

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования «Дагестанский
государственный университет»
Филиал в г. Хасавюрте**

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ УЧЕБНОЙ
ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

Специальность
40.02.04 Юриспруденция

Обучение:	<i>по программе базовой подготовки</i>
Уровень образования, на базе которого осваивается ОП ПССЗ:	<i>Основное общее образование</i>
Квалификация:	<i>Юрист</i>
Направленность:	<i>Юрист в сфере социального обеспечения</i>
Форма обучения:	<i>Очная, заочная</i>

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности составлен в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта (далее - ФГОС) среднего профессионального образования (СПО) по специальности 40.02.04 Юриспруденция от 27 октября 2023 г. № 798. . ля реализации основной профессиональной образовательной программы СПО на бал. основного общего образования с получением среднего общего образования.

Фонд оценочных средств подготовлен на основе и с использованием учебно-методических материалов и учебников образовательной платформы «Юрайт».

Разработчики:

Колледж Федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Дагестанский государственный университет» (Колледж ДГУ)

Алиева Ю.И. - преподаватель кафедры общегуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин Колледжа ДГУ.

Рецензент:

Шахэмирова С.В. - к.ф.н., доцент кафедры английского языка Факультета иностранных языков ДГУ.

Фонд оценочных средств рассмотрен и рекомендован к утверждению на заседании кафедры общегуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин Колледжа ДГУ

Протокол № от «_^_» О/_____ 2024 г.

Зав. кафедрой 6 г/то^_____/Муртилова К.М./



Фонд оценочных средств дисциплины согласован с учебно-методическим управлением

/Саидов А.Г./



« 25 » августа 2024 г.

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) является приложением к рабочей программе дисциплины (модуля) и представляет собой совокупность контрольно-измерительных материалов (доклады, рефераты, задачи (задания), контрольные работы, тесты и др.) и методов их использования, предназначенных для измерения уровня достижения студентом установленных результатов обучения.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности СПО 40.02.04 Юриспруденция базовой подготовки следующими умениями, знаниями:

уметь:

- распознавать задачу и/или проблему в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте; анализировать задачу и/или проблему и выделять её составные части; определять этапы решения задачи; выявлять и эффективно искать информацию, необходимую для решения задачи и/или проблемы;
- составлять план действия; определять необходимые ресурсы;
- владеть актуальными методами работы в профессиональной и смежных сферах; реализовать составленный план; оценивать результат и последствия своих действий (самостоятельно или с помощью наставника)
- организовывать работу коллектива и команды; взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, гражданами в ходе профессиональной деятельности
- грамотно излагать свои мысли и оформлять документы по профессиональной тематике на государственном языке, проявлять толерантность в рабочем коллективе
- применять средства информационных технологий для решения профессиональных задач; использовать современное программное обеспечение
- понимать тексты на базовые и профессиональные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;
- участвовать в диалогах на общие и профессиональные темы;
- кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия.
- писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы

знать:

- актуальный профессиональный и социальный контекст, в котором приходится работать и жить; основные источники информации и ресурсы для решения задач и проблем в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте;
- алгоритмы выполнения работ в профессиональной и смежных областях; методы работы в профессиональной и смежных сферах; структуру плана для решения задач; порядок оценки результатов решения задач профессиональной деятельности
- психологические основы деятельности коллектива, психологические особенности личности; основы проектной деятельности
- особенности социального и культурного контекста; правила оформления документов и построения устных сообщений.
- современные средства и устройства информатизации; порядок их применения и программное обеспечение в профессиональной деятельности
- основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);
- особенности произношения слов;
- правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности
- лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;
- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы

1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ **по дисциплине СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

1.1 Основные сведения о дисциплине

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет 144 академических часов.

1.2 Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы -ДО

Вид учебной работы	Объем часов
Максимальная учебная нагрузка (всего)	144
Обязательная аудиторная учебная нагрузка (всего)	144
в том числе:	
практические занятия	124
Самостоятельная работа обучающегося (всего)	11
в том числе:	
- подготовка к устному (письменному) опросу	4
- выполнение тестового задания (ТЗ);	4
- решение разноуровневых заданий (задач).	3
Промежуточная аттестация : 4 семестр в форме – экзамена.	9

1.3 Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы - ОЗО

Вид учебной работы	Объем часов
Максимальная учебная нагрузка (всего)	144
Обязательная аудиторная учебная нагрузка (всего)	144
в том числе:	
практические занятия	14
Самостоятельная работа обучающегося (всего)	11
в том числе:	
- подготовка к устному (письменному) опросу	4
- выполнение тестового задания (ТЗ);	4
- решение разноуровневых заданий (задач).	3
Промежуточная аттестация : 4 семестр в форме – экзамена.	9

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

Рабочей программой дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности предусмотрено формирование следующих компетенций:

Общие компетенции:

- ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;
- ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;
- ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;
- ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Профессиональные компетенции:

ПК 1.1. Осуществлять профессиональное толкование норм права

ПК 1.3. Владеть навыками подготовки юридических документов, в том числе с использованием информационных технологий.

Личностные результаты:

ЛР 1. Осознающий себя гражданином и защитником великой страны.

ЛР 3. Соблюдающий нормы правопорядка, следующий идеалам гражданского общества, обеспечение безопасности, прав и свобод граждан России. Лояльный к установкам и проявлениям к представителям субкультуры, отличающий их от групп с деструктивным и девиантным поведением.

Демонстрирующий неприятие и предупреждающий социально-опасное поведение окружающих.

ЛР 4. Проявляющий и демонстрирующий уважением к людям труда, осознающий ценность собственного труда. Стремящийся к формированию в сетевой среде личностной и профессионального конструктивного «цифрового следа».

ЛР 7. Осознающий приоритетную ценность личности, человека; уважающий собственную и чужую уникальность в различных ситуациях во всех формах и видах деятельности.

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

многонационального российского государства.

