment to the local Crown Court.
3. But there are some proceedings which are closed.

4. Cases involving large amounts of money are heard by one of the divisions of the High Court.

5. If granted a patent makes it legal for others to manufacture or use the invention without permission.

IX. Перепишите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на значение модельного глагола или его эквивалента. Предложения переведите.

1. Sanctions could be imposed in cases of obvious violation.

2. And when violations border on genocide the international community should be able to intervene.

3. What additional measures might be taken to perfect the students' knowledge of Civil Law?

4. The next lecture in Common Law is to be delivered by Prof. Brown.

5. The investigator has to keep in mind the material which can help him link the criminal with the crime scene.

X. Письменно переведите текст на русский язык.

Transport in London

If you want to travel by public transport in London, you can go by tube (the underground) or you can go by bus. There are two kinds of bus: double-deckers and single-deckers. The double-deckers usually have a driver and a conductor. You get on, and then you sit down: After that the conductor takes your fare. But on the single-deckers you pay when you get on. There are no conductors. You pay your fare in a box behind the driver. The fare is always the same. But on the double-deckers, the fares are different.

On the double-deckers you can't stand on the top. You can only sit. And on the bottom deck only five people can stand when all the seats are full. In the rush hour the buses are often full. The conductor often says: "Sorry, full up!". This means you can't get on. Or perhaps he says "Only two seats on top!".

In the rush hour the tube is very crowded, too. Perhaps you can get a seat. But you usually stand. When people get on, they push and shove. There are eight main lines. At some stations you can change from one line to another. And the fares are all different.

TASK 1. Translate the text into Russian:

In the twentieth century millions of children, men and women were victims of unimaginable atrocities that deeply shocked the conscience of the humanity. Such grave crimes threaten the peace, security and well-being of the world. Mindful that the most serious crimes of concern to the international community must not go unpunished and that their effective prosecution must be ensured by taking measures at the national level and by enhancing international cooperation, peoples of the world are determined to put an end to impunity for the perpetrators of these crimes and thus to contribute to the prevention of such crimes. It is the duty of every state to exercise its criminal jurisdiction over those responsible for international crimes.

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court gives a list of "crimes against humanity": murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation or forcible transfer of population, torture, rape, sexual slavery, enforced disappearance of persons, the crime of apartheid, persecution against any group on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender and other grounds, etc. All these inhumane acts cause great suffering, or serious injury to mental or physical health.

TASK 2. Match the English expressions with their Russian equivalents in the table:

1) murder	a) порабощение
2) extermination	b) апартеид, расовая изоляция
3) persecution against any group on political grounds	с) преследование какой-либо группы людей по религиозным мотивам
4) enslavement	d) уничтожение, истребление
5) torture	e) изнасилование
6) deportation or forcible transfer of population	f) убийство
7) rape	g) пытки
8) sexual slavery	h) бесчеловечные действия
9) enforced disappearance of persons	и) депортация или насильственное переселение
10) apartheid	j) сексуальное рабство
11) persecution against any group on religious grounds	к) преследование какой-либо группы людей по политическим мотивам
12) inhumane acts	l) исчезновение людей

TASK 3. Complete the sentences using the word combinations from the second column:

1) "Crimes against humanity"	a) to ensure effective prosecution of serious crimes.
2) "Deportation or forcible transfer of population" means	b) the intentional infliction of pain and suffering*.
3) "Torture" means	c) forced displacement of people.
4) The term "gender" refers to (относится к)	d) intentional killing, torture, unlawful deportation, taking of hostages.
5) "War crimes" means	e) the two sexes, male and female.
6) The international community takes measures	f) the intentional deprivation of fundamental rights of a group of people on political, national, religious, gender and other grounds.
7) "Persecution" means	g) threaten the peace, security and well-being of the world.

* the intentional infliction of pain and suffering - преднамеренное причинение боли и страданий.

