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Дата подписания: 28.09.2025 17:27
Уникальный программный ключ:
36e006639f5218c2e59fedbad0be9af0cdb36f37

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ

Филиал федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования

«Дагестанский государственный университет» в г. Избербаше
Отделение среднего профессионального образования

Фонд оценочных средств

по дисциплине

**СГ. 02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ) В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

**среднего профессионального образования по специальности 40.02.04
ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ**

по программе подготовки специалистов среднего звена (ППССЗ) среднего
профессионального образования

Специальность: *40.02.04 Юрист в сфере социального
обеспечения*

Обучение: *по программе базовой подготовки*

Уровень образования, на
базе которого
осваивается ППССЗ: *Среднее общее образование*

Квалификация: *Юрист*

Форма обучения: *Очная, заочная*

Избербаш 2025 г.

Фонд оценочных средств, подготовки специалистов среднего звена среднего профессионального образования составлена 2025 году в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО разработана и утверждена федеральным государственным бюджетным образовательным учреждением высшего образования «Дагестанский государственный университет» сформирована на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по соответствующей специальности СПО (ФГОС СПО), утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации 23 октября 2023 г. № 798, по направлению 40.02.04. Юриспруденция

Организация разработчик: филиал федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Дагестанский государственный университет» в г. Избербаше

Разработчик: Алиев Б.Г.

Фонд оценочных средств одобрен на заседании ПЦК на отделении СПО протокол № 1. от «29» 08.2025г.

Кагирова А.Х. к.п.н. – председатель ПЦК

Магомедова З.А. -Зав отделения СПО

Фонд оценочных средств, подготовки специалистов среднего звена среднего профессионального образования по специальности 40.02.04. «Юриспруденция» согласованна с представителями работодателей:

Отдел МВД России по г. Избербаш

Старший следователь СО ОМВД России по г. Избербаш.



Г.Б. Бутушев

1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

1.1 . Основные сведения о дисциплине

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины 134 академических часа.

Форма обучения: очная

Вид работы	Трудоемкость, академических часов		
	3 семестр	4 семестр	всего
Общая трудоёмкость	62	72	134
Контактная работа:			
Лекции (Л)			
Практические занятия (ПЗ)	62	44	106
Семинарские занятия (СЗ)			
Консультации			
Промежуточная аттестация (зачет, экзамен)		27	27
Самостоятельная работа (указать виды работ, предусмотренные рабочей программой дисциплины (практики)): - выполнение индивидуального творческого задания (ИТЗ); - написание реферата (Р); - написание эссе (Э); - подготовка к семинарским занятиям; - выполнение индивидуального проекта; подготовка к рубежному контролю и т.п.)		1	1

Форма обучения: заочная

Вид работы	Трудоемкость, академических часов		
	3 семестр	4 семестр	всего
Общая трудоёмкость	62	72	134
Контактная работа:			
Лекции (Л)			
Практические занятия (ПЗ)	6	8	14
Семинарские занятия (СЗ)			
Консультации			
Промежуточная аттестация (зачет, экзамен)		9	9
Самостоятельная работа	56	55	111
Самостоятельная работа (указать виды работ, предусмотренные рабочей программой дисциплины (практики)): - выполнение индивидуального творческого задания (ИТЗ); - написание реферата (Р); - написание эссе (Э); - подготовка к семинарским занятиям; - выполнение индивидуального проекта; подготовка к рубежному контролю и т.п.)			

1.2 Требования к результатам обучения по дисциплине, формы их контроля и виды оценочных средств

№ п/п	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции (или её части)	Оценочные средства		Способ контроля
			наименование	№№ заданий	
1	Раздел 1. Лексико-грамматические тесты	ОК 1	Лексико-грамм. тесты, контрольная работа	1-50	Устный опрос, тестирование, практические занятия

2	Раздел 2 Бытовая сфера общения.	ОК 4 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тесты по теме, Защита рефератов	1-20	Устный опрос тестирование, практические занятия
3	Раздел 3 Учебно- познавательная сфера общения.	ОК 4 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тесты по теме, Защита рефератов	1-60	Устный опрос тестирование, практические занятия, дискуссия
4	Раздел 4. Социокультурная сфера общения.	ОК 4 ОК 05 ОК 09	Тесты по теме, Защита рефератов	1-60	Устный опрос тестирование, практические занятия, беседа
5	Раздел 5 Профессиональная сфера общения.	ОК 4 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1.	Тесты по теме, Защита рефератов	1.2.3.	Устный опрос тестирование, практические занятия, ролевая игра
6	Раздел 6. Техника перевода профессионально - ориентированных текстов.	ОК 4 ОК 05 ОК 09 ПК 1.1.	Тесты по теме, Защита рефератов	1-6	Презентация, проект, творческая работа над профессио- нальным текстом

1.3 Показатели и критерии определения уровня сформированности компетенций

№ п/п	Код компе- тенции	Уровни сформированности компетенции			
		Недостаточный	Удовлетворительный (достаточный)	Базовый	Повышенный
		Отсутствие признаков удовлетворительного уровня	Знать: Уметь: Владеть:	Знать: Уметь: Владеть:	Знать: Уметь: Владеть:
1	ОК- 01	Не имеет представления о понимании сущности и социальной значимости своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес	Имеет неполное представление о понимании сущности и социальной значимости своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес	Допускает неточности в представлении о сформированности понимании сущности и социальной значимости своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес	Демонстрирует чёткое представление о сформированнос- ти понимании сущности и социальной значимости своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес
2	ОК- 05	Полное отсутствие способности самостоятельно	Испытывает затруднение при определении и формулировании	Может аргументировать, дискутировать,	Может полностью аргументировать , дискутировать,

		организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество	умение самостоятельно организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество	определять и формулировать и организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество	определять и формулировать и организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество
3	ОК- 06	Не владеет навыками принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.	Допускает неточности в владении принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.	Демонстрирует целостное представление в владении навыками принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.	Свободно владеет навыками самоанализа и принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность
4	ОК- 09	Не владеет навыками принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.	Допускает неточности в владении принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.	Демонстрирует целостное представление в владении навыками принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.	Свободно владеет навыками самоанализа и принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность
5	ПК-1.1	Не владеет навыками осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.	Допускает неточности в владении осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.	Демонстрирует целостное представление осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.	Свободно владеет навыками самоанализа, осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

**2 КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ И ИНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ОЦЕНКИ
знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности,
характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения
учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»**

Раздел 1. Лексико-грамматические тесты.

Present Simple

1.. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: penguins live in the Arctic or the Antarctic?

- a) Do
- b) Does
- c) was
- d) were

2. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: Where Susanne live?

- a) Was
- b) Were
- c) Do
- d) Does

3.. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: she have a car?

- a) Was
- b) Were
- c) Do
- d) Does

4. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: What you usually eat for breakfast?

- a) Do
- b) Does
- c) Was
- d) Were

5.. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: we have to go to the party?

- a) Was
- b) Were
- c) Do
- d) Does

6.. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: Peter live in London?

- a)Do
- b)Does
- c) Were
- d)Was

7. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол:

... it rain a lot in Vienna?

- a)Do
- b)Does c)Was d)Were

8..Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: all parrots talk?

- a)Do
- b)Does c)Was d)Were

9..Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: Mary have a bicycle?

- a)Was b)Were c)Do d)Does

10. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол:

What time the film start?

- a)Do b)Does c)Was d) Were

Past Simple

11. Укажите правильное время:

When I first .. to England in 1938, I thought I knew English fairly well.

- a)came b)had come c)was coming d)had been coming

12. Укажите правильное время:

We TV for ten minutes when the electricity went off.

- a)watched
- b)were watching
- c)had watched
- d)had been watching

13. Укажите правильное время:

Suddenly they heard a strange noise and at each other in horror.

- a)looked
- b)were looking
- c)had looked
- d)had been looking

14. Укажите правильное время:

It wasn't raining when I left my office in the evening, but the ground was wet. Itall day.

- a)had been raining
- b)rained
- c)was raining
- d)had rained

15. Укажите правильное время:

I saw Paul at the airport. He for his brother's plane to arrive from Canada.

- a)had been waiting
- b)was waiting
- c)waited
- d)had waited

16. Укажите правильное время:

I had a cup of tea for breakfast because I ... of coffee.

- a)had run out
- b)ran out
- c)was running out
- d)had bee running out

17. Укажите правильное время:

When Mary came back, she looked very red from the sun. She in the sun too long.

- a)had been lying
- b)was lying
- c)had lain
- d)lay

18. Укажите правильное время:

In 1912 the Titanic an iceberg on its first trip across the Atlantic, and it sank four hours later.