ЛР 9. Соблюдающий и пропагандирующий правила здорового и безопасного образа жизни, спорта; предупреждающий либо преодолевающий зависимости от алкоголя, табака, психоактивных веществ, азартных игра и т. д. Сохраняющий психологическую устойчивость ситуативно сложных или стремительно меняющихся ситуациях.

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

ЛР 14. Проявляющий сознательные отношения к непрерывному образованию как к условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности.

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

№	Контролируемые темы, разделы, модули	Индекс контролируемых компетенций	Оценочные средства		Способ контроля
			наименование	№ заданий	
1	Раздел 1. Юридическое образование в России, Великобритании, США.	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК.1.1, ПК.1.3, ЛР 1, ЛР 3, ЛР 4, ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 9, ЛР 13, ЛР 14, ЛР 15.	Контрольные вопросы. Контрольная работа. Лексико-грамматические тесты.	В соответствии с темой.	Устно. Письменно. Тестирование
2	Раздел 2. Я изучаю право.	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК.1.1, ПК.1.3, ЛР 1, ЛР 3, ЛР 4, ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 9, ЛР 13, ЛР 14, ЛР 15.	Контрольные вопросы. Контрольная работа. Лексико-грамматические тесты.	В соответствии с темой.	Устно. Письменно. Тестирование

3	Раздел 3. Правительство и политика.	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК.1.1, ПК.1.3, ЛР 1, ЛР 3, ЛР 4, ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 9, ЛР 13, ЛР 14, ЛР 15.	Контрольные вопросы. Контрольная работа. Лексико грамматические тесты.	В соответствии и с темой.	Устно. Письменно. Тестирование
4	Раздел 4. Правовые системы.	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК.1.1, ПК.1.3, ЛР 1, ЛР 3, ЛР 4, ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 9, ЛР 13, ЛР 14, ЛР 15.	Контрольные вопросы. Контрольная работа. Лексико грамматические тесты.	В соответствии и с темой.	Устно. Письменно. Тестирование
5	Раздел 5. Отрасли права.	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК.1.1, ПК.1.3, ЛР 1, ЛР 3, ЛР 4, ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 9, ЛР 13, ЛР 14, ЛР 15.	Контрольные вопросы. Контрольная работа. Лексико грамматические тесты.	В соответствии и с темой.	Устно. Письменно. Тестирование
6	Раздел 6. Юристы.	ОК 01, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК.1.1, ПК.1.3, ЛР 1, ЛР 3, ЛР 4, ЛР 7, ЛР 8, ЛР 9, ЛР 13, ЛР 14, ЛР 15.	Контрольные вопросы. Контрольная работа. Лексико грамматические тесты.	В соответствии и с темой.	Устно. Письменно. Тестирование

2. КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ И ИНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ОЦЕНКИ знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

2.1 Комплект заданий для контрольных работ

Раздел I: Legal Education in Russia and Abroad

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

Вариант 1

I. Translate into English:

образование, обязательный, предмет, право, (проф) училище, знания, абитуриент, готовить, диссертация, выпускник, декан, кафедра, факультет, программа, степень.

II. Complete the sentences and translate into Russian:

1. Every citizen of our country has the right to .
2. The right to education is guaranteed by .
3. Every boy or girl must get ..
4. At school pupils study ..

III. Correct the wrong statements:

1. Higher education is compulsory in Russia.
2. A course at institutes or universities usually takes 10 years.

3. There are no private schools in Russia.
4. After finishing 9 forms of secondary school young people can enter the institute.

IV. Translate into English in written form.

1. Право на образование в России гарантируется конституцией.
2. В средней школе ученики изучают академические предметы.
3. После окончания 9 класса средней школы молодые люди могут пойти в техникум или ПТУ.
4. Там они изучают академические предметы и получают специальное образование.
5. Молодые люди могут продолжить образование в 10 и 11 классе.

Вариант 2

1. Translate into English:

право на образование, средняя школа, платная частная школа, высшее учебное заведение, заочное обучение, государственные стипендии, глубокие знания, вступительные экзамены, быть ответственным (за), вносить вклад.

1. Complete the sentences and translate into Russian:

1. Instituts and universities ... specialists in different fields.
2. A course at institutes or universities ... 5 years.
3. At most schools ... is free.
4. Students of institutes or universities get ..

III. Correct the wrong statements:

1. Children enter school at the age of 9.
2. The academic year begins on the first of January.
3. At colleges students give lectures to professors.
4. Pupils study 8 years at primary school.

IV. Translate into English in written form.

1. Молодые люди могут продолжить образование колледже, дающем углубленные знания по одному или нескольким предметам.
2. Молодые люди, поступившие в институт или университет, учатся там 5 лет.
3. Студенты вечернего и заочного отделений могут получить образование, одновременно работая.
4. Начальное и среднее образование бесплатно в большинстве школ.
5. В частных школах и на некоторых отделениях институтов и университетов нужно платить за образование.

Раздел II. Studying Law in Russia and Abroad

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Вариант 1

I. Fill in the gaps in the text with the phrases below:

My best friend George is a lawyer in the sphere of social He has graduated (окончил) from the law department of the Daghestan State University, a ... course. He ... to provide legal help and advice to invalids, pensioners and other vulnerable members of the George is very knowledgeable about ... and people need his help very much. He is really proud of his career. law, society, correspondent, has, security

II. Arrange the words into sentences:

1. students, in these, are, jurisprudence, interested.
2. knowledge, a lawyer, what, possess, should?
3. every, «Science Week», holds, college, the, March.
4. dancing, let's, a, join, circle.

5. to, I, not, choose, sure, what, am, department.

III. Fill in the gaps with suitable modal verbs from the list below:

1. If you want, you ... continue your study in the University.
2. The airplane ... land at 5 p.m. in Irkutsk.
3. Such specialist ... be good at communication with people.
4. He is so lonely, you ... help him.
5. My friend ... study on evenings because he worked in the afternoon. should, can, had to, is to, must.