TASK 4. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box. If necessary, consult English-Russian dictionaries.

unimaginable atrocities; injury to mental or physical health; peace, security and well-being; to ensure effective prosecution; to exercise; racial, religious and gender; impunity for the perpetrators; enhance international cooperation
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(1) In the last century millions of people were victims of (2) Crimes against humanity threaten the ... of the world. (3) All these inhumane acts cause great suffering, or serious (4) "Persecution" means the intentional deprivation of fundamental rights of a group of people on political, national, ethnic, cultural, ... grounds. (5) The international community tries ... of serious crimes. (6) Peoples of the world ... to ensure peace and security of the humanity. (7) It is the duty of every state ... its criminal jurisdiction over those responsible for international crimes. (8) Peoples of the world are determined to put an end to ... of grave crimes and thus to contribute to the prevention of such crimes.

TASK 5. Fill in the blanks using the verbs in brackets:

(1) Wars ... (to threaten) the well-being of the world. (2) The international community ... (to take) measures to ensure effective prosecution of serious crimes. (3) War crimes ... (to cause) great suffering of the people. (4) The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court ... (to give) a list of “crimes against humanity”. (5) “Deportation” ... (to mean) forced displacement of people. (6) Sexual slavery ... (to cause) serious injury to mental or physical health. (7) Peoples of the world ... (to take) measures at the national and international levels to prevent wars.

TASK 6. Here are some English verbs connected with crime and law. Match the expressions with their definitions:

to commit a crime or an offence	to swear in court that one is guilty or otherwise
to accuse someone of a crime	to punish someone by putting them in prison
to charge someone with (murder)	to have a case judged in court
to plead guilty or not guilty	to decide in court that someone is not guilty
to defend/prosecute someone in court	to do something illegal
to pass a verdict on an accused person	to bring someone to court
to sentence someone to a punishment	to say someone is guilty
to acquit an accused person of a charge	to set someone free after a prison sentence
to convict someone	what the judge does after a verdict of guilty
to fine someone a sum of money	to argue for or against someone in a trial
to send someone to prison	to decide in court that someone is guilty
to release someone from prison/jail	to punish someone by making them pay
to be tried	to decide whether they are guilty or not

TASK 7. Fill in the blanks with one of the verbs from Task 6:

One of the two accused men _____ at yesterday’s trial. Although his lawyer _____ him very well, he was still found guilty by the jury. The judge _____ him to two years in prison. He’ll probably _____ after eighteen months. The other accused man was luckier. He _____ and left the courtroom smiling broadly.

Контрольная работа к модулю 3

ВАРИАНТ 1 (текст)

Прочитать текст, перевести на русский язык 1-3 абзацы. Задать вопрос к подчеркнутому предложению:

Foreign language in the life of modern man

You can’t imagine an educated person who doesn’t know any foreign language. It is especially important nowadays. Some people learn languages because they need them in their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying languages is a hobby.

Every year thousands of people go from one country to another either on business or for pleasure. And the knowledge of languages opens the door to any foreign country and gives them a possibility to communicate, to understand people and to be understood.

A real professional cannot do without knowing languages, especially English as it is international language. You don’t need to know Japanese when you go to Japan or Hindi when you visit India. English is spoken all over the world. You can hear it everywhere: in the street, in the shops, at restaurants.

A modern engineer or even a worker deals with instruments and machines from other countries. He must be able to read the instruction which is usually written in English.

Diplomats need foreign languages in their work too. They make contracts, conclude treaties, hold negotiations. If you want to be a stewardess, a pilot or a businessman you must learn English, the language of international communication. Even a shopgirl or a cashier in a big department store must know at least some phrases in English to understand foreign customer.

Foreign languages develop our mind. They help us to get acquainted with new customs and traditions, make it possible to read many books in the original.