- a)had hit
- b)hit
- c)was hitting
- d)had been hitting

19. Укажите правильное время:

Tom breakfast this morning because he didn't have any time

- a)wasn't eating
- b)hadn't eaten
- c)didn't eat
- d)hadn't been eating

20. Укажите правильное время:

Lucy ... her seatbelt before the accident happened that's why she was badly hurt.

- a) didn't wear b) wasn't wearing c) hadn't worn
- d) hadn't been wearing

Present Continuous

21. Выберите правильный вариант:

I come if I had had time.

- a) have
- b) had
- c) would have d) did

22. Выберите правильный вариант:

This time tomorrow you sitting in a deck chair on the beach.

- a) are b) were c) will d) will be

23. Выберите правильный вариант:

Before you telephoned, I watching television.

- a) was
- b) will be c) am
- d) have

24. Выберите правильный вариант: Sometimes I wonder if I ever succeed.

- a) do
- b) shall c) am d) were

25. Выберите правильный вариант:

After the storm finished, many people were found lying in the street. a) has b) had c) were d) did

26. Выберите правильный вариант: Tomorrow we taking the day off.

- a) will b) have c) were d) are

27. Выберите правильный вариант

Where did you for your holiday in the end?

- a) went b) gone c) go d) going

28. Выберите правильный вариант:

How many times you been there?

- a) has b) will c) have d) did

29. Выберите правильный вариант:

I must admit you tried but I'm afraid the answer is still no.

a)did b)will c)do d)have

30. Выберите правильный вариант:

She'sworking there since she left school.

a)had b)done c)have d)been

Past Continuous

31. Укажите правильное время:

It's time we

a)go

b)went

c)are going

d)going

32. Укажите правильное время:

I honestly couldn't follow a word you

a)are saying

b)will say c)were saying

d)did say

33. Укажите правильное время:

He asked me what I doing there.

a)am

b)did

c)will be

d)was

34. Укажите правильное время:

I've just that the price has gone up again.

a)am told

b)have told

c)been told

d)was told

35. Укажите правильное время:

She was annoyed that she spoken to like that.

a)had been

b)has been

c)was been d)will have been

36. Укажите правильное время:

I've just beenhere that man has been released.

- a)reads
- b)reading
- c)read
- d)have read

37. Укажите правильное время :

If you were stopped by the police for speeding, what you do?

- a)will
- b)shall
- c)do
- d)would

38. Укажите правильное время:

Long the King!

- a)live
- b)lives
- c)living
- d)lived

39. Укажите правильное время:

If I get there early enough, I you a seat.

- a)did save
- b)do save
- c)am saving
- d)shall save

40. Укажите правильное время:

When I'm in town, Ilistening to the birds.

- a)missing
- b)miss
- c)misses
- d)missed

Future Continuous

41. Выберите нужный вариант:

Ah there you ! I wondered where you were.

- a)be
- b)were

c)are

d)have been

42. Выберите нужный вариант:

She said she'd help him if she

a)could

b)can c)can not d)have been able

43. Выберите нужный вариант:

He told them he starting work the next day.

a)will be

b)will have been c)would be

d)would have been

44. Выберите нужный вариант:

I had instructions that Ito leave the door unlocked when I came home.

a)will being b)were c)am d)was

45. Выберите нужный вариант:

He refused to go until heseen all the paintings.

a)had b)was c)is d)has

46. Выберите нужный вариант:

Don't worry even if you make a mistake because if you , it doesn't matter.

a)were doing b)had done c)do d)will do

47. Выберите нужный вариант:

He silly things like this. Take no notice now.

a)always did

b)will always do

c)had always done

d)is always doing

48. Выберите нужный вариант:

The man who walking down the road just then, lives next door.

a)is

b)will be

d)was

d)has been

49. Выберите нужный вариант:

It doesn't make sense. I can't understand why heat you last night.

a)had shouted

- b)is shouting
- c)has should
- d)shouted

50. Выберите нужный вариант:

Come on tell me honestly what you to do now.

- a)wanted
- b)want
- c)are wanting
- d)will want

Can

51. Выберите правильный вариант:

I am so angry with them. I kill them!

- a)can
- b)must
- c)could
- d)should

52. Выберите правильный вариант:

The phone is ringing. It..... be Jack.

- a)must
- b)can
- c)would

53. Выберите правильный вариант:

Hello, I speak to Tom, please?

- a)shall
- b)will
- c)can
- d)would

54. Выберите правильный вариант:

He must..... to Saint-Petersburg before.

- a)be
- b)been
- c)have been
- d)has been

55. Выберите правильный вариант:

.....you speak any foreign language?

- a)may

- b)can
- c)might
- d)will

56. Выберите правильный вариант:

Jim gave me a letter to post. Iremember to post it.

- a)can
- b)may
- c)must
- d)needn't

57. Выберите правильный вариант:

He is terribly fat. Heeat too much.

- a)mustn't
- b)can't
- c)should
- d)would

58. Выберите правильный вариант:

You look tired. Yougo to bed.

- a)must
- b)may
- c)should
- d)could

59. Выберите правильный вариант:

I haven't decided yet where to go for my holiday. Igo to Greece.

- a)can
- b)may
- c)should
- d)would

60. Выберите правильный вариант:

Where is Nick? Hebe in his office.

- a)should
- b)would
- c)might
- d)ought to

May

61. Выберите верный модальный глагол:

Sue be able to help them.

- a)might
- b)could
- c)should
- d)shall

62. Выберите верный модальный глагол:

The situation was bad but it.....worse.

- a)could
- b)should be
- c)could have been
- d)would have been

63. Выберите верный модальный глагол:

.....you help me carry this downstairs?

- a)may
- b)should
- c)must
- d)could

64. Выберите верный модальный глагол:

You've been reading all day. Yoube tired

- a)can
- b)could
- c)must
- d)should

65. Выберите верный модальный глагол:

You have just had lunch. You..... be hungry.

- a)can't
- b)wouldn't
- c)shouldn't
- d)mustn't

66. Выберите верный модальный глагол:

She help you tomorrow.

- a)could
- b)will be able to
- c)will can
- d)is able to

67. Выберите верный модальный глагол:

We haven't got much time. We hurry.

- a) must
- b) needn't
- c) can
- d) should

68. Выберите верный модальный глагол:

You've been reading all day. Yoube tired.

- a) can
- b) could
- c) must
- d) should

69. Выберите верный модальный глагол:

It's strange that they.....be late.

- a) must
- b) should
- c) could
- d) would

70. Выберите верный модальный глагол:

You have left your purse in the shop.

- a) should
- b) ought to
- c) shall
- d) could

Must

71. Укажите верный ответ:

I.... to sleep recently.

- a) can't
- b) couldn't
- c) haven't been able
- d) mustn't

72. Укажите верный ответ:

I'll go now. My friends are waiting.

- a) must
- b) have to
- c) need
- d) be able to

73. Укажите верный ответ:

What shall we do this evening? We.....go out

- a)should
- b)could
- c)would
- d)ought to

74. Укажите верный ответ:

We've got plenty of time. We.....to hurry.

- a)mustn't
- b)don't need
- c)shouldn't
- d)couldn't

75. Укажите верный ответ:

I was surprised that she.....say such rude words. ust

- b)would
- c)will
- d)should

76. Укажите верный ответ:

My grandfatherspeak six languages many years ago.

- a)should
- b)shall
- c)could
- d)need

77. Укажите верный ответ:

.....you speak any foreign language?

- a)may
- b)can
- c)might
- d)will

78. Укажите верный ответ:

You have just had lunch. You.....be hungry.

- a)can't
- b)wouldn't
- c)shouldn't
- d)mustn't

79. Укажите верный ответ:

Lisaget bored in her job. Her job is so boring.

- a) must
- b) should
- c) would
- d) can't

80. Укажите верный ответ:

I am so angry with them. I kill them!

- a) can
- b) must
- c) could

Критерии оценки:

- **оценка «отлично»** выставляется студенту, если обучающийся демонстрирует (глубокое знание учебно-программного материала, умение свободно выполнять задания, усвоивший взаимосвязь основных понятий дисциплины; способный самостоятельно приобретать новые знания и умения; способный самостоятельно использовать углубленные знания);
- **оценка «хорошо»** выставляется студенту, если обучающийся демонстрирует полное знание учебно-программного материала, успешно выполняющий предусмотренные программой задания, показывающий систематический характер знаний по дисциплине и способный к их самостоятельному пополнению и обновлению в ходе дальнейшего обучения в вузе и в будущей профессиональной деятельности;
- **оценка «удовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, обнаружившему знание основного учебно-программного материала в объеме, необходимом для дальнейшего обучения, выполняющего задания, предусмотренные программой, допустившим неточности в ответе, но обладающим необходимыми знаниями для их устранения;
- **оценка «неудовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, имеющему пробелы в знаниях основного учебно-программного материала, допустившему принципиальные ошибки в выполнении предусмотренных программой заданий.

Раздел 2. Бытовая сфера общения.

My friend and I

Look at this man. He is my friend. My friend's name is Peter. Peter is not old, he is young. He is only 25 (years old). Peter is married, he has a wife. His wife's name is Marry. She is 25, too. Peter and his wife are of the same age. My friend is a judge at a people's court. Marry is a teacher of English at the University. My friend's family is not large. They are three in the family. Peter and Marry have a son, Nick

by name. He is only 3.

I am not a judge. I am 20. And I'm a student. I study at the Moscow Law Institute. I am not from Moscow, I was born in Kiev.

My friends and I are in Peter's new flat now. It is not far from the centre of Moscow. It is a two-room flat. My friends are always glad to see me at their place.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Is your friend Nick?
2. What is your friend's name?
3. Is your friend 19? (25?)
4. How old is your friend?
5. Is he married?
6. Who is his wife?
7. Are Peter and Marry of the same age?
8. What is your friend? (your friend's mother?)
9. Is your friend's family large?
10. Do Peter and Marry have any children?
11. How many children have Peter and Marry?

Дайте краткие ответы на следующие вопросы.

1. Are you a judge?
2. Have you a sister?
3. Are you 30?
4. Is your family large?
5. Are you and your friend of the same age?

Baxter Slate

Baxter Slate is a policeman. He is 23 years old. He was born in California. Now Baxter works at the Los Angeles Police Department. He is a patrol officer. What is his duty? His duty is to make uniform patrol in the district and to help detectives with their follow-up investigations. Sometimes Baxter works on the daywatch and other times on the nightwatch. Baxter likes to do police work. He wants to become a captain, so he takes police sciences classes at night school twice a week.

Baxter is married. His wife Clara is 2 years younger than her husband. She is a college graduate but she doesn't work at present. Clara looks after her children, a boy of 3 and a girl of 1,5. Clara thinks that in future she will get a job and work as an economist.

Baxter's father was also a policeman. He graduated from a police academy, then worked as a police inspector. After twenty years of service he retired. Now he lives with his wife in his little cottage 60 miles from the city.

When Baxter finishes his tour of duty, he returns home where he helps his wife, plays with his children and has a rest. If he is not busy with his studies, he usually watches TV, reads newspapers and magazines. On his days off Baxter and his wife often go to the cinema or visit their parents.

Найдите в тексте эквиваленты:

полицейское управление; патрульный; осуществлять патрулирование в районе; дальнейшее расследование; работать в дневную смену; стать капитаном; в вечерней школе; выпускница колледжа; в будущем; в настоящее время; после 20 лет службы; работать экономистом; заканчивать обход; возвращаться домой; быть занятым учебой; смотреть телевизор; в выходные дни.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Where does Baxter work? 2. What is he? 3. What is his duty? 4. When does he work? 5. What does he do to become a captain? 6. How often does he go to night school? 7. Is he married? 8. What is his wife? 9. How old is his wife? 10. Does Clara work? 11. Why doesn't she work? 12. Will she work in future? 13. How many children do they have? 14. Where does Baxter's father live? 15. What does Baxter usually do in the evening? 16. What does Baxter do on his day off? 17. Did his father graduate from a police academy? 18. When did his father retire?

Прочитайте и перескажите текст:

My friend's name is Boris. He is 21. He was born in Moscow. After secondary school he served in the Army for 2 years. When he returned home, he became a policeman. He made patrol in his district. Sometimes he worked on the daywatch and other times on the nightwatch. He thinks the work of a police officer is difficult but interesting. Now he is a student of the Law Institute. He wants to become a detective. So he studies law.

He is married. His wife Olga is 20. She is also a student. When she graduates from the Institute, she will work as a children's doctor. They have a son, Nick by name. He is only 1 year old. Their parents help them to look after him. My friend's mother doesn't work. She is on pension. His father is a judge at a people's court. He likes his work very much.

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How old is Boris? 2. Does he work or study? 3. Did he serve in the Army? 4. How long did he serve in the Army? 5. What did he do after the Army? 6. What does he think about the work of a police officer? 7. Will he become an investigator? 8. What is his wife? 9. Where does she study? 10. How old is their son? 11. Who helps them to look after their son? 12. Does Boris's father work? 13. What is he?

Прочитайте и перескажите текст:

About my friend

My friend's name is Boris. He is 21. He was born in Moscow. After secondary school he served in the Army for 2 years. When he returned home, he became a policeman. He made patrol in his district. Sometimes he worked on the daywatch and other times on the nightwatch. He thinks the work of a police officer is difficult but interesting. Now he is a student of the Law Institute. He wants to become a detective. So he studies law.

He is married. His wife Olga is 20. She is also a student. When she graduates from the Institute, she will work as a children's doctor. They have a son, Nick by name. He is only 1 year old. Their parents help them to look after him. My friend's mother doesn't work. She is on pension. His father is a judge at a people's court. He likes his work very much.

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How old is Boris? 2. Does he work or study? 3. Did he serve in the Army? 4. How long did he serve in the Army? 5. What did he do after the Army? 6. What does he think about the work of a police officer? 7. Will he become an investigator? 8. What is his wife? 9. Where does she study? 10. How old is their son? 11. Who helps them to look after their son? 12. Does Boris's father work? 13. What is he?

Расскажите о себе и о своей семье.

Критерии оценки:

☐ **оценка «отлично»** выставляется студенту, если обучающийся демонстрирует (глубокое знание учебно-программного материала, умение свободно выполнять задания, усвоивший взаимосвязь основных понятий дисциплины;

способный самостоятельно приобретать новые знания и умения; способный самостоятельно использовать углубленные знания);

□ **оценка «хорошо»** выставляется студенту, если обучающийся демонстрирует полное знание учебно-программного материала, успешно выполняющий предусмотренные программой задания, показывающий систематический характер знаний по дисциплине и способный к их самостоятельному пополнению и обновлению в ходе дальнейшего обучения в вузе и в будущей профессиональной деятельности;

□ **оценка «удовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, обнаружившему знание основного учебно-программного материала в объеме, необходимом для дальнейшего обучения, выполняющего задания, предусмотренные программой, допустившим неточности в ответе, но обладающим необходимыми знаниями для их устранения;

□ **оценка «неудовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, имеющему пробелы в знаниях основного учебно-программного материала, допустившему принципиальные ошибки в выполнении предусмотренных программой заданий.

Раздел 3 Учебно-познавательная сфера общения.

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. The 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 student 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.

Выберите правильный вариант и прочтите предложение:

1. Oxford University was founded (in the 11th century; in the 12th century).
2. The University consists of (32; 27) colleges.
3. The Oxford academic year consists of (3; 2) terms.
4. The tutor tells the freshman about (the requirements for the examinations which he will take; the undergraduates of the University).
5. (Once a term; twice a term) the undergraduates take examinations.
6. Attendance at lectures is (compulsory; not compulsory).
7. (At the end of the term; once every week) each student reads out his essay to his tutor and discusses it with him.
8. During the working day from 9 to 2 P. M. a student (meets his tutor, works in the library or in the laboratory; has club activities, debating societies).
9. The majority of the students of Oxford University are (children of the working people; children of the wealthy).

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Where is Oxford University situated?
2. When was Oxford University founded?
3. How many colleges are there in Oxford University? And faculties?
4. What is the oldest College in Oxford University?
5. Do they pay great attention to athletics at the University?
6. How many terms are there in the Oxford academic year?
7. What is the subject of the conversation between the freshman and his tutor during their first meeting?
8. In what way do they test the progress of the students? (At the end of each term; every week)
9. How does the student spend his working day?
10. Are the doors of Oxford University open to all?

Moscow Law University

- Hello, Mike. I haven't seen you for ages. How are you getting on?
- Fine, thanks.
- What's the news?
- You see, I've become a student. I've entered Moscow Law University of the Ministry of the Interior.
- Oh, really? My congratulations to you. When did it happen?
- This August. I passed the entrance examinations successfully, and now I am a first year student or a cadet.
- And why have you chosen this University?
- You see, first of all, I've dreamed of being a police officer and then this is a prestigious higher educational institution in the system of law enforcement professional education in Russia.
- How many years does the term of studies last there?
- Five years. And after graduating from the University the cadets get a diploma of a lawyer and become lieutenants of police.
- And what specialists in particular does University train?
- There are a number of faculties here such as the Investigators Training Faculty, of Criminal Police, Experts-Criminalists Training Faculty, International Faculty, Law Economists Training Faculty, of Public Security, of Information Security, and others.
- And what specialization have you chosen?
- As I told you, I've always dreamed of being an investigator.
- Is it interesting to study there?
- Immensely. We have all conditions for getting a good education. There are law enforcement

experts of great practical experience, Doctor of Law, professors who give lectures and do their best to give the students professional specialization. Besides, many specially equipped classroom, laboratories, lecture halls, gymnasiums, libraries are very effect use for proper training.

- And what subjects do you study there?

— Besides general educational sciences such as History, Philosophy, a foreign language and other subjects we are taught Criminal Law, Criminal Process Law, Criminology, Civil Law, Operative Detective Activity, Criminalistics, Administrative Law and a number of other special sciences.

— Well, I am very glad to hear all this from you. I hope you will become a good investigator in future.

Задайте своему товарищу эти и другие вопросы:

1. Где ты учишься? 2. Кого готовит МосУ? 3. Сколько лет учатся в МосУ? 4. Что должен я сделать, чтобы поступить в МосУ? 5. Каковы условия для учебы в МосУ? 6. Какой диплом получает выпускник МосУ? 7. Каковы основные предметы, которые изучают курсанты? 8. В Вашей школе есть спортзал? Библиотека? 9. Какие иностранные языки изучают в МосУ? 10. Занимаются ли ваши курсанты научной работой?

Read and translate the text.

Great Britain

The British Isles are formed of Great Britain, Ireland and a number of small islands situated to the west of the European continent. The total area is about 120.000 square miles. The United Kingdom is composed of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The east coast is washed by the North Sea and the west coast is washed by the Atlantic Ocean. There are no high mountains in Great Britain. The highest mountains are the Snowdon (3000 ft.) and the Highlands. The biggest rivers are the Severn and the Thames joined by canals, so that it is possible to travel by water from one end of the country to the other.

The climate of Great Britain is mild. It is never too hot or too cold because of the sea which keeps the island warm in winter and makes the air cool in summer. The worst thing about the climate is the thick fog. If you go to England, you'll find that the fog is very typical feature of the country.

The population of Great Britain is over 57 million people. About 20 per cent of the British people live in rural areas, the others live in urban districts, i.e. towns and cities.

Great Britain is no longer the most powerful capitalist state in Europe but it has highly developed industries. There are many big industrial cities there, such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff, Sheffield and others. One of the leading industries of Great Britain is the textile industry. Liverpool and Manchester are the main centres of textile manufacturing. Northern and western England are traditionally coal and metal countries. The oldest centres of iron and steel industry are Birmingham and Sheffield. One can find here any type of metallurgical production.

Liverpool is the biggest port in western England. It is first in Great Britain in exports and comes second after London in imports.

New industries have been developed recently. London, e.g., is an important centre of engineering and chemicals. It also comes first in Britain in clothing and food industry, and in film production.

Scotland is Britain's largest shipbuilding centre.

The fishing industry is concentrated mostly on the east coast.

The territory of the island is not big, so it's no wonder that the British farming or agriculture is being developed in an intensive way.

Great Britain is the country of many great scientists, poets, artists and writers. Among the world-known scientists are Newton, Darwin, Edison, Russel, Reserford and a number of others.

Great Britain is famous for its writers and poets. Among them one can find Shakespeare, Defoe,

Dickens, Byron, Burns, Bernard Shaw, Aldridge, Pristly, Golsworthy and many others.

The most famous English painters are Hogarth, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Turner and Constable. London, the capital of Great Britain, is very attractive for tourists because it is full of historical buildings, monuments, customs and traditions. There are four parts in London: the City, the West End, the East End and the Port.

My friend has been to London three times. He told me many interesting things about it. He said that the oldest part of London was the City with its narrow streets. It is the business and financial centre of the whole country. A lot of banks and offices are situated here.

The name "West End", he said, is associated with the rich. Here are the finest theatres, cinemas and concert halls, the largest department stores, the most fashionable hotels.

The East End and the Port of London are situated to the east of the City. They are unattractive, but very important to the country's economy.

London is very rich in sights. My friend showed me the post cards which he had brought from London. Among them Westminster Abbey which is famous for its architecture and history. In Westminster Abbey the kings and queens of England are buried. Here is also the Poet's Corner where many great writers and poets are buried: Kipling, Dickens, Tennyson and others. My friend said that he had also visited the memorials to Shakespeare and Byron, Scott and Longfellow.

Of no less interest are the Houses of Parliament with Big Ben, the Buckingham Palace — the Queen's residence, the National Art Gallery, the British Museum, St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower, which was first a fortress, then a prison and which is now a museum.

There are a lot of parks in London, the most famous of them is Hyde Park with its Speaker's Corner.

My friend said that many streets and parts of London had their own history and traditions. Whitehall, for example, is the political centre of the country. All government departments are situated here.

If you walk westwards from St. Paul's Cathedral, you'll come to Fleet Street, the place known all over the world. Here the most important newspapers and newsagencies have their offices and publishing houses.

Trafalgar Square is about a hundred years old. The main feature is the tall Nelson monument, with the figure of the great seaman on the top. Many demonstrations and meetings take place here.

My friend asked if I liked the sights of London and said that he would go to London the next month and bring me some postcards. I advised him to do more sightseeing.

Find in the text the English equivalents:

ряд островов, состоять из, располагаться, омываться, можно путешествовать, типичная черта, могущественный, высокоразвитые отрасли промышленности, ведущая отрасль, текстильная промышленность, можно найти, занимать первое место, главный центр, сельское хозяйство, ученый, художник, ряд других, славиться, восточное побережье, привлекательный, привычки и традиции, похоронены, ассоциироваться с чем-либо, экономика страны, изобиловать, не меньший интерес представляют, правительственные учреждения, издательство, главная черта, происходить, достопримечательности.

Answer the questions:

1. What are British Isles formed of?
2. Where are they situated?
3. What parts is the United Kingdom composed of?
4. What seas are the British Isles washed by?
5. What are the biggest rivers in Great Britain?
6. The climate of the country is rather mild, isn't it?
7. Where are the centres of textile industry situated?
8. Do you know any big industrial centres in Great Britain? What are they?
9. Is Liverpool the biggest port in Great Britain?
10. What is the population of the country?

11. Do you know any famous English writers, poets, scientists and painters?
12. What is the City of London famous for?
13. Why is London attractive for tourists?
14. There are four parts in London, aren't there?
15. What sights of London do you know?
16. Is the East End associated with the rich?
17. What are the most well-known streets in London?

Read the text and give a brief summary of it in Russian:

United States of America

The United States of America is situated in the southern half of North America. It occupies a favourable geographical position being washed by two oceans and having various climate zones.

Once the country was an English colony. In the War of Independence (1775-1783) it became independent.

The area of the USA is much larger than that of Western Europe. Today the USA covers an area of 9,4 million sq. km.

The USA is a federation of 50 states. The population grew from 4 million (1790) to 235 million inhabitants now (1990).

Stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean the USA borders upon Canada in the North and upon Mexico in the South.

The biggest river in the United States is the Mississippi. The largest lakes are the Great Lakes, five in number. The highest mountain chains are the Appalachian Mountains in the East and Cordillera Mountains in the West.

On the whole the USA has a continental climate. It is at the same time one of the hottest and one of the coldest countries; one of the wettest and one of the driest.

The US is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country.

Heavy industry prevails in the USA, including such branches as the mining, metallurgical, machine-building and chemical industries. War industry (including the production of atomic weapons) plays an important role in the US economy. Being well developed light industry includes textile, leather and footwear industries. The food industry is also well developed.

The capital of the USA is the city of Washington situated in the District of Columbia. The population of Washington, D. C., is about 750 000 (1990) and together with the suburbs (metropolitan area) its population is about 3 million. Washington is like no other city of the USA. You know that the flag of the USA, the "stars and stripes" has 50 stars on a blue background. Each of these stars represents one of the fifty states. But the city of Washington is not in any of those states. It belongs to all of them. Washington is the seat of government of the nation. The White House where the US President lives and works, the Capitol, the home of the US Congress, and the Supreme Court are all in Washington, D. C. New York is a center of finance, of shipping, of fun; New Orleans deals in cotton; Chicago will sell you wheat and cattle.

The United States is a sports-loving nation. Sports in America take a variety of forms: organized competitive struggles, athletic games played for recreation, and hunting and fishing. Most sports are seasonal, some sports are commercial and professional.

Baseball is the most popular sport in the United States. Football is the most popular sport in the fall. It is

still played by almost every college and university in the country. There are professional football teams in all major cities of the United States. Basketball is the winter sport in American schools and colleges. Other spectator sports include wrestling, boxing, and horse racing. Americans like both to engage in sports and to watch games being played. They are also fond of reading and talking about sports. Usually, several pages of the daily paper are devoted to discussing sports events, and games are carried on television and radio.

The United States is often described as a nation on wheels. There are a great number of modern highways from four to ten traffic lanes.

There is no official list of national holidays because the establishment of holidays is within the province of the individual states. In most states banks, post-offices and most places of business are closed on these days:

January, 1 New Year's Day

February, 2 Lincoln's Birthday (16th President)

February, 22 Washington's Birthday (the 1st President of the USA)

May, 30 Memorial Day (a day honoring Americans killed in wars)

July, 4 Independence Day

The first Monday in September Labour Day

October, 12 Columbus Day

The last Thursday in November Thanksgiving Day (a day of thanks giving and praise)

December, 25 Christmas Day

Find the answers to the following questions in the text and read them; then close the book and recite them:

1. Where is the United States of America situated?
2. What is the area and the population of the USA?
3. Which countries does the USA border upon?
4. What are the biggest rivers and largest lakes of the United States? The highest mountain chains?
5. Which branches of heavy industry and light industry are highly developed in the United States?
6. What can one say about the capital of the USA?
7. What are forms of sports in America?
8. Which kinds of sports are the most popular in America?
9. Why is the United States often described as a nation on wheels?
10. What national holidays are established in most states of the USA?

Критерии оценки:

□ **оценка «отлично»** выставляется студенту, если обучающийся демонстрирует (глубокое знание учебно-программного материала, умение свободно выполнять задания, усвоивший взаимосвязь основных понятий дисциплины; способный самостоятельно приобретать новые знания и умения; способный самостоятельно использовать углубленные знания);

□ **оценка «хорошо»** выставляется студенту, если обучающийся демонстрирует полное знание учебно-программного материала, успешно

выполняющий предусмотренные программой задания, показывающий систематический характер знаний по дисциплине и способный к их самостоятельному пополнению и обновлению в ходе дальнейшего обучения в вузе и в будущей профессиональной деятельности;

□ **оценка «удовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, обнаружившему знание основного учебно-программного материала в объеме, необходимом для дальнейшего обучения, выполняющего задания, предусмотренные программой, допустившим неточности в ответе, но обладающим необходимыми знаниями для их устранения;

□ **оценка «неудовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, имеющему пробелы в знаниях основного учебно-программного материала, допустившему принципиальные ошибки в выполнении предусмотренных программой заданий.

Раздел 4 Социокультурная сфера общения

Read the article about travel and tourism. Think for a minute.

Travel and Tourism

What's the difference between travel and tourism? Well, being a traveler is more than just being a holidaymaker. A holiday is just a short time away, and it normally involves relaxation. Tourists stay in holiday resorts, not travelers. Travellers go for the experience and their journeys are usually much longer and more challenging. For example, travelers tend to avoid tourist traps and like to go off the beaten track to discover new places. Travel is an age-old phenomenon, but tourism is a relatively recent invention. Thomas Cook is often described as the first travel agent because he arranged the "package tour": a 19-kilometre trip for 500 people, in 1841.

Going overseas in order to experience a different way of life is what many people think of as travel, but travel does not necessarily mean going abroad. How many people can say they have visited every part of their own country? Many people who live in vast countries such as Russia and the USA have only visited a small part of their own country, and so domestic travel is also very exciting. It's a surprising fact that about 75 percent of US citizens do not own a passport, so travelling does not mean leaving the country for them.

Some people can't travel or don't like the physical reality of travelling to faraway destinations. These days it is easy to be an "armchair traveler". People can visit distant corners of the world or even little known parts of their own country without leaving their living rooms. Television documentaries make the world a small place and some people argue that travel is no longer necessary. Perhaps soon people will use interactive computer programmes and virtual travel will become common. Enthusiasts argue that by doing this we will have all the benefits of travel without the inconvenience.

Work with a partner to discuss the following:

1. What's the difference between a tourist and a traveller? 2. How much of your own country have you visited? 3. Is it possible to travel without leaving home?

Read the article quickly and choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph. (There are two extra headings.)

a. Virtual tourism b. Tourist or traveller? c. Most popular destinations d. Holiday at home e. Holiday problems

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. How is a traveller different from a tourist? Give three examples. 2. How did tourism start? 3. What does the text say about people who live in large countries? 4. What is an 'armchair traveller'? 5. How has television affected attitudes to travel? 6. How could travel develop in the future?

Traffic Rules in Great Britain

It is not a simple thing for a tourist from Europe to cross the street in London, because in Britain the cars keep to the left, and not to the right as in European countries and in Russia.

When English people want to cross the street they must look first to the right and then to the left.

The traffic lights are like it is here. The red light says "Stop", the yellow light says "Wait" and only when you see the green light, which says "Cross", you may cross the street. People usually cross the street at the black-and-white "Zebra" crossing. If a person crosses the street in the wrong place, he is stopped by a policeman ("Bobby"), who stands at street corners regulating the traffic.

There are also women police in England. They have the same power as men. There are women detectives and women traffic police who regulate street traffic. But most of their work is looking after women and children. You can often see them patrolling parks and other places where children play.

Прочитайте текст и дайте его краткое изложение по следующей схеме:

- I. The text deals with ... В тексте речь идет о ...
- II. The first part of the text is devoted to ... Первая часть текста посвящена...
- III. The second part says about (that)... Во второй части говорится о...
- IV. Thus we learn from the text about (that) ... Таким образом, из текста мы узнаем о (что)...

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.

Notes:

a double-decker - - двухэтажный автобус

a single-decker — обычный автобус

New York

Visitors to the USA come to New York city first and this is where they get acquainted with the American way of life, American culture and American language. New York has always been the gateway to the USA. But it is more than just a door it is also a window through which the life of the whole nation may be observed. New York is the financial center of the country where "money-making" is the main law of life. New York is the symbol of capitalism and its Wall Street has become a nickname for big monopolies all over the world.

One of the largest cities in the world New York extends for 36 miles from north to south and is situated at the mouth of the Hudson River. In the 18th century New York grew into the largest city of the USA. Now New York is a great sea-port, the leading textile and the financial center of the country. Manhattan Island (the central part of New York) with the Wall Street district is the heart of America's business and culture and the city of sky-scrappers. The highest of them is the 102 - storey Empire State Building. In Manhattan at Broadway and 116 Street is campus of Columbia University, the biggest educational establishment of New York, and near it are houses of Harlem. There is not one Harlem but three: Spanish, Italian and the Black Harlem. The Black Harlem is the most overcrowded and its shabby houses contrast with rich houses on Sugar Hill to the North, where the most prosperous people live.

It is a big modern city, with a heavy traffic. When you come to New York you see lots of cars, big and small, black and yellow, old and modern; you don't see any trees or flowers in the streets, but only you'll see and hear advertisements everywhere. There is no getting away from them. Advertisements fill the newspapers and cover the walls, they are shouted through loud speakers and shown in the cinemas.

Subway (the metro is called "subway" in America) provides the cheapest and fastest way to travel.

The population of New York is about 9 million people (together with the suburbs - 12 million people). It is really a very large city - a city of many districts where not only big businessmen, but millions of workers live.

Give a written translation of the first and third paragraphs of text "C".

On the basis of text "C" be ready to speak of:

1. New York as the gateway to the USA.
2. New York as a financial center of the country.
3. The traffic in New York.
4. New York as a city of contrasts.

Критерии оценки:

□ **оценка «отлично»** выставляется студенту, если обучающийся демонстрирует (глубокое знание учебно-программного материала, умение свободно

выполнять задания, усвоивший взаимосвязь основных понятий дисциплины; способный самостоятельно приобретать новые знания и умения; способный самостоятельно использовать углубленные знания);

□ **оценка «хорошо»** выставляется студенту, если обучающийся демонстрирует полное знание учебно-программного материала, успешно выполняющий предусмотренные программой задания, показывающий систематический характер знаний по дисциплине и способный к их самостоятельному пополнению и обновлению в ходе дальнейшего обучения в вузе и в будущей профессиональной деятельности;

□ **оценка «удовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, обнаружившему знание основного учебно-программного материала в объеме, необходимом для дальнейшего обучения, выполняющего задания, предусмотренные программой, допустившим неточности в ответе, но обладающим необходимыми знаниями для их устранения;

□ **оценка «неудовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, имеющему пробелы в знаниях основного учебно-программного материала, допустившему принципиальные ошибки в выполнении предусмотренных программой заданий.

Раздел 5 Профессиональная сфера общения.

Read the text and be ready to speak on your future profession.

My future profession of a lawyer

Now I am a student of the Moscow Law University. I am a future lawyer. I'd like to work as a detective. As to my friend Alex he is going to work as an investigator. Our graduates work in all police services.

Before entering the Law University some students worked in police, so they know this work. Some of my Institute-mates came here after serving in the Army. They have also chosen the work in police. We all consider this work to be necessary and important while crime exists in our country.

The principal task of our police is to fight crime. And one of the main duties of police officers is to prevent crime. But if a crime has been committed the police 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 police 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.

Very often the solution of a crime is in the crime scene. When the investigator arrives at the crime scene he examines the scene very carefully. He makes a plan of the investigation. All the evidence in the crime scene must be found, collected and preserved for court presentation.

The effectiveness of an investigator largely depends upon his ability to obtain information. The elements of the offence must be established. Identification must be obtained. The investigator works in close cooperation with other officers of the operative group.

The officer of the Criminal Detection Department (a detective) is responsible for the detection of the

perpetrator. A great part of detective work is devoted to “finding” missing or wanted person. The search for a person may be a simple matter, but in many cases, however, it may become a complicated task. The solving of a case frequently depends upon locating the perpetrator. The proper presentation of a case in court involves the discovery and identification of witnesses. The detective also takes measures for search, discovery and seizure of the stolen property and instruments of the crime.

There are some people in our society who don’t want to live an honest life, who try to profit at the expense of our state. The task of an officer of Economic Crimes Department is to reveal the criminal activity of such people and to provide their punishment.

Some of us will work as divisional inspectors. The divisional inspectors are responsible for maintaining public order in their areas.

Our future work whatever it would be is noble and necessary. Our objective is to protect life and property of our people.

Answer the questions:

1. What specialists does the Moscow Law University train?
2. Why is the work of our police officers noble and necessary?
3. What is the principal task of our police?
4. What does quick and accurate solution of a crime depend on?
5. What kind of person should a police officer be?
6. Where is the solution of a crime very often?
7. What are the duties of the investigator?
8. What is the detective responsible for?
9. Whose duty is it to take measures for search, discovery and seizure of the stolen property and the instruments of the crime?
10. What is the main task of the officers of the Economic Crimes Department?
11. Do you like your future profession?
12. What department will you work in after graduating from the Moscow Law Institute?
13. Why do you prefer the work of an investigator (a detective)?

Read and translate the text, analyze it and try to prepare some questions:

Kidnapping

Janet was kidnapped by Lucky and Frank because they want to get a ransom of 1 mln. dollars from her father, Mr. Snow. He is a banker from New York. And now, one of the kidnappers is phoning Mr. Snow.

Kidnapper: We want a million dollars from you. Tomorrow.

Mr. Snow: But I haven’t got a million dollars right now! Where am I going to find it?

Kidnapper: That’s your problem! But if you want your daughter, find it.

Mr. Snow: All right. I’m going to give you the money tomorrow. And how can I do it?

Kidnapper: Put the money in a black briefcase and leave your hotel at seven o’clock tomorrow evening. Walk to Victoria Station.

Mr. Snow: Why do I have to walk?

Kidnapper: No questions. Go to the waiting room at Victoria Station. Be there at exactly seven twenty-five.

Mr. Snow: And what shall I do there?

Kidnapper: Stand at the first telephone box and wait. But don’t do anything wrong.

The next day Mr. Snow asked a clerk in his hotel how to get to Victoria Station.

Mr. Snow: Could you tell me how to get to Victoria Station?

Clerk: Well, you can take a taxi or a bus, sir.

Mr. Snow: Oh, no, I want to walk there. Is it a long way from here?

Clerk: Well, no, go out of the hotel and turn left. Walk down Park Lane to Hyde Park Corner. Turn left into Piccadilly. Then walk through Green Park which will be on your right.

Mr. Snow: And I'll see Victoria Station?

Clerk: Not yet. First walk past Buckingham Palace. Turn right and walk straight ahead to Victoria Station. You can't miss it.

Mr. Snow: Oh, thanks.

Mr. Snow left the hotel at exactly seven o'clock. A policeman was behind him. He followed Mr. Snow to Victoria Station. At seven twenty-five the kidnappers phoned again.

Mr. Snow: What shall I do now?

Kidnapper: Walk to Vauxhall bridge.

Mr. Snow: Where's that?

Kidnapper: It's near the Station. Walk down Vauxhall Bridge Road, then turn right. Stay on the right near the kerb.

After Mr. Snow left the station, he walked to Vauxhall Bridge Road. He turned right and walked down the road. There was a lot of traffic. He didn't cross the road. He stayed near the kerb. At that moment a man came up the road on a motorbike and grabbed the briefcase from Mr. Snow. But the police followed him to an old house in Camden Town. The police broke into the house right after the kidnapper and freed the girl and arrested the kidnappers.

Read and translate the text:

US Government

By the Constitution of 1787 (and the amendments to it) the government of the USA is composed of three branches: the executive one, the legislative one, and the judicial one.

The highest executive power in the United States is vested in the President of the United States, who is elected for a term of 4 years by electors of each state. The Presidential election is held every four years in November. The President of the USA must be a native-born citizen, resident in the country for 14 years and at least 35 years old.

The President is to carry out the programmes of the Government, to recommend much of the legislation to the Congress. He is to appoint Federal Judges, ambassadors to other countries and heads of various government departments, called secretaries.

The legislative power belongs to the Congress of the United States consisting of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of two members from each state elected for a term of 6 years, one third being elected every two years. The number of representatives from each state to the House of Representatives depends on the number of people in each particular state.

In order to become a law all bills and resolutions must pass both the Houses and must be signed by the President.

An important role in the American legislation is played by so-called "lobbyists". They are often more influential than Congressmen themselves.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the United States and the head of the judicial branch of power. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the USA and a number of Associate Justices.

The United States is divided into 11 judicial circuits, each one being served with a Federal Court of Appeals. There are about 90 district courts in different parts of the United States. The district courts are the lowest ones in the Federal court system. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by these courts.

Each state has a constitution similar to the Constitution of the entire nation and all the power in each state is divided into executive, legislative and judicial. The head of each state is the governor of the state.

Each state has each own system of courts similar to that of the Federal courts.

Read the sentences completing them according to the text:

1. By the Constitution of 1787 (and the amendments to it) the government of the USA is composed of....
2. The executive power in the USA is vested in the President of the USA who
3. The President of the United States is to carry out ... , to appoint ... , to recommend....
4. must be a native-born citizen, resident in the country for ..., and at least... years old.
5. The legislative power in the USA belongs to ... consisting of....
6. The number of representatives from each state to the House of Representatives depends on
7. The Senate is composed of... elected for a term of 6 years, one third being elected every two years.
8. In order to become a law all bills and resolutions must....
9. Lobbyists play an important role in the American
10. The highest judicial organ in the United States is ... consisting of the Chief Justice of the USA and a number of Associate Justices.
11. The lowest courts in the Federal court system are ... which try most of the criminal and civil cases.
12. The head of each state is

Answer the following questions:

1. What branches is the government of the USA composed of?
2. Who does the highest executive power in the United States belong to?
3. What kind of person must the President of the USA be?
4. What are some of the functions of the President?
5. Who is the legislative power vested in?
6. How many chambers does the Congress consist of?
7. How many members are there in the Senate? in the House of Representatives?
8. What must all bills and resolutions pass in order to become a law?
9. What can you say about lobbyists?
10. What is the head of the judicial branch of power in the United States?
11. Who does the Supreme Court of the United States consist of?
12. Where are most of the criminal and civil cases tried?
13. What kind of government does each state in the USA have?

The Bodies of Government in the United Kingdom

Great Britain is a monarchy, but the Queen of Great Britain is not absolute, but constitutional. Her powers are limited by Parliament. But the power is hereditary, and not elective.

The power of the monopolists over the Parliamentary government in Britain is achieved in three main ways: 1) by direct representation in Parliament by businessmen and by politicians supporting businessmen; 2) by direct influence over the Cabinet, the supreme organ of the British Government which controls Parliament; and 3) by initiation, control and amendment of legislation in which they are interested.

(“The British Political System” by J. Gollan)

The bodies of government in the United Kingdom are: those of the legislature, which consists of the Queen in Parliament and is the supreme authority of the country; those of the executive and those of the judiciary.

The executive bodies consist of 1) the Cabinet and other ministers of the Crown who are responsible for directing national policy; 2) government departments, who are responsible for administration at the national level; 3) local authorities who administer and control many services at the local level; and 4) statutory boards, who are responsible for the operation of particular nationalized industries or public services. The highest judicial body in the English judicial system is the House of Lords.

The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister usually takes policy decisions with the agreement of his Cabinet (a committee of leading Ministers). Each new Prime Minister may make changes in the size of his Cabinet and may create new ministries or make other changes. The Prime Minister holds Cabinet meetings at his (her) house at number 10 Downing Street, which is very near the Houses of Parliament in Westminster.

Make up 7 sentences and try to say each of them by heart:

1. The executive bodies of Great Britain consist of 1. the Queen in Parliament.
2. Local authorities. 2. usually takes policy decisions with the agreement of his Cabinet.
3. The bodies of the legislature consist of 3. is in the hands of the tiny section of rich property owners.
4. The Cabinet and other ministers of the Crown 4. are hereditary, not elective.
5. The entire constitutional and state apparatus 5. a) the Cabinet and other ministers of the Crown; b) government departments; c) local authorities and d) statutory boards.
6. The Prime Minister 6. controls many services at the local level.
7. The powers of the Queen 7. direct national policy.

Say if it is right or wrong. Give a full answer:

1. The British state is a federal republic.
2. Both the economic and political power are in the hands of the tiny section of rich property owners.
3. The British constitutional system has developed as an expression of the rule of the working class.
4. Great monopolies control the land, industry, finance and trade in Great Britain.
5. Businessmen represent the monopolists in Parliament, influence the Cabinet and control the legislation.
6. There are two branches of power in Great Britain: the legislature and the executive.
7. The Supreme authority of the United Kingdom is the Cabinet.
8. The Cabinet and other ministers of the Crown direct national policy.
9. The highest judicial body is the House of Lords.

Speak on:

- 1) Great Britain as a monarchy and the powers of the Queen;
- 2) the Prime Minister and his (her) powers;
- 3) the legislative branch of power,
- 4) the executive bodies;
- 5) the branches of power in Great Britain.

Give a written translation of the text:

Interpol

Interpol is an international corporation founded in 1923 as a service organization devoted to coordinating actions against international criminals. Its clients are 174 agencies throughout the world. This organization is not under the control or supervision of any government.

Interpol is a recognized intergovernmental police force whose task is to hunt down the international criminal. A multinational force, much like the United Nations, Interpol is made up of police of the Free World and a bona fide law enforcement agency in its own right. Among the first to fight international terrorism and skyjackings, Interpol still leads the war on narcotics, assists a number of nations in the continuing search for wanted Nazi war criminals. One of the most highly respected groups in the world, Interpol, like any other police force is under governmental control to safeguard the basic rights of every citizen. It operates according to a strict code of behaviour and adheres to the highest ethical standards.

Interpol has never been recognized or established by any international charter or treaty and has no police powers. Because of Interpol's cooperation with the UN particularly in the area of drugs, Interpol was recognized as an intergovernmental organization.

Interpol members are, for the most part, police and not governmental representatives, although certain governments have sent observers from their military, intelligence, customs, post office, and immigration departments.

Interpol does not have powers of arrest or any investigative rights. Its function is to disseminate information. Today 80 percent of the permanent staff is French. Interpol is much like any large corporation with bureaus in various countries and with representatives from these offices also stationed at the main office. Information is exchanged between the many national bureaus, but the police forces themselves are subject to the laws and policies of their respective nations.

Interpol is divided into four main bodies — the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat and the National Central Bureaus.

The General Assembly is composed of the delegates from each member country. It is "the Supreme Authority". The General Assembly controls the policy of the organization.

The Executive Committee is a nine-member board made-up of the president, two vice-presidents, and six delegates chosen by the General Assembly.

The General Secretariat, the permanent body, located in Lion, is Interpol's business division. It contains the "permanent departments" four of which specialize in certain crimes: one handles murder, burglary, assault, larceny, car theft, and missing persons; another deals with bank frauds and other types of embezzlement; a third with drug traffic and morals offenses; and a fourth deals with forgery and counterfeiting.

Other divisions are the general records department, where files are kept, and a special records department, where fingerprints and other methods of identification are used.

The National Central Bureaus are the Interpol offices in various countries. Each NCB is empowered to communicate directly with and exchange information with any other NCB.

(from "The Interpol Connection" by Frevor Meldal-Johnsen and Vaughn Young, New York)

Прочтите заголовок текста и скажите, о чем в нем пойдет речь. Скажите, какая дисциплина (наука) изучает эту проблему?

Прочтите текст, не пользуясь словарем, и постарайтесь понять общий смысл текста.

Problems of Juvenile delinquency. What causes crime?

I. What causes crime? When I started to investigate juvenile crime I started from the premise that most children are born thieves. The more I have discussed the problem with those involved: police, teachers, parents, social workers, children and many others — the more have I been satisfied that my

premise is correct.

But this wide contact has satisfied me about something else. Because they are born thieves, it does not mean that most children are born criminals. That is something they may become. They do so because of behavior and the attitudes of adults, often parents, and very frequently teachers. And that is the tragedy.

II. We expect criminal parents to tend to bring up criminal children. But, conversely, we expect honest and law abiding parents to bring up honest and law abiding children. But do they? The appalling figures of juvenile delinquency are more than disturbing.

Many parents have told me of their despair in finding that their children steal from mum's purse or handbag or the family moneybox, tell lies on being detected and then do the same again.

Nevertheless, firm action in the home can ensure that this behavior is eradicated and what I regard as the natural propensity of the child to take what he or she wants need never become ingrained as deliberate criminal behavior.

At the annual conference of the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers at Harrogate last April, one speaker, Doncaster Headmaster John Atherfold said: "Girls are worse than boys. They are subject to little or no control from their parents and grow up in homes where assaults are the order of the day."

III. But what about crime among pupils in school? The original intention of my survey was to deal with this problem in isolation - - but I found such an approach to be impossible.

"What goes on in schools is a reflection of what goes on in society", I was told by Mr. R. F. Glover, the Deputy Secretary of the Head-masters' Conference.

Only a few months ago, speaking at a dinner of Scottish Association for the Study of Delinquency at Peebles, Sir David McNec, London's Commissioner of Police, declared that a lowering of moral standards, a decline in religious beliefs and a lack of parental and family influence were the main reasons for the increasing crime rate.

IV. The result of my talks with children on juvenile crime in general is:

PARENTS: There was an overwhelming criticism by the children of the lack of concern and discipline shown by their parents;

PUNISHMENT: A very large majority recognized the need for an effective punishment, called for the return of corporal punishment and asked for firmer discipline in schools.

One other important point is that they asked for more, and in particular, less expensive, recreational facilities.

V. Every approach made at Government level seems to be that of the treatment of young offenders after they have been allowed to become criminals and have committed offences. But custodial sentences have not proved a success. The number of juveniles convicted to borstal rose from 818 in 1969 to 2,117 in 1978, and the number sent to detention centres increased from 2,228 in 1969 to 6,303 in 1978. But 75% of the juveniles leaving borstals were convicted of further offences within the next two years. Very far from a success story.

VI. So let us go back to the beginning and see if there is anything new which should be tackled at the stage where the young born thief may be so influenced that he doesn't become a criminal and the useless borstals and detention centres will be empty.

It is an interesting point, confirming the views of the working school-children, that in an earlier study in 1978 by Harriett Wilson and G. W. Herbert called "Parents and Children in the Inner City" they had already found that parents who use strict methods of supervision had few, if any, delinquent children, while the children from lax parents frequently had a string of convictions.

What is more, and probably just as important, I am satisfied that a survey on similar lines to test the association between school discipline and juvenile delinquency in all areas would show beyond doubt that this is the second important factor in the equation.

As delegates have described at teacher's conferences over and over again some schools are undisciplined so real teaching is impossible.

Which brings me finally to the net result of all this: a 1979 total of 16,000 boys and 2,000 girls aged

between 10 and 14 years sentenced for similar serious crimes. In 1978, the number of youngsters under the age of 14 years involved in all the indictable offences cleared up by the police represented 14 per cent. One of the most persistent types of crime which bring youngsters before the courts every day is shoplifting.

One legal adviser who deals with West End shoplifting by youngsters told me that in this view magistrates often impose soft sentences and it means that the seriousness of the offence is not sufficiently impressed on the children.

The fact that a caution is usually given for a first offence, he believes, is not a good thing. For here the child thinks it has got away with it and this can only encourage him to commit a further offence.

There is considerable evidence now to show that where the work of police, school, and community is carried in there has been a marked effect on juvenile crime.

But it remains a fact that it is in the home and in the school that criminals are made and it is here that a change of heart is needed. Evidence shows that truancy is widespread and this plays a large part of the growth of juvenile crime. Both parents and schools staff who accept the absenteeism of their children, or are so lax that they do not even know youngsters are not regularly attending school, are encouraging the tragedy of juvenile delinquency.

Критерии оценки:

□ **оценка «отлично»** выставляется студенту, если обучающийся демонстрирует (глубокое знание учебно-программного материала, умение свободно выполнять задания, усвоивший взаимосвязь основных понятий дисциплины; способный самостоятельно приобретать новые знания и умения; способный самостоятельно использовать углубленные знания);

□ **оценка «хорошо»** выставляется студенту, если обучающийся демонстрирует полное знание учебно-программного материала, успешно выполняющий предусмотренные программой задания, показывающий систематический характер знаний по дисциплине и способный к их самостоятельному пополнению и обновлению в ходе дальнейшего обучения в вузе и в будущей профессиональной деятельности;

□ **оценка «удовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, обнаружившему знание основного учебно-программного материала в объеме, необходимом для дальнейшего обучения, выполняющего задания, предусмотренные программой, допустившим неточности в ответе, но обладающим необходимыми знаниями для их устранения;

□ **оценка «неудовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, имеющему пробелы в знаниях основного учебно-программного материала, допустившему принципиальные ошибки в выполнении предусмотренных программой заданий.

Прочитать один из текстов профессиональной направленности и перевести его на русский язык.

Условия выполнения задания

1. Место выполнения задания: в учебной аудитории во время зачётного занятия.
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 40 минут.
3. Вы можете воспользоваться словарём при переводе текста.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 1

Crime

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

The first step towards preventing crime understands its nature. Most crime is against property, not people. Property crimes thrive on the easy opportunity. They are often committed by adolescents and young men, the majority of whom stop offending as they grow older - the peak ages for offending are 15 - 18. Also and not surprisingly, the risk of crime varies greatly depending on where you live. This reliance by criminals on the easy opportunity is the key to much crime prevention.

In approximately 30 per cent of domestic burglaries, the burglar simply walks in without needing to use force; the householder has left a door unlocked or window open.

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

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 2

Family law

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

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

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

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

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 3

The Characteristics of the English Law.

The United Kingdom does not have a single legal system. The law in Scotland was influenced by the Roman law and is different from the law of England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The English legal system is centralised through a court structure which is common to the whole

country.

Some important characteristics of the English law are:

English law is based on the common law tradition. By this we mean a system of 'judge made' law which is continuously developed through the decisions of judges in the cases brought before them. These judicial precedents are an important source of law in the English legal system.

Common law systems are different from the civil law systems of Western Europe and Latin America. In these countries the law is codified or systematically collected to form a consistent body of legal rules.

English judges have an important role in developing case law and stating the meaning of Acts of Parliament.

English judges are independent of the government and the people appearing before them. This allows them to make impartial decisions.

Court procedure in England is accusatorial. This means that judges do not investigate the cases before them but reach a decision based only on the evidence presented to them by the parties to the dispute. This is called the adversarial system of justice.

It can be compared to the inquisitorial procedure of some other European systems where the function of the judges is to investigate the case and to collect evidence.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 4 **Social Security in Russia**

The social security system in Russia is the responsibility of the state and the main government agency dealing with it is the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (Министерство труда и социальной защите).

Only Russian citizens are eligible for all kinds of governmental support. The exception is emergency healthcare, which is accessible by everyone in the country on humanitarian grounds.

In addition to this, foreign nationals who have permanent or temporary residency status may also be eligible for other benefits in some cases. Unemployment benefits, additional health benefits or pensions may be available for expatriates with permanent or temporary residency who have paid into these funds. For those with long-term lives in Russia, it is advisable to make contributions (выплаты) to the relevant funds, as this then entitles the claiming of these benefits and drawing a pension. However, rules about this are currently in a state of change and should be checked with an employer(работодатель) or with the relevant government department (соответствующее ведомство).

The following categories of citizens are covered by the social security system:

1.Pensioners; 2.People with disabilities, 3.Children - different benefits are given to families with children, including maternity leave , 4.Families with more than three children, 5.Families on low incomes, 6.Young families, 7.War veterans, 8.Unemployed people.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 5 **Registering as Unemployed**

Information about registering for unemployment benefit in Russia, and the documents required...

If eligible to receive unemployment benefit, the status of unemployed (безработный) must be applied for. This can be granted to anyone who is older than 16; ready and able to start performing suitable

work; without any current work or income (including pensions); and is looking for a job.

To apply for unemployed status the steps are:

The individual has to register as unemployed (preliminary registration) in the employment centre (служба занятости).

To apply, the minimum documents required are as follows:

- Passport
- labour card (трудовая книжка) - a record book that documents an individual's employment history
- documents about professional qualifications
- documents about the average salary from the last three months of employment.

All documentation should be officially certified (signed and stamped) by the institution issuing them. People who are looking for their first job and do not have professional qualifications need only to submit a passport and certification of the level of education achieved.

1. The employment centre must provide the individual with suggestions for a job suitable for the registered qualifications. Certain terms are set for re-assessment procedures, which the person has to comply with.

2. If the above stage of finding a job does not produce any results, the individual is then registered as unemployed and is entitled to receive benefits for a maximum of 12 months, during which time the job search must continue, either through the centre or independently.

3. If during the first 12 months the person is not able to find a job, an application can be made to be re-registered for another term of 12 months and to continue receiving unemployment benefits.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 6

Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment benefits are paid monthly under the condition that the individual is undergoing the necessary re-assessment procedure (процедура переоценки) within the terms and conditions set by the employment centre (usually twice a month).

Benefits are calculated as a percentage of previous average wages(средняя заработная плата), reducing at certain points through the 12 month period, and the law states it should be a minimum of R.850 per month and up to a maximum of R,4,900. Benefits can be stopped in the following cases:

- two suggested suitable jobs are rejected
- performing paid public work after three months is rejected
- the undertaking of training suggested by the employment agency is refused
- the worker's employment was terminated for disciplinary reasons
- the person cancels any suggested training
- the procedure for re-assessment of unemployed status is not followed.

Критерии оценки:

☐ **оценка «отлично»** выставляется студенту, если обучающийся демонстрирует (глубокое знание учебно-программного материала, умение свободно выполнять задания, усвоивший взаимосвязь основных понятий дисциплины; способный самостоятельно приобретать новые знания и умения; способный самостоятельно использовать углубленные знания);

☐ **оценка «хорошо»** выставляется студенту, если обучающийся демонстрирует полное

знание учебно-программного материала, успешно выполняющий предусмотренные программой задания, показывающий систематический характер знаний по дисциплине и способный к их самостоятельному пополнению и обновлению в ходе дальнейшего обучения в вузе и в будущей профессиональной деятельности;

□ **оценка «удовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, обнаружившему знание основного учебно- программногo материала в объеме, необходимом для дальнейшего обучения, выполняющего задания, предусмотренные программой, допустившим неточности в ответе, но обладающим необходимыми знаниями для их устранения;

□ **оценка «неудовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, имеющему пробелы в знаниях основного учебно-программного материала, допустившему принципиальные ошибки в выполнении предусмотренных программой заданий.

Примерные темы рефератов

1. Английский язык / English Language
2. Англия. Достопримечательности / England. Sights
3. Великобритания. Достопримечательности/ Great Britain. Sights
4. Загрязнение окружающей среды / Environmental Pollution
5. Лондон. Достопримечательности Лондона / London. Sights of London
6. Москва. Достопримечательности/ Moscow. Sights
7. Моя будущая профессия / My Future Profession
8. Нью-Йорк. Достопримечательности / New York. Sights
9. Высшее Образование / Higher Education
10. Средства массовой информации / Mass Media
11. США. Достопримечательности США / The USA. The Sights of the USA
12. Терроризм / Terrorism
13. Интерпол / Interpol
14. Система уголовного правосудия / Criminal Justice Process
15. Киднэппинг / Kidnapping
16. Преступность среди несовершеннолетних / Juvenile Delinquency
17. Причина преступности / What Causes Crime?
18. Англоязычные страны / English - speaking countries
19. Английское право / English Law
20. Социальная безопасность России / Social Security in Russia
21. Постановка на учет безработного / Registering as Unemployed.
22. Преимущества при постановке на учет по безработице / Unemployment Benefits.

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усвоивший взаимосвязь основных понятий дисциплины; способный самостоятельно приобретать новые знания и умения; способный самостоятельно использовать углубленные знания);

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Вопросы на экзамен

1. Страдательный залог во временах группы Indefinite.
2. Вопросительная и отрицательная форма во временах группы Indefinite в пассивном залоге.
3. Страдательный залог во временах группы Continuous.
4. Вопросительная и отрицательная форма во временах группы Continuous в пассивном залоге.
5. Страдательный залог во временах группы Perfect.
6. Вопросительная и отрицательная форма во временах группы Perfect в пассивном залоге.
7. Модальный глагол can.
8. Эквивалент модального глагола can.
12. Модальный глагол may
13. Эквивалент модального глагола may.
14. Модальный глагол must.
15. Эквивалент модального глагола must.
16. Модальный глагол would.
17. Эквивалент модального глагола would
18. Модальный глагол need.
19. Эквивалент модального глагола need.
20. Группа временных форм системы Simple Active.
21. Группа временных форм системы Continuous Active.
22. Группа временных форм системы Perfect Active.
23. Словообразование: суффиксы прилагательных.
24. Придаточные предложения условия и времени, действие которых относится к будущему.
25. Причастие.
26. Множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж существительных.
27. Infinitive.
28. Complex Object.
29. Словообразование: суффиксы глаголов, существительных.
30. Герундий.
31. Типы вопросов в английском языке.
32. Безличные предложения.
33. Порядок слов в английском предложении.
34. Определенный и неопределенные артикли в английском языке.

35. Местоимения в английском языке.
36. Конструкция there is/are.
Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

37.

Критерии оценки:

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