IV. How are the following ideas expressed in one word?

1. a lawyer who has the right of speaking and arguing in the higher courts of law;
2. a kind of lawyer who gives advice, appears in lower courts;
3. to be allowed or made by law;
4. a room or building in which law cases can be heard and judged;
5. questions to be decided in a court of law;
6. a rule that is supported by the power of government and that governs the behaviour of members of a society;

Вариант 2

I. Fill in the gaps in the text with the phrases below:

As a day student I have enough free time to study ... in the college or university reading hall or city library or the Internet. I think I ... join our «Science Week» because this work will help me understand my subjects better. I am not sure what law ... I'll choose in future. But I know I'll ... the University next year. My parents advise me to continue learning social ... law. enter, law, should, welfare, sphere

II. Arrange the words into sentences:

1. have, career, you, this, why, chosen?
2. lots, we, study, to, are, disciplines, of, legal.
3. pensioners, he, help, provides, legal.
4. film, «Artistic», let's, the, see, in.
5. didn't, they, listen to, Criminal Law, lectures, the, in.

III. Fill in the gaps with suitable modal verbs from the list below:

1. College students ... enter the correspondence course in the University.
2. According to the timetable we ... study at 14 o'clock today.
3. I'll ... get up at 7 tomorrow not to be late for classes.
4. You ... study Civil Law to pass the exam well.
5. You ... smoke here!
6. have to, can, are to, should, mustn't.

IV. How are the following ideas expressed in one word?

1. a person whose business is to advise people about laws and to represent them in court;
2. a person who speaks in defense of or in favor of another person;
3. a lawyer who prepares an official paper by which the right to ownership of one's property is given by one person to another;
4. a person who pays a professional person for help and advice;
5. a public official who has the power to decide questions brought before a court of law.

Раздел III. Government and Politics.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3

Вариант 1

I. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate words given below:

The Shadow Cabinet, legislative, Rishi Sunak, judicial, signs, Secretaries, monarch, the Federation

Council

1. The British ... branch of power is the House of Commons.
2. The Queen ... the bills.
3. ... is the official opposition of the British government.
4. The Prime Minister of the UK is ... now.
5. In ... there are 2 representatives from each federal subject.
6. In most countries the third branch of power is the ... power.
7. The British ... is the head of the Commonwealth of Nations.
8. American ... are ministers of the departments in the government.

II. Arrange the words into sentences:

1. know, system, you, of, do, the, Russia, political?
2. party, leader, Rishi Sunak, of, Conservative, is, the, the.
3. government, to, executive, the, power, belongs, the.
4. veto, President, a, can, bill, the.
5. role, is, King's, the, ceremonial.

III. Cross out the odd (лишнее) word:

1. British, America, Russia, Australia, Germany.
2. Writer, leader, politician, musician, policeman.
3. The Federation Council, the Duma, the Senate, the Cabinet, the House of Commons.
4. The liberal party, the birthday party, the democratic party, the conservative party, the labour party.
5. A ministry, a secretary, a minister, an instructor.

IV. Translate the dialogue into English:

- Король Великобритании является главой не только (not only) своего государства.
- Неужели?
- Да, Содружество Наций, 49 стран – бывших колоний (former colonies) Британии, также возглавляет король.

Вариант 2

I. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate words given below:

Russia, executive, the Parliament, the Senate, Secretaries, Commonwealth of Nations, the Supreme Court, the President

1. The British ... branch of power is the Government.
2. In the USA the President appoints the Cabinet
3. In ... the Duma includes 450 deputies.
4. Putin is ... of Russia.
5. ... exercises judicial power.
6. In ... there are 100 members for each state.
7. ... includes 49 states.
8. ... represents the legislative branch of power.

II. Arrange the words into sentences:

1. minister, does, speak, this, Russian?
2. constitutional, is, the, a, monarchy, UK.
3. power, government, the, executive, belongs, the, to.
4. USA, is, Joe Biden, of, the, president, the.
5. veto, has, the, right, a bill, the, to, president.

III. Cross out the odd (лишнее) word:

1. Russia, the Australians, the British, the Americans, the Germans.

2. Democratic, republic, political, monarchial, parliamentary.
3. David Cameron, Gordon Brown, Tony Blair, Donald Trump, Margaret Thatcher.
4. to rule, to execute, to lead, to manage, to run.
5. the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, the President, the Duma.

IV. Translate the dialogue into English:

- Кто сейчас глава Британии?

- Чарльз III.

- А раньше (earlier)?

- Елизавета II.

- А еще раньше?

- С 1837 по 1901 год правила страной Виктория (Victoria). Этот период называется «золотым веком» («the golden century») Великобритании.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 4

Вариант 1

1. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. The Constitution of the USA consists of 27 Amendments.
2. A written constitution is a living document. It can be altered with ease.
3. The Constitution created three separate branches of government.
4. Congress, the legislative branch of the federal government, is made up of an upper house, called the Federation Council, and a lower house, the State Duma.
5. The form of the US government is based on the Constitution of 1787, adopted after the War of Independence.
6. The US Constitution is regarded as a democratic document by most historians.
7. The privileged class made the Constitution for the working people in 1787.
8. The British Constitution is unwritten unlike the Constitutions of the USA and the proposed European Constitution.
9. The British Constitution can be found in a variety of documents.
10. Amendments to the British Constitution need the approval of both Houses of Parliament, but they do not need the Royal Assent.

11. Change Active Voice into Passive.

1. The Constitution established the principles of independence, irremovability and immunity of judges when it was adopted.
2. The Constitution will regulate the issues of local self-government in a year.
3. Part 2 of the Constitution contains Transitional and Final provisions.
4. The Sovereign exercised the executive power in the United Kingdom.

Вариант 2

I. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. Power is concentrated in the executive branch, which is headed by the President of the USA who is given the job of executing, enforcing and administering the laws and the government.
2. The judicial power of the United States is vested in the US District Courts.
3. The two major parties in America are the Democrats and the Republicans. They perform a wide variety of functions.
4. Elections are held at all levels and there are numerous differences in registration laws from locality to locality and state to state.
5. A life of security, health care income arc guaranteed for all the people in America by the Constitution of the USA.
6. The US Constitution was adopted in 1787 and then was added by amendments.
7. The US Constitution consists of the Preamble, seven articles and twenty seven amendments.
8. The people in America were not satisfied with the Constitution of 1787 because it didn't guarantee certain basic freedoms and individual rights.
9. Parliamentary sovereignty has always been the core principle of the British Constitution.