ВАРИАНТ 1 (задание)

1. Complete the sentences with a or an if necessary.

a) This is Dan and this is Nicola. They are ... teachers. And this is Bob. He is not... teacher. He is ... architect.

b) My father and mother are ... doctors and they work in .. hospital. My father is ... cardiologist and my mother is ... anesthetists. I don't want to be ... doctor, i want to be ... actor. And my two sisters don't want to be ... doctors. They want to be ... artists.

2. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of these verbs: smoke, speak, have, like, so

a) Steve ... ten cigarettes a day.

b) She is very clever. She ... four languages.

c) I... films. I often ... to the cinema.

d) We usually ... dinner at 7 o'clock.

3, Complete the sentences, you, she, it he. they.

a) David is not 15. ... is 16.

b) Amy and Melanie are in London. ... are not in Paris.

c) Olga is very nice. ... is my best friend.

d) Paul is my brother. ... is 25.

e) Paul and Emma are married. ... have two children.

4, Complete the sentences: am. is. are.

a) It... a note.

b) You...hungry.

c) It... a dog.

d) I... a student.

e) We , ... friends.

f) They ... our friends.

5, Make the sentences interrogative, a) I play the piano very well. bl.She has a car,

c) You know the answer.

d) He likes football

e) Bill likes boxing. ... ,. _

ВАРИАНТ 2 (текст)

Прочитать текст, перевести на русский язык 4-6 абзацы. Задать вопрос к подчеркнутому предложению

Foreign language in the life of modern man

You can't imagine an educated person who doesn't know any foreign language. It is especially important nowadays. Some people learn languages because they need them in their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying languages is a hobby.

Every year thousands of people go from one country to another either on business or for pleasure. And the knowledge of languages opens the door to any foreign country and gives them a possibility to communicate, to understand people and to be understood.

A real professional cannot do without knowing languages, especially English as it is international language. You don't need to know Japanese when you go to Japan or Hindi when you visit India. English is spoken all over the world. You can hear it everywhere: in the street, in the shops, at restaurants.

A modern engineer or even a worker deals with instruments and machines from other countries. He must be able to read the instruction which is usually written in English.

Diplomats need foreign languages in their work too. They make contracts, conclude treaties, held negotiations. If you want to be a stewardess, a pilot or a businessman you must learn English, the language of international communication. Even a shopgirl or a cashier in a big department store must know at least some phrases in English to understand foreign customer.

Foreign languages develop our mind. They help us to get acquainted with new customs and traditions, make it possible to read many books in the original.

ВАРИАНТ 2 (задание)

1, Complete the sentences with a or an, if necessary.

- a) It is not... orange. It is ... apple and these are ... oranges.
- b) I don,t like ... hamburgers, because i am ... vegetarian.
- c) My brother and my sister are... .doctors and they work in ... hospital. My brother is ... dentist and my sister is ... cardiologist. I don,t want to be ... doctor, i want to be ... artist.
- d) My best friend doesn,t want to be ... doctor too, because she wants to be ... actor.

2, Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of these verbs: oven, study, wash, teach.

- a) I... Germany. I am a student.
- b) The City Museum ... at 5 o'clock every evening.
- c) Tina is a teacher. She ... mathematics to young children.
- d) Peter ... his hair twice a week.

3, Complete the sentences: к you, he. she, it. they.

- a) A1 and Tanya are in Moscow. ... are tourists.
- b) Ann is 20. ... is not 16.
- c) My dog is very nice. ... is my friend.
- d) Emma is my sister. ... is 17.
- e) Olga and Alex are students. ... are good students.

4, Complete the sentences: am. is. are.

- a) It... a cat.
- b) It ...a pen.
- c) She ... apupil.
- d) You ... friends.
- e) We ... students.
- f) He ... a teacher.

5, Make the sentences interrogative.

- a) I understand you.
- b) He smokes. ...
- c) ... She loves him.
- d) We work very hard.
- e) They live in Rome.