10. The Constitutional Reform Act 2005 created a new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

11. Change Active Voice into Passive.

1. The Constitution of the Russian Federation defines the rights and freedoms of a human and a citizen.
2. The Constitution defined the Russian Federation as a secular state in 1993.
3. The Constitution contains the text of the oath taken by the President of the Russian Federation.
4. The Constitution determines the extent of the jurisdiction of the Russian Government.

Раздел IV. Legal Systems

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 5

I. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. The judicial system of the Russian Federation consists of courts at the federal level and regional courts.
2. The present Russian judicial system follows the structure of courts of the USA.
3. The Higher Arbitration Court acts only as a court of original jurisdiction.
4. The Supreme Court is the supreme judicial body for all courts of general jurisdiction on civil, criminal and administrative matters.
5. The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction to interpret the RF Constitution; to decide whether a federal law is consistent with the country's Constitution; and to adjudicate whether or not laws and regulations passed by the Republics and Regions of the Russian Federation are consistent with the RF Constitution.

II. Match the words from the brackets to the sentences.

(a judge, a bailiff, jury, a prosecutor)

1. A lawyer empowered to prosecute cases on behalf of a government and its people.
2. A public officer chosen or elected to preside over and to administer the law in a court of justice; one who controls the proceedings in a courtroom and decides questions of law.
3. Officer of some courts whose duties include keeping order in the courtroom and guarding prisoners or jurors in deliberation.
4. Persons selected according to the law and sworn to consider and declare a verdict.

I. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. The Plenary Session of the Supreme Court can issue laws.
2. Military Courts consider disputes involving military personnel.
3. There are two chambers in the structure of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation: Judicial Chamber on Civil Cases and Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases.
4. Regulations are abstract opinions (not decisions in exact disputes) but legally binding on all lower courts.
5. Judges for all courts are approved by the State Duma.

II. Match the words from the brackets to the sentences.

(a witness, an advocate, a clerk, a defendant)

1. An officer of the court whose responsibilities include maintaining the records of a court. Another duty is to swear in witnesses and jurors.
2. One who gives evidence in a case before a court and who attests or swears to facts or gives or bears testimony under oath.
3. The party against which an action is brought.
4. A lawyer that pleads in another's behalf.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 6

I. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. The judicial system of the Russian Federation consists of courts at the federal level and regional courts.

2. The present Russian judicial system follows the structure of courts of the USA.
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4. The Supreme Court is the supreme judicial body for all courts of general jurisdiction on civil, criminal and administrative matters.
5. The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction to interpret the RF Constitution; to decide whether a federal law is consistent with the country's Constitution; and to adjudicate whether or not laws and regulations passed by the Republics and Regions of the Russian Federation are consistent with the RF Constitution.

II. Match the words from the brackets to the sentences.

(a judge , a bailiff , jury, a prosecutor)

1. A lawyer empowered to prosecute cases on behalf of a government and its people.
2. A public officer chosen or elected to preside over and to administer the law in a court of justice; one who controls the proceedings in a courtroom and decides questions of law.
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II. Match the words from the brackets to the sentences.

(a witness, an advocate, a clerk, a defendant)

1. An officer of the court whose responsibilities include maintaining the records of a court. Another duty is to swear in witnesses and jurors.
2. One who gives evidence in a case before a court and who attests or swears to facts or gives or bears testimony under oath.
3. The party against which an action is brought.
4. A lawyer that pleads in another's behalf.

Раздел V. Branches of Law.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 7

Вариант 1

I. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate words given below:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was ... by the United Nations on December 10th, 1948. Since then, nearly every country has signed one or more ... to protect the human rights. Unfortunately, human rights are still ... in some countries. Everyone should know that they have the right to be ... equally by the law, have ... life, live in freedom and safety. Nobody has the right to ... you, to punish and put in prison without a real reason, to treat as ... and to take away your rights. **adopted, violated, treated, a slave , agreements, torture, a private**

II. Make up the sentences from the parts:

1. are, regardless, human, equal, everyone, of, rights, differences, the, for.
2. dangerous, rules, some, don't, it's, to, the, think, violate, people.

III. Choose the right answer:

1. The child broke the vase and was **violated/punished**.
2. This important document should be **adopted/treated** next week.
3. We have to recognize the **value/morally** of everybody's opinion.

Вариант 2

I. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate words given below:

All basic human rights are the same for everyone, sex, race, age, nationality or social class. They are things which everyone is ... or legally entitled to do or have. They recognize the ... and dignity of all people everywhere and at all times but they weren't ... recently. The cruelties and ... didn't take place only in the times of the earliest So, it was decided that the protection of human rights should be an international

Civilizations, value , regardless of, concern, invented, morally, injustices.

II. Make up the sentences from the parts and translate then into Russian:

1. of, be, cruelties, the, can't, wars, forgotten, the.
2. injustices, the, live, civilizations, the, too, ancient, without, didn't.

111. Choose the right answer:

1. All of us must be respected **regardless/concern** of ideology and religion.
2. To hear such offensive words was a real **torture/punish**.
3. It's hard to come to the **torture/agreement** if your opponent has a different point of view.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 8

Вариант 1

1. Match the words from the brackets to the sentences. Translate from English into Russian.(

- Murder , Kidnapping, Pickpocketing, Arson, Hijacking , Shoplifting, Burglary, Robbery).
2. Gary Miller forced a girl to go with him. He demanded money from the family of the girl to free her
 3. Felix Fuller takes people's wallets from their pockets.
 4. Andrew Campbell shot his neighbor 3 times in the head.
 5. Ben Evans stole a lot of money from the bank.
 5. Arthur Farrell set fire to his friend's house.
 6. The pilot was knocked unconscious and the plane was taken over by four women who demanded political asylum in New Zealand.
 7. The young lady, age 21 from Paris, was caught with 3 t-shirts in her bag which she hadn't paid for. She was immediately arrested.
 8. The upstairs bedroom window was smashed and the TV was taken, as well as the stereo, video recorder and \$1700 in cash

II. Complete the sentences. Translate from English into Russian.

1. Setting fire on purpose is
2. Forcing sex on someone is
3. Killing someone on purpose is ...
4. Threatening to reveal secrets/demanding money is ...
5. Killing someone accidentally or through negligence is

Вариант 2

1. Match the words from the brackets to the sentences. Translate from English into Russian.

(Burglary, Forgery ,Manslaughter, Robbery, Smuggling, Mugging, Vandalism ,Shoplifting.)

1. Alan Brown was drunk and ran over a pedestrian. Unfortunately, the pedestrian died immediately.
2. Greg Davis was caught with 50 pounds of caviar in his ship.
3. Gordon Wilson stole some candies from the shop.
4. Ernest Yould climbed into his neighbor's apartment, and stole all the valuables from it.
5. Dustin Ward waited for a man in the street, hit him in the face, and ran off with his wallet.
6. Several cars were damaged last night downtown, and graffiti was sprayed on the walls of the Town Hall.

7. The money, \$27,000 was taken from the safe by two men carrying guns and wearing masks. Police have no clues as to who committed this crime.
8. The men were discovered in their home with a printing press and over 10,000 almost perfect copies of the new \$10 bill.

11 . Complete the sentences. Translate from English into Russian.

- 12 Stealing in general is
2. Stealing from bank/shop with force/violence is ...
3. Breaking into a home to steal is
4. Stealing money in your care is
5. Stealing goods from a shop is ...

Раздел VI. Legal Professionals.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 9

Вариант 1

1. Match the words from the brackets to the sentences.

2. BACHELOR'S DEGREE (LLB) 2. MASTER'S DEGREE (LLM) 3. JURIS DOCTOR DEGREE (JD) 4. DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PH.D) 5. SOLICITOR 6. BARRISTER 7. COMMON LAW 8. CIVIL LAW
3. Law developed by judges through decisions of courts.
4. The degree awarded to an individual upon the successful completion of a law school.
5. An academic degree awarded for an undergraduate course or major that generally lasts for three or four years.
6. Lawyers who traditionally deal with any legal matter including conducting proceedings in courts.
7. An academic degree granted to individuals who have undergone study demonstrating a mastery or high-order overview of a specific field of study or area of professional practice.
8. A legal system inspired by Roman law.
9. A postgraduate academic degree awarded by universities.
10. A member of one of the two classes of lawyers found in many common law jurisdictions with split legal profession specializing in courtroom advocacy, drafting legal pleadings and giving expert legal opinions.

11. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. We must know how to analyze and gather information, identify issues, organize our data base, draft inferences and reach conclusions.
2. You can brush up your writing skills by reading resources on the craft of writing.
3. It is easy to learn legal English.
4. We must learn the substantive law and legal procedure.

Вариант 2

I. Match the words from the brackets to the sentences.

1. DOCUMENT 2. COMMUNICATION 3. CLIENT 4. TOP –NOTCH 5. DRAFT 6. SKILL 7. RESEARCH
2. An ability to do something well, especially because you have learned and practiced it.
3. To write a plan, letter, report, bill, etc. that will need to be changed before it is completed.
4. A piece of paper that gives official written information about something.
5. Someone who pays for services or advice from the person or organization.
6. Serious study of a subject that is intended to discover new facts or test new ideas.
7. Having the highest quality or standard.
8. The process by which people exchange information or express their thoughts or feelings.

II. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. Legal research is the only reliable tool of the legal profession.
2. In their first year students must read and brief hundreds of cases.
3. Experts say that the brain is a complex information processor capable of processing and assimilating complex information at greater speeds through practice

Критерии оценивания на «неудовлетворительно» Теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий невыполнено, либо качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному; при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий.

Критерии оценивания на «удовлетворительно» Теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые

практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, содержат ошибки.

Критерии оценивания на «хорошо» Теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками

Критерии оценивания на «отлично» Теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения большинства из них оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному.

2.2. Комплект разноуровневых заданий

Раздел I: Legal Education in Russia and Abroad.

Choose the correct variant

1. Children who study at school are:
 - a. puppets
 - b. pupils
 - c. puppies
2. A book that contains the list of students' names:
 - a. account book
 - b. school book
 - c. school register
3. The place in a school where food and drink are served:
 - a. canteen
 - b. dining room
 - c. buffet
4. A school where children can live during the school year:
 - a. boarding school
 - b. night school
 - c. schoolyard
5. Exams that UK secondary pupils take in their final year of school:
 - a. A-levels
 - b. High levels
 - c. National levels
6. Copying from books, notes or another student's paper during a test or exam:
 - a. cheering

- b. cheating
- c. chatting
- 7. A test which is designed to find the appropriate level for students in a course:
 - a. IQ test
 - b. placement test
 - c. blood test
- 8. The person who is in the same class as you at school or college:
 - a. scholar
 - b. companion
 - c. classmate
- 9. A talk given to teach students a particular subject, often as part of a university course:
 - a. lecture
 - b. lesson
 - c. class
- 10. A University teacher is called:
 - a. headmaster
 - b. professor
 - c. educator

Раздел II. Studying Law in Russia and Abroad

Choose the best way to complete the sentences.

1. England has two different kinds of lawyers: ..
 - a) solicitors and barristers
 - b) barristers and legal executives
 - c) solicitors and judges
2. Solicitors work on court cases of clients ..
 - a) in the court
 - b) outside the court
 - c) at home
3. is a governing body of solicitors.
 - a) the Bar
 - b) the Highest Court
 - c) Law Society
4. The highest level of barristers have the title of .
 - a) Queen's Counsel
 - b) Queen's Advocate
 - c) Senior Barrister
5. The status to the barrister is bestowed by the Queen on the advice of ..
 - a) the Lord Chancellor
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) the Attorney-General
6. A would be barrister must first be registered .
 - a) as a member of Law Society
 - b) as a student member of one of the four Inns of Court
 - c) as a member of the Bar
7. Many people believe the distinction between barristers and solicitors .
 - a) should be adopted
 - b) should be eliminated
 - c) should be kept
8. Judges are chosen from
 - a) a junior counsel
 - b) the most senior barristers
 - c) managing clerks
9. Solicitors have the right to speak in the lowest Courts when the case is one of ...
 - a) murder

- b) petty crimes
- c) terrorism
- 10. Barristers are experts ...
 - a) in representing clients in court
 - b) in interpretation of the law
 - c) in writing legal letters

Раздел III. Government and Politics.