ВАРИАНТ 3 (текст)

Прочитать текст, перевести на русский язык 2-4 абзацы. Задать вопрос к подчеркнутому предложению

Foreign language in the life of modern man.

You can't imagine an educated person who doesn't know any foreign language. It is especially important nowadays. Some people learn languages because they need them in their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying languages is a hobby.

Every year thousands of people go from one country to another either on business or for pleasure. And the knowledge of languages opens the door to any foreign country and gives them a possibility to communicate, to understand people and to be understood.

A real professional cannot do without knowing languages, especially English as it is international language. You don't need to know Japanese when you go to Japan or Hindi when you visit India. English is spoken all over the world. You can hear it everywhere: in the street, in the shops, at restaurants.

A modern engineer or even a worker deals with instruments and machines from other countries. He must be able to read the instruction which is usually written in English.

Diplomats need foreign languages in their work too. They make contracts, conclude treaties, hold negotiations. If you want to be a stewardess, a pilot or a businessman you must learn English, the language of international communication. Even a shopgirl or a cashier in a big department store must know at least some phrases in English to understand foreign customer.

Foreign languages develop our mind. They help us to get acquainted with new customs and traditions, make it possible to read many books in the original.

ВАРИАНТ 3 (задание)

1, Complete the sentences with a or an , if necessary,

- a) My father is 40 years old. He is ... engineer and works at.... Factory.
- b) His mother is ... teacher of literature at school.
- c) My sister is ... student and she is going to be ... economist
- d) Her brother will be ... artist. I don't want to be ... doctor, i want to be ... artist too.

2, Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of these verbs: so, speak, sleep, come.

- a) My sister ... good English.
- b) Children ... sweet.
- c) We ... to the cinema.
- d) The bus

3, Complete the sentences: к you, she, he. it they.

- a) Mike is not a student. ... is a worker.
- b) Samanta is my sister. ... is 21.
- c) My friends are students. ... like to go to the cinema.
- d) Her mother is not a teacher. ... is a doctor.
- e) My name is Amy, ... go to the school.

4, Complete the sentences: am. is. are.

- a) It... a book.
- b) It...a cat.
- c) You ... friends.
- d) We ... students
- e) I... a teacher.
- f) They ... parents.

5, Make the sentences interrogative.

- a) I wash my hands.
- b) Nick buys a car.
- c) We work at the factory.
- d) Olga cooks a pay.

e) They speak very good English.

Требования к выполнению контрольных работ

Выполненная контрольная работа должна соответствовать следующим требованиям:

1. Контрольная работа выполняется в отдельной тетради, либо на листах формата А 4; на обложке указываются фамилия, имя, отчество учащегося, курс и год набора, номер и вариант контрольной работы.

2. Контрольная работа может быть написана ручкой (паста синего/черного цвета) или набрана на компьютере.

3. В тетради должны быть рабочие поля, на которых преподаватель указывает ошибки и пишет свои замечания.

4. В контрольной работе не должно быть исправлений и зачеркиваний. Работа пишется разборчиво, любая неясность в написании трактуется как ошибка.

5. Формулировки заданий к каждому упражнению обязательно переписываются в тетрадь.

6. Английские слова, словосочетания, предложения, а также тексты, требующие перевода на русский язык, обязательно переписываются в тетрадь.

7. Студент обязан выучить юридическую лексику того варианта контрольной работы, который он выполнял.

8. Студент обязан знать весь грамматический материал контрольной работы для проведения с ним устного собеседования по выполненной работе.

9. Студент обязан сдать выполненную контрольную работу на проверку до начала сессии в срок, установленный правилами обучения. Контрольная работа, сданная по истечении установленного срока, проверяется преподавателем исходя из занятости и возможности выделения времени на её проверку.