1. Choose the best way to complete the sentences.

1. Russia is ...
 - a) parliamentary republic.
 - b) a presidential republic.
 - c) a constitutional monarchy.
2. The Parliament consists of ...
 - a) one branch only.
 - b) two chambers.
 - c) several committees.
3. The Federation Council and the State Duma sit ...
 - a) separately.
 - b) together.
 - c) with other governmental subcommittees.
4. Military Forces cannot be used outside the country without the approval of ...
 - a) the State Duma.
 - b) the Federation Council.
 - c) the President.
5. The power to impeach the President is vested in ...
 - a) the Federation Council.
 - b) the Constitutional Court.
 - c) the State Duma.
6. Charges against the President can be brought by ...
 - a) the Government.
 - b) the Deputy Chairman.
 - c) the State Duma.
7. The Prime Minister candidate is appointed by ...
 - a) the State Duma.
 - b) the Federation Council.
 - c) the President.
8. The state of emergency is introduced by ...
 - a) the Federation Council
 - b) the Prime Minister
 - c) the President.
9. The Security Council of Russia is headed by ...
 - a) the Prime Minister.
 - b) the Prosecutor-General.
 - c) the President.
- 10) . Ministers are subject to approval by ...
 - a) local authorities.
 - b) constituent entities.
 - c) the Federal Assembly.

2. Choose the best way to complete the sentences.

1. Constitution establishes ...
 - a) the principles of independence and partial sovereignty of the RF.
 - b) equalities of ideologies but not religions.
 - c) the principle of separation of powers.

2. As for the federative structure, the Constitution ...
 - a) covers the questions that are exclusively in the jurisdiction of the RF leaving out the competence of federal and local authorities.
 - b) contains the list of component units of the RF.
 - c) covers only those questions that are in the joint jurisdiction of federal and local authorities.
3. The bodies of federal power are...
 - a) the Federal Assembly of the RF and the judiciary of the RF.
 - b) the President of the RF and the Government of the RF.
 - c) all the bodies mentioned above in a) and b).
4. The Federal Assembly of the RF represents ...
 - a) the legislature.
 - b) the judiciary.
 - c) the executive branch.
5. The Constitution determines ...
 - a) the extent of the jurisdiction of the executive branch.
 - b) the order and the terms of office of the governmental officials.
 - c) both.
6. Judicial power is implemented by means of ...
 - a) civil and criminal legal proceedings.
 - b) constitutional and administrative legal proceedings.
 - c) all the proceedings mentioned in a) and b).

3. Choose the best way to complete the sentences.

1. The Declaration of Independence is far more than ..
 - a) the argument of governments.
 - b) the announcement of the birth of a nation.
 - c) the appointment of a new government.
2. The Articles of Confederation were ...
 - a) not working well.
 - b) radical indeed.
 - c) devised and amended.
3. The Bill of Rights ..
 - a) stated fundamental rights of any American.
 - b) revised the Articles.
 - c) stated too few powers for defense, trade.
4. The most striking feature of the Constitution is .
 - a) breaking with an age-old traditions.
 - b) the prevailing notion of separation of powers.
 - c) a new form of government.
5. A great deal of power is put in ..
 - a) hands of the Supreme Court.
 - b) hands of the Senate.
 - c) hands of the President.
6. The Constitution has been repeatedly ..
 - a) adopted by some status.
 - b) operated under federal government.
 - c) amended to meet the changing needs of the nation.
7. Other amendments have expanded ..
 - a) a vital aspect of the levels of government.
 - b) the democratic nature of American society.
 - c) local politics.
8. Those who followed the framers of the Constitution had
 - a) to strike down the unconstitutional ones.
 - b) to pass all laws.
 - c) to adapt the document to new conditions.
9. State legislatures must conform ...

- a) to the federal constitution
 - b) to the state constitution
 - c) to the constitution of another country
10. Some ... of the Constitution have been extraordinarily important.
- a) status
 - b) rules of law
 - c) amendments
11. Judicial review refers to the power of the ... to decide if laws are valid.
- a) Congress
 - b) courts
 - c) police

4. Choose the best way to complete the sentences.

1. The Constitution is a mirror the national soul.
- a) reflecting
 - b) having
 - c) vesting
 - d) debating
2. One of the reasons for having special constitutional laws is government from becoming too powerful.
- a) to constitute
 - b) to prevent
 - c) to elect
 - d) to introduce
3. No change of policy of any importance would be considerate without
- a) Queen's sanction
 - b) Parliament sanction
 - c) the Lord Chancellor's sanction
 - d) the Cabinet sanction
4. The met urgently at 10 Downing Street to decide government policy on the new economic crises.
- a) civil service
 - b) Privy Council
 - c) Cabinet
 - d) ministries
5. The exact effect of legislation is influenced by judicial
- a) interpretation
 - b) custom
 - c) sovereignty
 - d) codification
6. Parliament is a body.
- a) legislation
 - b) legislature
 - c) legislative
 - d) legislate
7. , codes and delegated legislation are all sources of written law.
- a) Law reports
 - b) statutes
 - c) Rules of law
 - d) Court cases
8. The Minister presented the new Housing to the House of Commons for reading and debate.
- a) Act
 - b) Code
 - c) Law
 - d) Bill

9. The government lost the confidence of the House of Commons, Parliament was dissolved and a/an was called.
- general Election
 - electoral roll
 - by-election
 - election campaign
10. In general, a bill becomes an Act of Parliament when it has received the ... of both Houses of Parliament and the sovereign.
- consent
 - ratification
 - enactment
 - assent

Раздел IV. Legal Systems.

Choose the best way to complete the sentences.

- The English word —law refers to ...
 - development of institution of behaviour;
 - limits upon various forms of behaviour;
 - discernment in main claims for forms of behaviour.
- Law can be defined as ...
 - a set of rules which form the pattern of behaviour of a given society;
 - a body of abstract rules of a particular society;
 - concept of common sense.
- Law acts as ...
 - product of social and historical forces;
 - hallmark of civilized society;
 - standard of conduct and morality.
- The study of a legal process is ...
 - the study of how decisions are made;
 - the operation of court system;
 - the influence of a society upon individual citizens.
- Each rule which we call a law is a part of ...
 - the whole which we call the law;
 - a completely new subject;
 - the obvious question: what is law?

Раздел V. Branches of Law.

Choose the correct variant

- Child labour by 17 year olds:
 - Is always a violation of the rights of the child.
 - Is a violation of the rights of the child if the task is harmful.
 - Can be acceptable if the government has fixed the minimum working age to be under 17.
- According to international agreements relating to the right to water:
 - Governments are obliged to provide their citizens with clean and healthy water.
 - Governments are not allowed to discriminate against some citizens in provision of water.
 - Governments are not allowed to deny their citizens access to a water supply.
- The death penalty:
 - Is in general forbidden all over the world.
 - Is abolished in law or practice by more than 50% of all countries.
 - Is not allowed in the case of young people under 18
- The freedom of religion:
 - Cannot be denied to people on the ground that they belong to a minority religion.
 - Obliges nations to recognise and subsidise religions.
 - Cannot be restricted in any way by a state.
- According to the right to education:
 - For primary school children no school fees may be charged, only the cost of school trips and

school textbooks may be requested.

B. It is the obligation of the state to strive to help as many students as possible to succeed in their studies.

C. States have to give all students equal opportunities in education.

6. Torture:

A. Is allowed if used to prevent terrorist attacks.

B. Is only allowed after the decision of a judge.

C. Is never allowed.

7. Punishment of children in schools:

A. Is not allowed in the form of corporal punishment.

B. Is not forbidden if the punishment is mentally cruel.

C. May only be used if parents agree.

8. According to the right to freedom of movement:

A. A person can be forbidden to choose a certain residence for reasons of public security.

B. The denial of a visa to a person who has not been convicted of a crime is a violation of human rights.

C. A criminal may be imprisoned.

9. In court:

A. Every criminal has the right to a lawyer.

B. People can only be convicted if they have made a confession.

C. The suspect has the right to an interpreter free of charge if the trial takes place in a language unknown to him/her.

10. Elections:

A. All citizens are allowed to vote, even if they have lost their civil rights due to criminal activity.

B. Two votes for each person are allowed if the voter is an employer.

C. The balloting must be performed secretly.

I. Choose the correct variant

1. At the first stage of a criminal case before trial ...

a) the police collect evidence.

b) the crime is reported and investigated.

c) the suspected person must be interviewed by the police.

2. A person may be arrested if there ...

a) is a suspicion of the police officer.

b) is testimony of witnesses.

c) are reasonable grounds.

3. At the final stage ...

a) the suspected person must be arrested by the police.

b) criminal charges must be brought against somebody.

c) the suspected person must be taken into custody.

4. A successful criminal prosecution requires ...

a) a preponderance of evidence.

b) proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

c) that evidence favours the prosecution over the defendant.

5. There is a special order of proceedings and the session starts with ...

a) the prosecutor's statement.

b) the defence opening speech.

c) the appropriate plea of the accused.

6. The verdict "not guilty" means that ...

a) the defendant is acquitted.

b) there was insufficient evidence to prove the guilt beyond reasonable doubt.

c) the jury considers the defendant to be innocent.

7. Appellate courts exist to ...

a) find the defendant guilty.

b) impose a more severe punishment.

c) correct errors in the application of the law.

11. Choose the correct variant

1. Setting fire on purpose is

arson

forgery

mugging

2. Forcing sex on someone is

manslaughter

rape

burglary

3. Killing someone on purpose is ...

murder

forgery

mugging

4. Killing someone accidentally or through negligence is

manslaughter

blackmail

burglary

5. Stealing in general is

manslaughter

theft

burglary

1. Stealing from bank/shop with force/violence is ...

robbery

forgery

mugging

7. Breaking into a home to steal is

manslaughter

burglary

kidnapping

8. Stealing money in your care is ...

manslaughter

embezzlement

kidnapping

9. Stealing goods from a shop is ...

theft

shoplifting

burglary

10. Printing perfect copies is

manslaughter

forgery

embezzlement

11. Taking a plane over is...

hijacking

forgery

mugging

12. Spraying graffiti on the walls is

vandalism

forgery

mugging

13. Running over a pedestrian is ...

manslaughter

burglary

kidnapping

14. Demanding money from the family of the girl to free her is ...

manslaughter

burglary

kidnapping

15. Taking people's wallets from their pockets is ...

pickpocketing

forgery

mugging

16. Shooting somebody 3 times in the head is ...

manslaughter

burglary

murder

17. Illegal transportation of objects, substances, information or people across an international border is ...

manslaughter

burglary

smuggling

18. Knowingly making a false statement after taking an oath to tell the truth is ...

perjure

forgery

mugging

19. Having two wives or husbands living is ...

hijacking

forgery

bigamy

20. Betraying of one's country is ...

hijacking

forgery

treason

111. Complete the following sentences:

1. A formal order given by a judge or a prosecutor to arrest a person is called

2. The decision of a court made after the trial of a defendant is called .

3. A fine, imprisonment or probation — all these are different types of

4. A sum of money paid by the person arrested for being released until the trial is called .

5. If a person breaks the law or violates public order it means that he commits a ..

6. All facts and things that must be presented to court to prove the guilt of the accused are called.

7. If a person is convicted and the penalty is not a fine or imprisonment but placing him under control of a special police officer it means that a person is placed u

8. If a person pleads not guilty and does not agree with the sentence he may file an .

9. A panel usually consisting of 12 persons to hold trials is called ..

Раздел VI. Legal Professionals.