По проверенной контрольной работе преподаватель проводит с каждым учащимся колледжа устное собеседование, включающее в себя устное выполнение отдельных упражнений из своего варианта, объяснение некоторых грамматических правил и исправление ошибок, а также чтение и частичный перевод текста. Студенту, не владеющему знаниями лексики и грамматики выполненной контрольной работы, она не зачитывается и студент не допускается к сдаче зачета по английскому языку.

Для правильного выполнения контрольной работы автор рекомендует использовать следующую учебно-методическую и справочную литературу:

1. Just English. Английский для юристов : базовый курс : учеб, пособие / Ю.Л. Туманова [и др.] ; под ред. Т.Н. Шишкиной. - 6-е изд. - М. : КноРус, 2013. - 255 с.

2. Лебедева, А.А. Law Worldwide : учеб, пособие / А.А. Лебедева, Г.В. Елохова, М.В. Лагутенкова. - М. : РПА Минюста России, 2014. - 99 с.,
а также электронный словарь: www.multitran.ru

4. Порядок проведения и оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины

Текущий контроль уровня знаний студентов осуществляется в течение семестра в виде рубежных аттестаций, включающих тесты, письменные самостоятельные и контрольные работы, а также устные опросы по пройденному материалу, прием внеаудиторного чтения юридических текстов, доклады по материалам научной периодики, переводы текстов по специальности (с предварительной домашней подготовкой).

К зачету допускаются студенты, выполнившие все контрольные задания и сдавшие нормы чтения, перевода иностранной литературы (500 печатных знаков за курс обучения) и лексического минимума (100 слов в семестр).

Промежуточный контроль по дисциплине осуществляется в виде текущего контроля успеваемости студентов и промежуточной аттестации, проводимых согласно Положению о проведении текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации, утвержденному приказом Университета.

Примерные задания для контрольной работы

- I. Прочтите и устно переведите текст.
1. Сформулируйте главную мысль каждого абзаца.
2. Определите, какая часть содержит главную мысль текста.
3. Письменно составьте план текста на английском языке.

Oxford University

Oxford is a beautiful town on the River Thames about fifty miles from London. Some people say it is more beautiful than any other city in England.

Oxford University was founded in the 12th century as an aristocratic university and has remained so to the present day. The University consists of 32 colleges - 27 colleges for men and 5 colleges for women. There are 16 faculties there. Each college is a completely autonomous body, governed by its own laws. A large college has about 500 students, a small one - about a hundred.

Several colleges say they are the oldest, but no other college is as old as Merton, which began in 1264.

The term of studies lasts for 10 weeks. There are 3 terms in the Oxford academic year.

Within the first week the freshman meets his tutor who tells the student about his plans, the lectures which he must take, about the requirements for the examination which he will take, about the course of reading for him. Attendance at lectures is not compulsory. Once every week each undergraduate goes to his tutor's room to read out an essay which he has written and discuss this essay with the tutor.

At the beginning or end of each term the progress of the students is tested by the college examinations.

They pay great attention to athletics at the University. The students are engaged in different kinds of sports, take part in competitions between Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

This is how a student spends his day. His working hours are from 9 to 1. At 9 o'clock he sees his tutor or goes to the library, or attends lectures. From 2 to 5 he is engaged in sports and all kinds of exercise. From 5 to 7 he works in the library or laboratory. At 7 o'clock they have dinnertime. After dinner the students have club activities, debating societies, etc.

By 10 o'clock the students must be in the college, as most of students live in the colleges, only some of them live in lodgings in the town.

The doors of Oxford University are not open to all. The majority of the students are graduates of private schools, so Oxford University remains an aristocratic university to the present day.

Ответьте на вопросы:

- I. What river is Oxford situated on? 2. When was Oxford University founded? 3. How many colleges are there in Oxford University? 4. How many terms does the academic year consist of? 5. What does the tutor do? 6. What are the students' activities? 7. Who can enter Oxford University?

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и вставьте правильную форму глагола to be.

1. They (to be) the organs of state power of the ruling class.
2. There (to be) a very interesting film on TV last night.
3. The students of our group (to be) in the lab now.
4. (to be) you from Moscow? - No, I (to be) born in Saransk.
5. My mother ... not a doctor. She ... a judge.

III. Перепишите данные ниже предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам какой частью речи является слово, оформленное окончанием - s и какую функцию оно выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- а) показателем 3-го лица ед.ч. глагола,
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного,
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The state machine includes such organs as the army, the police, the courts.
2. The constitution, legislation or traditions regulate the power of each state organ.
3. Wars, except just ones, were always waged for the purpose of conquering other lands and peoples.
4. Suppose we shall soon discuss all these points at our seminars.
5. The Magistrates' Courts try the majority of all criminal cases and some civil cases.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, учитывая особенности передачи на русский язык определений, выраженных именами существительными.

1. The French Dockers refused to discharge war materials brought from America.
2. Japanese family Court deals with both civil and criminal matters.
3. This is the building of the local Crown Court.
4. We listened to the chairman's speech with great attention.
5. There is a beautiful fresh-water pond near our village.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. Most of Canada and states of the USA have common law.
2. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Scotland.
3. The Thames is deeper than the Severn.
4. The more you study the better you know the subject.
5. What is the latest news?

VI. Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глагола и укажите их инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Thanks to colonial expansion Britain enlarged her territorial possessions.
2. Last year his friend took up Law as his future specialty.
3. Some thieves decided to attack and to rob the merchant.
4. You cannot explain historical processes if you have no knowledge of history.
5. You will get into the house and will find the sealed letter.

VII. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. Some of the students of our group study French.
2. Was there anything new in his report?

3. Legal relations are not in any way independent from political relations.
4. In English law there are some special rules.
5. Every witness swears with his hand on the Bible "to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

VIII. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните причастия I и II. Укажите функции каждого на них, т.е. будет ли оно определением, обстоятельством или составной частью глагола сказуемого. Предложения переведите.

1. The students learning English will see an English film after classes.
2. A defendant found guilty by the magistrates may appeal against the punishment to the local Crown Court.
3. But there are some proceedings which are closed.
4. Cases involving large amounts of money are heard by one of the divisions of the High Court.
5. If granted a patent makes it legal for others to manufacture or use the invention without permission.

IX. Перепишите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на значение модельного глагола или его эквивалента. Предложения переведите.

1. Sanctions could be imposed in cases of obvious violation.
2. And when violations border on genocide the international community should be able to intervene.
3. What additional measures might be taken to perfect the students' knowledge of Civil Law?
4. The next lecture in Common Law is to be delivered by Prof. Brown.
5. The investigator has to keep in mind the material which can help him link the criminal with the crime scene.

X. Письменно переведите текст на русский язык.

Transport in London

If you want to travel by public transport in London, you can go by tube (the underground) or you can go by bus. There are two kinds of bus: double-deckers and single-deckers. The doubledeckers usually have a driver and a conductor. You get on, and then you sit down: After that the conductor takes your fare. But on the single-deckers you pay when you get on. There are no conductors. You pay your fare in a box behind the driver. The fare is always the same. But on the double-deckers, the fares are different.

On the double-deckers you can't stand on the top. You can only sit. And on the bottom deck only five people can stand when all the seats are full. In the rush hour the buses are often full. The conductor often says: "Sorry, full up!". This means you can't get on. Or perhaps he says "Only two seats on top!".

In the rush hour the tube is very crowded, too. Perhaps you can get a seat. But you usually stand. When people get on, they push and shove. There are eight main lines. At some stations you can change from one line to another. And the fares are all different.

TASK 1. Translate the text into Russian:

In the twentieth century millions of children, men and women were victims of unimaginable atrocities that deeply shocked the conscience of the humanity. Such grave crimes threaten the peace, security and well-being of the world. Mindful that the most serious crimes of concern to the international community must not go unpunished and that their effective

prosecution must be ensured by taking measures at the national level and by enhancing international cooperation, peoples of the world are determined to put an end to impunity for the perpetrators of these crimes and thus to contribute to the prevention of such crimes. It is the duty of every state to exercise its criminal jurisdiction over those responsible for international crimes.

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court gives a list of “crimes against humanity”: murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation or forcible transfer of population, torture, rape, sexual slavery, enforced disappearance of persons, the crime of apartheid, persecution against any group on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender and other grounds, etc. All these inhumane acts cause great suffering, or serious injury to mental or physical health.

TASK 2. Match the English expressions with their Russian equivalents in the table:

1) murder	a) порабощение
2) extermination	b) апартеид, расовая изоляция
3) persecution against any group on political grounds	с) преследование какой-либо группы людей по религиозным мотивам
4) enslavement	d) уничтожение, истребление
5) torture	e) изнасилование
6) deportation or forcible transfer of population	f) убийство
7) rape	g) пытки
8) sexual slavery	h) бесчеловечные действия
9) enforced disappearance of persons	i) депортация или насильственное переселение
10) apartheid	j) сексуальное рабство
11) persecution against any group on religious grounds	к) преследование какой-либо группы людей по политическим мотивам
12) inhumane acts	l) исчезновение людей

TASK 3. Complete the sentences using the word combinations from the second column:

1) “Crimes against humanity”	a) to ensure effective prosecution of serious crimes.
2) “Deportation or forcible transfer of population” means	b) the intentional infliction of pain and suffering*.
3) “Torture” means	c) forced displacement of people.
4) The term “gender” refers to (относится к)	d) intentional killing, torture, unlawful deportation, taking of hostages.
5) “War crimes” means	e) the two sexes, male and female.
6) The international community takes measures	f) the intentional deprivation of fundamental rights of a group of people on political, national, religious, gender and other grounds.
7) “Persecution” means	g) threaten the peace, security and well-being of the world.

* the intentional infliction of pain and suffering - преднамеренное причинение боли и страданий.

TASK 4. Complete the sentences using the words and word combinations from the box. If necessary, consult English-Russian dictionaries.

unimaginable atrocities; injury to mental or physical health; peace, security and well-being; to ensure effective prosecution; to exercise; racial, religious and gender; impunity for the perpetrators; enhance international cooperation

(1) In the last century millions of people were victims of (2) Crimes against humanity threaten the ... of the world. (3) All these inhumane acts cause great suffering, or serious (4) "Persecution" means the intentional deprivation of fundamental rights of a group of people on political, national, ethnic, cultural, ... grounds. (5) The international community tries ... of serious crimes. (6) Peoples of the world ... to ensure peace and security of the humanity. (7) It is the duty of every state ... its criminal jurisdiction over those responsible for international crimes. (8) Peoples of the world are determined to put an end to ... of grave crimes and thus to contribute to the prevention of such crimes.

TASK 5. Fill in the blanks using the verbs in brackets:

(1) Wars ... (to threaten) the well-being of the world. (2) The international community ... (to take) measures to ensure effective prosecution of serious crimes. (3) War crimes ... (to cause) great suffering of the people. (4) The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court ... (to give) a list of "crimes against humanity". (5) "Deportation" ... (to mean) forced displacement of people. (6) Sexual slavery ... (to cause) serious injury to mental or physical health. (7) Peoples of the world ... (to take) measures at the national and international levels to prevent wars.

TASK 6. Here are some English verbs connected with crime and law. Match the expressions with their definitions:

to commit a crime or an offence	to swear in court that one is guilty or otherwise
to accuse someone of a crime	to punish someone by putting them in prison
to charge someone with (murder)	to have a case judged in court
to plead guilty or not guilty	to decide in court that someone is not guilty
to defend/prosecute someone in court	to do something illegal
to pass a verdict on an accused person	to bring someone to court
to sentence someone to a punishment	to say someone is guilty
to acquit an accused person of a charge	to set someone free after a prison sentence
to convict someone	what the judge does after a verdict of guilty
to fine someone a sum of money	to argue for or against someone in a trial
to send someone to prison	to decide in court that someone is guilty
to release someone from prison/jail	to punish someone by making them pay
to be tried	to decide whether they are guilty or not

TASK 7. Fill in the blanks with one of the verbs from Task 6:

One of the two accused men _____ at yesterday's trial. Although his lawyer _____ him very well, he was still found guilty by the jury. The judge _____ him to two years in prison. He'll probably _____ after eighteen months. The other accused man was luckier. He _____ and left the courtroom smiling broadly.

Примерные вопросы для подготовки к зачету

Грамматика

1. Причастие II в функции определения
2. Самостоятельный (независимый причастный оборот)
3. Объектный инфинитивный оборот (сложное дополнение)

4. Субъектный инфинитивный оборот
5. Грамматика: Сложный герундиальный оборот
6. Герундий с предлогом. Отглагольное существительное
7. Сослагательное наклонение
8. Прямая и косвенная речь

Тематика устных сообщений

1. Treatment of criminals
2. Crime and criminals. Criminal behaviour and a person's appearance (Cesare Lombroso)
3. Criminality - inborn or acquired?
4. «Criminal Justice Process in the USA»
5. Glamorous Aspect of Police Work
6. Physical evidence
7. «Scotland Yard». «Interpol»
8. «Fingerprints»

Критерии оценки (недифференцированной):

– оценка «зачтено» выставляется студенту, проявившему знания основного программного материала по дисциплине в объеме, необходимом для последующего обучения и предстоящей практической деятельности, знакомому с основной рекомендованной литературой, но допустившему неполные или слабо аргументированные ответы, испытывающему затруднения.

– оценка «не зачтено» выставляется студенту, обнаружившему значительные пробелы в знании программного материала по дисциплине, допустившему принципиальные ошибки при применении теоретических знаний, которые не позволяют ему продолжить обучение или приступить к практической деятельности без дополнительной подготовки по данной дисциплине.

Процедура оценки:

– уровень «освоено» соответствует прохождению студентом всех форм текущего контроля и оценкой не ниже «удовлетворительно» («удовлетворительно составляет более 50 % текущих оценок»),

– уровень «не освоено» соответствует отсутствию у студента всех форм текущего контроля и оценкой не ниже «удовлетворительно» («удовлетворительно составляет менее 50 % текущих оценок»).

Критерии оценки (дифференцированной):

– оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, глубоко и прочно усвоившему программный материал, исчерпывающе, грамотно и логически стройно его излагающему, в свете которого тесно увязывается теория с практикой;

– оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, твердо знающему программный материал, грамотно и по существу излагающего его, который не допускает существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет теоретические положения при решении практических вопросов и задач, владеет необходимыми приемами их решения.

– оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, который имеет знания только основного материала, но не усвоил его детали, допускает неточности, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушения последовательности в изложении программного материала.

– оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, который не усвоил значительной части программного материала, допускает существенные ошибки.

Процедура оценки (дифференцированной):

– уровень «отлично» соответствует прохождению студентом всех форм текущего контроля и оценкой не ниже «хорошо» («отлично» составляет более 50 % текущих оценок»),

– уровень «хорошо» соответствует прохождению студентом всех форм текущего контроля и оценкой не ниже «удовлетворительно» («хорошо» составляет более 50 % текущих оценок»),

– уровень «удовлетворительно» соответствует прохождению студентом всех форм текущего контроля и оценкой не ниже «удовлетворительно» («удовлетворительно» составляет более 50 % текущих оценок»),

– уровень «неудовлетворительно» соответствует отсутствию у студента всех форм текущего контроля и оценкой не ниже «удовлетворительно» («удовлетворительно» составляет менее 50 % текущих оценок»),