1. ... preside in the courtroom, conduct legal proceedings, resolve disputes and pass judgments.

Judges

Advocates

Notaries

2. As ... , a lawyer acts for the client in court and out of court.

a prosecutor an advocate

a judge

3. The ... work can include defending those accused of committing a crime. advocate's

judge's

prosecutor's

4. ... should supervise the correct application and observance of the law.

A prosecutor or a prosecutor's assistant.

A judge

An advocate

5. ... should be able to check the legality of all the documents before notarizing them.

An arbitrator at the Commercial court

A notary

An investigator

6. ... should be able to settle disputes between legal persons.

An arbitrator at the Commercial court

A judge

An advocate

7. The main task of ... is to prevent, investigate and solve crimes. law enforcement
the Prosecutor's Office

the Bar

8. Some lawyers serve as ... and work for companies and enterprises.

in-house lawyers

notaries

policemen

9. ... inform clients about legal matters.

in-house lawyers

notaries

policemen

10. ... draft contracts and other documents.

in-house lawyers

notaries

policemen

Интерактивные тесты платформы «Юрайт»

[ТЕСТ 1. Legal Professionals](#)

[ТЕСТ 2. Government and Politics](#)

[ТЕСТ 3. Branches of Law](#)

[ТЕСТ 4. Legal Education in Russia and Abroad](#)

[ТЕСТ 5. General Outline of the Country](#)

[ТЕСТ 6. Studying Law in Russia and Abroad](#)

[ТЕСТ 7. Legal Systems](#)

[ИТОГОВЫЙ ТЕСТ](#)

Критерии оценки (в баллах) на тест из 10 тестов :

«неудовлетворительно» – от 0 до 50 баллов выставляется студенту, если он ответил на менее три вопроса

«удовлетворительно» – от 51 до 66 баллов выставляется студенту, если он ответил на 3–5 вопросов

«хорошо» – от 66 до 86 баллов выставляется студенту, если он ответил на 6–7 вопросов

«отлично» – от 86 до 100 баллов выставляется студенту, если он ответил на 8–10 вопросов

2.3 Вопросы к экзамену:

- What does the legal education in the UK begin with?
- What must a person who wishes to become a barrister complete?
- What must a person who wishes to become a solicitor complete?.
- What degree does the legal education in the USA begin with?
- What degree does a graduate in the USA obtain after passing the bar examination?
- What are the rules for the practicing law across the states?
- What is the admission to higher educational institution in the RF based on?
- What are the legal higher education qualifications?

- What are the stages of legal education in the RF? What does the each stage of the education completed by?
- Why may the first year of law school be a challenge?
- What does a mandatory curriculum include?
- What is the requirement of the American Bar Association?
- What education do law schools in Russia provide?
- When can students start specialization?
- What is the aim of a system of grants and special scholarships?
- What type of Constitution does the UK have?
- What is the British Constitution formed from?
- What are the unwritten sources of the British Constitution?
- What is the key function of the House of Commons?

How many MPs is the House of Commons made up

What function does the House of Lords share?

Who does the UK Government consist of?

What is the responsibility of the UK Government?

What are the functions of the UK Prime Minister?

What does the US Constitution establish?

What branches of power are established in the US Constitution?

When was the US Constitution adopted?

What parts does the US Constitution consist of?

What powers does the US Congress have?

How many members does the House Representatives consist of?

How often is the House of Representatives elected?

How many members does the Senate consist of?

How often is the Senate elected?

What are the duties of the American President?

What person must the President of the USA be?

Who elects the president of the USA?

When was the Constitution of the USA adopted?

What are the parts of the RF Constitution?

What are the basic principles of the RF Constitution?

What is the legislature in the RF represented by?

What is the main function of the State Duma?

What power does the Federation Council have?

What does the RF Government ensure?

Who is the head of the RF? What are his functions?

Who elects the RF President?

What five main types are the legal systems of nearly all countries generally divided into?

What is the major feature of Civil law system?

- What are the main types of Religious law?
- How many legal jurisdictions does the UK include?
- Why was the Supreme Court of the UK formed in 2009?
- What was the highest court of the UK before 2009?
- What is the most important feature of the US Judiciary?
- What sources is the US law derived from?
- When is Case law used by US Courts?
- What is the supreme law in the RF?
- What three independent parts is the Russian Judiciary composed of?
- What is the highest court in Russia?
- What is the scope of International law?
- What are the subjects of International law?
- What is the UN? When was it created? What are the declared purposes of the UN?
- What is a contract?
- What does Contract law protect?
- What does Employment law entail?
- What are the differences between the types of organization?
- What does the sole-proprietor own?
- What does a partnership begin with?
- What does Family law deal with?
- What is divorce?
- What does adoption refer to?

- What are the parties in a civil lawsuit?
- Who starts a civil lawsuit?
- What court documents are used in the civil litigation?
- What is a crime? How many elements does the crime consist of?
- For statistical purposes, crimes may be divided into ...?
- From the point of view of procedure, criminal offences may be divided into...?
- When does the process of criminal Justice in England Wales begin?
- The first person the accused? After has been arrested, needs to see?
- Who hires a barrister to defend the accused?
- Who is a trial attorney? Who is a corporate attorney?
- Who is a paralegal?
- What are the two types of judges in the USA?
- What does the Russian legal profession comprise?
- What is the main task of Law Enforcement?
- What is the main function of a judge?
- Who always finds and hires new employees for a company?
- What is the first stage of recruitment?
- What does a CV contain?
- What are the regulatory bodies for legal profession in the UK and USA?
- Who creates the codes of conduct in the UK and in the USA?
- What are the basic goals of each code of conduct?

Критерии оценивания на «неудовлетворительно» Теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий не выполнено, либо качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному; при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий.

Критерии оценивания на «удовлетворительно» Теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, содержат ошибки.

Критерии оценивания на «хорошо» Теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками **Критерии оценивания на**

«отлично» Теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения большинства из них оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному.