



МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Иркутский государственный университет»
(ФГБОУ ВО «ИГУ»)

Юридический институт
Кафедра международного права и сравнительного правоведения

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине (модулю) **Б1.О.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

направление подготовки **40.04.01 «Юриспруденция»**

направленность (профиль) **«Правоприменительная деятельность в уголовном судопроизводстве», «Правовое сопровождение бизнеса», «Правоприменение в судах, прокуратуре и иных органах публичной власти»**

Квалификация выпускника - **магистр**

Форма обучения – **очная** (с использованием частично электронного обучения и дистанционных образовательных технологий)

Иркутск, 2026

Разработан в соответствии с ФГОС ВО, утвержденным Приказом

Министерства образования и науки РФ от 13.08.2020 № 1011

Одобен Учебно-методической комиссией Юридического института ИГУ
«22» апреля 2026 г. протокол №6,

Зам. председателя УМК:

Владислав Викторович Яковлев,

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ИГУ



ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

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Компетенции (дескрипторы компетенций), формируемые в процессе изучения дисциплины:

Индекс и наименование компетенции (в соответствии с ФГОС ВО (ВПО))	Признаки проявления компетенции/ дескриптора (ов) в соответствии с уровнем формирования в процессе освоения дисциплины
УК-4: Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия	Знать: Базовый уровень: лексический минимум общего и терминологического характера; сферы применения лексики (бытовую, терминологическую, общенаучную, официальную и другие); свободные и устойчивые словосочетания, фразеологические единицы; основные способы словообразования; Повышенный уровень: основные особенности обиходно-литературного, официально-делового, научного стилей и стиля художественной литературы; культуру, традиции и экономику Англии и США и других англоговорящих стран, правила речевого этикета. Уметь: Базовый уровень: вести беседу (в том числе с элементами дискуссии) и делать сообщения на английском языке по изученным темам, используя наиболее употребительные и относительно простые лексико-грамматические средства; Повышенный уровень: аудировать нормативную английскую речь в монологической и диалогической форме в сфере профессиональной коммуникации, опираясь на предусмотренный программой лексический, фонетический и грамматический материал, страноведческие фоновые знания, словообразовательные модели и регулярные межъязыковые звуковые соответствия, а также на механизмы языковой и контекстуальной догадки; читать на английском языке сложные общественно-политические тексты и тексты по широкому и узкому профилю специальности (юриспруденции), опираясь на предусмотренный программой лексический, фонетический и грамматический материал, страноведческие фоновые знания, словообразовательные модели и

	<p>регулярные межъязыковые звуковые соответствия, а также на механизмы языковой и контекстуальной догадки;</p> <p>выражать в письменной форме на английском языке свои мысли и творчески излагать воспринятую информацию в пределах предусмотренного программой лексического и грамматического материала, опираясь на правила графики, орфографии и пунктуации.</p> <p>Владеть:</p> <p>Базовый уровень:</p> <p>лексико-грамматическим минимумом по юриспруденции в объёме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе юридической деятельности;</p> <p>коммуникативной и когнитивной компетенциями на основе письменной речи для решения задач в профессиональной коммуникации и дальнейшего самообразования;</p> <p>Повышенный уровень:</p> <p>культурой мышления, способностью к обобщению, анализу, восприятию информации, постановке цели и выбору путей ее достижения;</p> <p>различными методами и формами организации самостоятельной работы</p>
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1. В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен

Знать:

лексический минимум общего и терминологического характера; сферы применения лексики (бытовую, терминологическую, общенаучную, официальную и другие); свободные и устойчивые словосочетания, фразеологические единицы; основные способы словообразования;

основные особенности обиходно-литературного, официально-делового, научного стилей и стиля художественной литературы;

культуру, традиции и экономику Англии и США и других англоговорящих стран, правила речевого этикета.

Уметь:

вести беседу (в том числе с элементами дискуссии) и делать сообщения на английском языке по изученным темам, используя наиболее употребительные и относительно простые лексико-грамматические средства;

аудировать нормативную английскую речь в монологической и диалогической форме в сфере профессиональной коммуникации, опираясь на предусмотренный программой лексический, фонетический и грамматический материал, страноведческие фоновые знания, словообразовательные модели и регулярные межъязыковые звуковые соответствия, а также на механизмы языковой и контекстуальной догадки;

читать на английском языке сложные общественно-политические тексты и тексты по широкому и узкому профилю специальности (юриспруденции), опираясь на предусмотренный программой лексический, фонетический и грамматический материал, страноведческие фоновые знания, словообразовательные модели и регулярные межъязыковые звуковые соответствия, а также на механизмы языковой и контекстуальной догадки;

выражать в письменной форме на английском языке свои мысли и творчески излагать воспринятую информацию в пределах предусмотренного программой лексического и грамматического материала, опираясь на правила графики, орфографии и пунктуации.

Владеть:

лексико-грамматическим минимумом по юриспруденции в объёме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе юридической деятельности;

коммуникативной и когнитивной компетенциями на основе письменной речи для решения задач в профессиональной коммуникации и дальнейшего самообразования; культурой мышления, способностью к обобщению, анализу, восприятию информации, постановке цели и выбору путей ее достижения; различными методами и формами организации самостоятельной работы

2. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

Показатели и критерии оценки для проведения промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

Компетенция (шифр в соответствии с ФГОС ВО)	Показатели	Содержание задания	Признаки проявления		Критерии оценки	Оценка степени сформированности компетенции в соответствии с требованиями к результатам освоения дисциплины
УК-4	<p>Знает: лексический минимум общего и терминологического характера; сферы применения лексики (бытовую, терминологическую, общенаучную, официальную и другие); свободные и устойчивые словосочетания, фразеологические единицы; основные способы словообразования; основные особенности обиходно-литературного, официально-делового, научного стилей и стиля художественной литературы; культуру, традиции и экономику Англии и США и других англоговорящих стран, правила речевого этикета.</p> <p>Умеет: вести беседу (в том числе с элементами дискуссии) и делать сообщения на английском языке по изученным темам, используя наиболее употребительные и относительно простые лексико-грамматические средства; аудировать нормативную английскую речь в монологической и диалогической форме в сфере профессиональной коммуникации, опираясь на предусмотренный программой лексический, фонетический и грамматический материал, страноведческие фоновые знания, словообразовательные модели и регулярные межъязыковые звуковые соответствия, а также на механизмы языковой и контекстуальной догадки; читать на английском языке сложные общественно-политические тексты и тексты по широкому и узкому профилю специальности (юриспруденции), опираясь на предусмотренный программой лексический, фонетический и грамматический материал, страноведческие фоновые знания, словообразовательные модели и регулярные межъязыковые звуковые соответствия, а также на механизмы языковой и контекстуальной догадки; выражать в письменной форме на английском языке свои мысли и творчески излагать воспринятую информацию в пределах предусмотренного программой лексического и грамматического материала, опираясь на правила графики, орфографии и пунктуации.</p> <p>Владеет: лексико-грамматическим минимумом по юриспруденции в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе юридической деятельности; коммуникативной и когнитивной компетенциями на основе письменной речи для решения задач в профессиональной коммуникации и дальнейшего самообразования; культурой мышления, способностью к обобщению, анализу, восприятию информации, постановке цели и выбору путей ее достижения; – различными методами и формами организации самостоятельной работы</p>	1. Вопрос из перечня вопросов для зачета	Повышенный (максимально выраженные характеристики сформированности компетенции)	Знает в полной мере. Умеет в полной мере. Владеет в полной мере.	зачтено	Освоена в полной мере
		(превышение минимальных нормативов сформированности компетенции)	Знает в достаточной мере. Умеет в достаточной мере. Владеет в достаточной мере.	Освоена в достаточной мере		
		Пороговый (обязательный, минимальная степень сформированности компетенций)	Знает частично Умеет частично. Владеет частично.	Освоена частично		
			Допороговый (компетенция не сформирована)	Не знает Не умеет Не владеет	Не зачтено	Не освоена
		2. Вопрос из перечня вопросов для зачета	Повышенный (максимально выраженные характеристики сформированности компетенции)	Знает в полной мере. Умеет в полной мере. Владеет в полной мере.	зачтено	Освоена в полной мере
		(превышение минимальных нормативов сформированности компетенции)	Знает в достаточной мере. Умеет в достаточной мере. Владеет в достаточной мере.	Освоена в достаточной мере		
		Пороговый (обязательный,	Знает частично	Освоена частично		

			минимальная степень сформированности компетенций)	Умеет частично. Владеет частично.		
			До- пороговый (компете нция не сформирована)	Не знает Не умеет Не владеет	Не зачтено	Не освоена

Оценочные средства для проведения промежуточной аттестации

Вопросы к зачету:

1. What are some jobs in the legal profession?
2. What do people need to do in order to start a case?
3. How are laws created in your country?
4. How do national and local laws differ?
5. What are some things that determine which court hears a case?
6. What topics might be discussed on a legal ethics course?
7. Where can legal professionals get information about cases?
8. Why do legal professionals need research skills?
9. What is a legal memorandum?
10. Why is it important to keep written records of legal matters?
11. What type of documents do lawyers submit to a court before a trial?
12. What does Civil Law deal with?
13. What are some reasons why people take legal action against someone else?
14. What are some reasons why courts award money to plaintiffs who win their cases?
15. What Does Administrative Law deal with?
16. Why do government agencies make rules for businesses?
17. How can an attorney help businesses follow rules?
18. What does Criminal Law deal with?
19. What is a fair punishment for different crimes?
20. What are some crimes people get arrested for?
21. What are some things that happen after a person gets arrested?
22. What type of laws does International Law refer to?
23. What happens if there is a disagreement between two countries?
24. Give examples of Air pollution
25. Give examples of Land pollution
26. Give examples of Water pollution

Критерии оценки на зачете:

Выставление оценок на зачете осуществляется на основе принципов объективности, справедливости, всестороннего анализа уровня знаний студентов.

При выставлении оценки экзаменатор учитывает:

знание фактического материала по программе, в том числе; знание обязательной литературы, современных публикаций по программе курса, а также истории науки;

степень активности студента на семинарских занятиях;

логику, структуру, стиль ответа; культуру речи, манеру общения; готовность к дискуссии, аргументированность ответа; уровень самостоятельного мышления; умение приложить теорию к практике, решить задачи;

наличие пропусков семинарских и лекционных занятий по неуважительным причинам.

Оценка «зачтено»:

Оценка «зачтено» ставится на зачете студентам, уровень знаний которых соответствует требованиям, установленным в п. п. «оценка удовлетворительно», «оценка хорошо», «оценка отлично» настоящих критериев.

Оценки «не зачтено»:

Оценки «неудовлетворительно» и «не зачтено» ставятся студенту, имеющему существенные пробелы в знании основного материала по программе, а также допустившему принципиальные ошибки при изложении материала.

Оценочные средства для оценки текущей успеваемости студентов

Тема/ Раздел	Индекс и уровень формируемой компетенции или дескриптора	ОС	Содержание задания
1. Basic Legal Vocabulary Basic Legal Terms and Concepts	УК-4	Фонд тестовых заданий	<p>1. In the UK a _____ is a lawyer who specialises in advocacy. A. <i>solicitor</i> B. <i>barrister</i> C. <i>magistrate</i> D. <i>attorney</i></p> <p>2. A person who commits an _____ may be sentenced to a fine or prison. A. <i>accusation</i> B. <i>offense</i> C. <i>award</i> D. <i>infringe</i></p> <p>3. When a _____ is passed in Parliament it becomes law. A. <i>proposal</i> B. <i>bill</i> C. <i>project</i> D. <i>proposition</i></p> <p>4. "In the time of a declared war the government has greater authority to _____ civil liberties." Justice William H. Rehnquist, <i>All the Laws but One</i>, 1988 A. <i>infringe</i> B. <i>hurt</i> C. <i>prevent</i> D. <i>intend</i></p> <p>5. The accused was found guilty _____ murder and sentenced to life imprisonment A. <i>from</i> B. <i>by</i> C. <i>for</i> D. <i>of</i></p> <p>6. We are studying _____ at the Paul Cézanne University in Aix-en-Provence. A. <i>rights</i> B. <i>right</i> C. <i>law</i> D. <i>hardly</i></p> <p>7. The thief _____ all my parents' traveller's checks A. <i>stole</i> B. <i>theft</i> C. <i>burgled</i> D. <i>stolen</i></p> <p>8. The accused was charged _____ assault. A. <i>of</i> B. <i>with</i> C. <i>to</i> D. <i>by</i></p>

		<p>9. The claimant is filing a _____ for damages A. <i>trial</i> B. <i>process</i> C. <i>suit</i> D. <i>hearing</i></p> <p>10. The defendant was _____ to six months in prison. A. <i>taken</i> B. <i>convicted</i> C. <i>sent</i> D. <i>sentenced</i></p> <p>11. The jury found the accused guilty and he was _____ of manslaughter. A. <i>convinced</i> B. <i>convicted</i> C. <i>condemned</i> D. <i>counselled</i></p> <p>12. The parties finally decided to _____ out of court. A. <i>sue</i> B. <i>settle</i> C. <i>try</i> D. <i>regulate</i></p> <p>13. A _____ is a lawyer in England who specialises in giving legal advice to clients. A. <i>barrister</i> B. <i>solicitor</i> C. <i>attorney</i> D. <i>council</i></p> <p>14. A civil wrong which harms a person, his property or reputation is known as _____. A. <i>a claim</i> B. <i>compensation</i> C. <i>an injury</i> D. <i>a tort</i></p> <p>15. People who want to _____ the monarchy consider that it is no longer relevant to modern-day life. A. <i>uphold</i> B. <i>support</i> C. <i>abolish</i> D. <i>prevent</i></p> <p>16. The accused was _____ to have plotted to kill the queen. A. <i>accused</i> B. <i>alleged</i> C. <i>charged</i> D. <i>convicted</i></p> <p>17. The army general accused of genocide was held in _____ until his trial. A. <i>house arrest</i> B. <i>home</i> C. <i>custody</i> D. <i>trial</i></p> <p>18. He was brought to _____ within a few months of his arrest. A. <i>testify</i> B. <i>trial</i> C. <i>prison</i> D. <i>arrest</i></p> <p>19. The politician was persuaded to _____ guilty to the charges of fraud. A. <i>plea</i> B. <i>argue</i> C. <i>declare</i> D. <i>plead</i></p> <p>20. The soldiers who carried out the killings could face the death _____. A. <i>penalty</i> B. <i>crime</i> C. <i>punishment</i> D. <i>custody</i></p> <p>21. Police are appealing for _____ to the car accident to come forward.</p>
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			<p>A. <i>drivers</i> B. <i>bystanders</i> C. <i>witnesses</i> D. <i>individuals</i></p> <p>22. OJ Simpson was _____ of the crime of murdering his wife and left the court a free man.</p> <p>A. <i>accused</i> B. <i>convicted</i> C. <i>acquitted</i> D. <i>tried</i></p> <p>23. The tourists didn't know they were _____ the law when they lit their cigarettes in the pub.</p> <p>A. <i>smoking</i> B. <i>preventing</i> C. <i>keeping</i> D. <i>breaking</i></p> <p>24. The laws banning smoking are rarely _____ as so many people smoke.</p> <p>A. <i>encouraged</i> B. <i>excused</i> C. <i>enforced</i> D. <i>evoked</i></p> <p>25. The number of women in the _____ profession has doubled in recent years.</p> <p>A. <i>lawful</i> B. <i>legal</i> C. <i>legislative</i> D. <i>lawyer</i></p> <p>26. To employ a female lawyer instead of a male candidate does not _____ sexual equality or equal opportunities regulations.</p> <p>A. <i>inhibit</i> B. <i>indict</i> C. <i>imply</i> D. <i>infringe</i></p> <p>27. Our lawyer advised us to _____ out of court if we wanted compensation.</p> <p>A. <i>settle</i> B. <i>agree</i> C. <i>appeal</i> D. <i>keep</i></p> <p>28. In rape cases, DNA is usually the best _____.</p> <p>A. <i>evidence</i> B. <i>evidences</i> C. <i>testimony</i> D. <i>proofs</i></p> <p>29. The actress brought _____ against the newspaper.</p> <p>A. <i>a trial</i> B. <i>an action</i> C. <i>a process</i> D. <i>a procedure</i></p> <p>30. A personal injury _____ can be paid very high fees in the United States.</p> <p>A. <i>prosecutor</i> B. <i>defendant</i> C. <i>lawyer</i> D. <i>solicitor</i></p>
2. Basic Legal Vocabulary Legal Resources	УК-4	Вопросы по теме	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the doctrine of precedent? 2. What is the relationship between statute law and case law? 3. Evaluate the present law importance of the minor sources of law? 4. Which presumption operative to statutory interpretation? 5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of case law and the doctrine of stare decisis?

3. Branches of Law. Administrative Law	УК-4	Составление конспекта	You are an administrative attorney. A client comes to see you. Talk to the client trying to clear up: reason for the visit. Licenses. Regulations. You are the owner of a restaurant who needs legal assistance.
4. Branches of Law. Civil Law	УК-4	ролевая мини- игра	"At a job Interview"
5. Branches of Law International Law	УК-4	Аннотация к научной статье	The main areas of International Law
6. Environment	УК-4	Вопросы по теме	Air pollution/ Land pollution/Water pollution sources
7. Air/Land/Water pollution	УК-4	Написание эссе	Air pollution/ Land pollution/Water pollution sources

Оценочные средства текущего контроля

В виде тестов

- In the UK a _____ is a lawyer who specialises in advocacy.
A. *solicitor* B. *barrister* C. *magistrate* D. *attorney*
- A person who commits an _____ may be sentenced to a fine or prison.
A. *accusation* B. *offense* C. *award* D. *infringe*
- When a _____ is passed in Parliament it becomes law.
A. *proposal* B. *bill* C. *project* D. *proposition*
- "In the time of a declared war the government has greater authority to _____ civil liberties." Justice William H. Rehnquist, All the Laws but One, 1988
A. *infringe* B. *hurt* C. *prevent* D. *intend*
- The accused was found guilty _____ murder and sentenced to life imprisonment
A. *from* B. *by* C. *for* D. *of*
- We are studying _____ at the Paul Cézanne University in Aix-en Provence.
A. *rights* B. *right* C. *law* D. *hardly*
- The thief _____ all my parents' traveller's checks
A. *stole* B. *theft* C. *burgled* D. *stolen*
- The accused was charged _____ assault.
A. *of* B. *with* C. *to* D. *by*
- The claimant is filing a _____ for damages
A. *trial* B. *process* C. *suit* D. *hearing*
- The defendant was _____ to six months in prison.

- A. *taken* B. *convicted* C. *sent* D. *sentenced*
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A. evidence B. evidences C. testimony D. proofs
29. The actress brought _____ against the newspaper.
A. a trial B. an action C. a process D. a procedure
30. A personal injury _____ can be paid very high fees in the United States.
A. prosecutor B. defendant C. lawyer D. solicitor

В ВИДЕ ДИКТАНТОВ

Accuse: To claim someone did something, often something illegal. (*verb*)

Accused: A person that is alleged to have done something. (*noun*)

Acquit: To say a person is not guilty and did not perform a crime. (*verb*)

Advocate: A lawyer who argues for a particular side of a case in court. (*noun*)

Allege: To say that someone might have done something, but it has not been proven to be true. (*verb*)

Appeal: To try to reverse the judgment of a court. (*verb*)

Appeal-court: A special court where appeals are heard. (*noun*)

Arrest: When a police officer takes away someone who has committed a crime. (*noun*)

Arson: To illegally set fire to something. (*noun*)

Assault: To physically attack another person. (*verb*)

Bailiff: A court worker who enforces the judge's orders. (*noun*)

Ban: To prevent someone from doing something for a certain amount of time. (*noun*)

Barrister: A senior lawyer that works in higher or more important courts. (*noun*)

Bench (1): Where the judge sits in a court. (*noun*)

Bench (2): A collective name for all the judges within a court. (*noun*)

Break-the-law: To do something that is not allowed under the law of that country. (*verb*)

Bribery: To give something (normally money) to get an advantage. (*noun*)

Burglary: To steal something from within a building or vehicle. (*noun*)

Capital punishment: The use of the death penalty for some crimes. (*noun*)

Case: A single item happening within a court. (*noun*)

Charge: To officially claim that a person broke the law. (*verb*)

Civil law: The rules related to the running of a country or state. (*noun*)

Commit a crime: To do something illegal. (*verb*)

Compensate: To give something (often money) to offset criminal damage. (*verb*)

Convict: To state that someone is guilty of a crime. (*noun*)

Court clerk: The person who ensures a court runs smoothly, the person who keeps the court records. (*noun*)

Courtroom: The place where cases are heard by a judge. *(noun)*

Criminal law: The rules related to crime and the punishment of crimes. *(noun)*

Criminal: A person who has been convicted by a court. *(noun)*

Death penalty: To kill someone as a form of punishment for committing a crime. *(noun)*

Defence attorney: A lawyer who explains why a person did not do the crime or why they are innocent. *(noun)*

Defence: The argument as to why someone is innocent. *(noun)*

Defendant: The person who has been accused of committing a crime. *(noun)*

Dock: The place where the defendant sits during the trial. *(noun)*

Drink-driving: The crime of driving a vehicle after drinking alcohol. *(noun)*

Drug dealing: The crime of selling illegal drugs. *(noun)*

Embezzlement: The crime of stealing money owned by someone else but which you were in charge of. *(noun)*

Evidence: The material and information that is used in a court case to show innocence or guilt. *(noun)*

Expert witness: Someone who knows a lot about a topic and is called to give evidence. *(noun)*

Felony: A serious crime (American English). *(noun)*

Fine: To be required to give away money as a punishment for committing a crime. *(noun)*

Foreperson: The leader of a jury and the person who speaks for them. *(noun)*

Forgery: The crime of making something and claiming it is something else. *(noun)*

Fraud: The crime of using false information to get something. *(noun)*

Guilty: To be found to have committed a crime. *(adjective)*

High-court: The most important court in a country (British English). *(noun)*

Hijack: The crime of taking a vehicle with people in it and forcing it to go somewhere. *(noun)*

Homicide: The crime of intentionally killing someone (same as murder) (American English). *(noun)*

Illegal: Something that is not allowed by the laws of a country. *(adjective)*

Imprison: To put someone in prison as a punishment for committing a crime. *(verb)*

Indict: To officially accuse someone of committing a crime. *(verb)*

Innocent: To be proven to be not guilty, to have not committed the crime. *(adjective)*

Judge: The person who decides what sentence to give to someone found guilty of committing a crime. *(noun)*

Jury: A group of 12 people who listen to the evidence in a case and then decide if the accused is guilty. *(noun)*

Jury room: The room where the jury goes to consider the evidence and decide a verdict. *(noun)*

Justice: A situation where a guilty person has been punished. *(noun)*

Juvenile: A person who is not an adult and is often dealt with in special courts. *(noun)*

Kidnapping: The crime of taking a person away and demanding money to return them. *(noun)*

Law: The rule or rules that govern how people should behave. *(noun)*

Lawsuit: A court case brought by an individual person rather than officials. *(noun)*

Lawyer: A person who studies and practices law. *(noun)*

Legal: Related to and governed by the law. *(adjective)*

Magistrate: A judge with lower qualifications who deals with minor offences. *(noun)*

Manslaughter: The crime of accidentally killing someone. *(noun)*

Misdemeanour: A less serious crime (American English). (*noun*)

Murder: The crime of intentionally killing someone (same as homicide) (British English). (*noun*)

Negligence: To act without proper care for the consequences. (*noun*)

Not-guilty: To have not committed a crime. (*adjective*)

Offence: The specific law that a person has broken. (*noun*)

Parole: To be released from prison early but with restrictions on the person's actions. (*noun*)

Perjury: The crime of lying while promising not to lie. (*noun*)

Pick-pocketing: The crime of stealing something from a person's pocket or bag. (*noun*)

Plaintiff: The person who starts an action in a court. (*noun*)

Plea: The response to whether a person did or did not commit a crime: guilty or innocent. (*noun*)

Police officer: A person who catches criminals and stops crimes being committed. (*noun*)

Precedent: Where previous judgments are used as the base of new laws. (*noun*)

Prison sentence: The time that a criminal has to spend in prison. (*noun*)

Prison: A place where criminals are sent and locked up as a punishment for their crimes. (*noun*)

Probation: A period of time where a criminal's behaviour is looked at closely and if they do anything wrong they can go back to prison. (*noun*)

Prosecution: The lawyers who are trying to prove a person is guilty. (*noun*)

Public gallery: The area in a court room where people can sit and watch. (*noun*)

Robbery: The crime of taking something that does not belong to you. (*noun*)

Shoplifting: The crime of taking something from a shop without paying. (*noun*)

Smuggling: The crime of bringing something into a country that is illegal or not paying taxes related to the items. (*noun*)

Solicitor: A lawyer who can be consulted for advice and who prepares documents. (*noun*)

Stand trial: To be prosecuted in front of a jury. (*noun*)

Statement: A formal description of what happened or was observed. (*noun*)

Stenographer: The person who records every word spoken in a court. (*noun*)

Sue: To start a legal claim against a person or entity. (*verb*)

Suspect: A person who is believed to have committed a crime. (*noun*)

Take the stand: To go to the front of the court room (the stand) and give evidence (*verb*)

Terrorism: The crime of using violence against people to achieve a specific goal. (*noun*)

Testify: To give evidence in a court. (*verb*)

The accused: The person who is standing trial for committing a crime. (*noun*)

The stand: The place at the front of the court room where witnesses stand to give evidence. (*noun*)

Theft: The crime of taking something that is not yours. (*noun*)

Trespass: The crime of entering an area or building without permission. (*noun*)

Trial: The process of a jury listening to evidence and then giving a verdict. (*noun*)

Unanimous: When everyone agrees with the same answer. (*adjective*)

Vandalism: The crime of damaging property. (*noun*)

Verdict: The final decision reached by a jury, normally 'guilty' or 'not guilty'. (*noun*)

Victim: The person who has had a crime committed against them and who has suffered. (*noun*)

Violate: To not follow rules that are specifically set. (*verb*)

Witness: A person who has information about a crime. (*noun*)

В виде деловых и ролевых игр

You need to write some role-plays. For each one you are given the location (where it is happening), the situation (what is happening) and the participants (the people involved). Think what they would say to each other and then write it all down. Once you have finished you can find a friend to perform the role play with.

Role-play 1

- Location: Outside some court rooms.
- Situation: Waiting to go into the courts.
- Participants: 2 (or more) witnesses for different trials.

Role-play 2

- Location: In court.
- Situation: A witness is giving evidence.
- Participants: Witness, lawyers and others if needed

В виде письменных заданий

This exercise has a legal writing passage that you need to summarise. This means that you need to read and understand the passage and then try to rewrite it so that it means the same thing but with different words used. Also try to make it a bit shorter.

What is it like to be on a jury?

Juries are a very important part of the legal system. They are the people who decide if a defendant is guilty or not guilty of the crime they have been accused of. The jury listens to all the evidence that the prosecution and defense lawyers present. They use the information from the evidence to make their decision.

In most countries the jury will be made up of twelve people. Sometimes there can also be alternate or spare jurors if the trial will be very long or complex. These extra jurors will listen to the evidence and be ready to replace one of the main jurors if they become ill or cannot continue for any reason. This means there will always be twelve people to decide if the prosecution proved their case or not.

While the trial is happening the jury is not meant to speak to anybody about what they have heard or what they think of the evidence. During the day when they are not needed in the courtroom, for example, when it is lunch time, they have a special room called a jury room where they can go. This room is also used at the end of the trial when they have heard all the evidence and have to make their decision.

When the jury needs to decide if the case has been proven or not they go to the jury room and all sit down round a table to discuss and talk about what they think of the evidence. They will consider each piece of evidence and then move onto the next, until the end. Then when they are ready they will vote to decide whether the defendant is guilty or innocent. Usually a unanimous verdict is needed.

Критерии оценки знаний студентов при проведении текущего контроля с использованием тестовых заданий

- Оценка «отлично» выставляется, если студент правильно решил от 80 до 100 % заданий;
Оценка «хорошо» выставляется, если студент решил правильно от 60 до 80 % заданий;
Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если студент решил правильно ль 50 до 60 % заданий;
Оценка «неудовлетворительно» и «не зачтено» выставляется, если студент ответил менее, чем на 50 % заданий;
Оценка «зачтено» выставляется, если студент ответил более чем на 50 % заданий.

Оценочные материалы для входного контроля

Устный опрос по темам:

- Types of legal profession
- British parliament
- USA Congress

Примеры тестовых заданий для входного контроля:

TEST 1

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD :

1. In the UK a _____ is a lawyer who specializes in advocacy.
a. solicitor b. barrister c. magistrate d. attorney
2. A person who commits an ____ may be sentenced to a fine or prison.
a. accusation b. offense c. award d. infringe
3. The soldiers who carried out the killings could face the death _____.
a. penalty b. crime c. punishment d. custody
4. We are studying _____ at Irkutsk State University.
a. rights b. right c. law d. hardly
5. The thief _____ all my parents' money.
a. stole b. theft c. burgled d. stolen
6. A _____ is a lawyer in England who specializes in giving legal advice to clients.
a. barrister b. solicitor c. attorney d. council
7. The accused was _____ for drug-dealing.
a. accused b. alleged c. charged d. convicted
8. He was brought to _____ within a few months of his arrest.
a. testify b. trial c. prison d. arrest
9. The number of women in the _____ profession has doubled in recent years.
a. lawful b. legal c. legislative d. lawyer
10. 13. In rape cases, DNA is usually the best _____.
a. evidence b. evidences c. testimony d. proofs

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM:

11. Law _____ as a rule of human conduct imposed upon and enforced among, the members of the state.
a. defines b. is defined c. has been defined d. defined
12. A defendant _____ to obey law, so he was punished.
a. refuses b. refused c. has refused d. had refused

13. Lawyers _____ to the agreement by the end of the present session.
a. came *b. have come* *c. had come* *d. come*
14. People all over the world _____ more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other
a. become *b. are becoming* *c. has become* *d. become*
15. Every year the State Duma of the Russian Federation _____ a lot of laws.
a. is passing *b. passes* *c. has passed* *d. pass*
16. Since the place _____ as a police station, the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police _____ known as Scotland Yard.
a. is used, becomes *b. was used, became* *c. used, became* *d. uses, becomes*
17. Theyat the Law Institute for two years.
a. study *b. have been studying* *c. had been studying* *d. was studying*
18. A defendant _____ to obey law, so he _____.
a. refuses, is punished *b. refused, was punished* *c. has refused, was punished* *d. has refused, has been punished*
19. Laws _____ in many countries.
a. codified *b. were codified* *c. has been codified* *d. codifies*
20. The police _____ the thieves yet.
a. didn't find *b. hasn't found* *c. haven't found* *d. wasn't found*

III. READ THE TEXT AND DECIDE WHAT VARIANT IS THE BEST:

The Jury

In jury trials the judge decides questions of law, sums up the evidence for the jury and instructs it on the relevant law, and discharges the accused or pass sentence. Only the jury decides whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty. In England and Wales, if jury cannot reach a unanimous verdict, the judge may direct it to bring in a majority verdict provided that, in the normal jury of 12 people, there are not more than two dissentients. In the event of a 'guilty' verdict, the defendant has a right of appeal to the appropriate court.

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

People between the ages of 18 and 65 whose names appear on the electoral register, with certain exceptions, are liable for jury service and their names are chosen at random. (proposals to increase the upper age limit from 65 to 70 in England and Wales are contained in the Criminal Justice Act 1988). Ineligible persons include the judiciary, priests, people who have within the previous ten years been members of the legal profession, the Lord Chancellor's Department, or the police, prison and probation services, and certain sufferers from mental illness. Persons disqualified from jury service include those who have, within the previous ten years, served any part of a sentence of imprisonment, youth custody or detention, or been subject to a community service order, or, within the previous five years, been placed on probation. Anyone who has been sentenced to five or more years' imprisonment is disqualified for life.

21. A unanimous verdict is...

- a. a verdict reached in complete agreement*

- b. a verdict reached in secret*
- c. a verdict reached by the majority of the jurors*
- d. a verdict reached by the judge*

22. *Someone who is liable for jury duty is...*

- a. a person who reached the legal age and no older than 65*
- b. a person who served any parts of a sentence within the previous ten years*
- c. a person who is a member of a prison staff*
- d. a person who happened to be a victim of the same crime*

23. *The Lord Chancellor's department includes*

- a. Members of the Parliament*
- b. Members of the Government*
- c. Lords Temporal*
- d. High Court Judges*

24. *A jury is independent of the judiciary means*

- a. no one can interfere the jurors' judgments*
- b. no one from judiciary can be a juror*
- c. no judge can advise the jury on legal matters*
- d. no juror can be removed by the judge*

25. *The duty of the judge in jury trials is...*

- a. to type everything that is said in court*
- b. to listen to a trial and decides if a defendant is guilty or not*
- c. to instruct the jury and decide the questions of law*
- d. to keep the order in court*

IV. Choose the best variant

I could pretty well when I was five,

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

She didn't want.... late, so she had to take a taxi,

- a) to be b) be c) been d) being

Ask him.....tomorrow around 5.

- a) come b) to come c) coming d) comes

He her face carefully looking f3r any sings of anger,

- a) study b) to study c) studied d) studied

She can't help you, she's busy. She is.... a letter,

- written b) wrote c) writing d) writes

V. Answer the following questions (OR COMMENT the statements and express yourself on the following) :

31. What are the typical functions of the solicitor?

32. What is the structure of British Parliament?

33. How is American Congress organized?

34. What is the Role of the English Parliament in Lawmaking Process ?

35. American Congress and its Role in Lawmaking Process.

36. Types of Legal Profession in England.

37. The Court System of England and Wales.
38. The Court System of the USA.
39. The System of Government in Great Britain.
40. The System of Government in the USA.
41. The Federal Judiciary.
42. The Constitution and the Bill of Rights.
43. The System of Checks and Balances.
44. The Jury.

VI. Correct mistakes.

45. Queen Anne were the last monarch who refused her consent.
46. Administrative tribunals making quick, cheap and fair decisions.
47. To qualify as a barrister you have to be took examinations of the Bar Council.
48. The Jurors is discussing a case at the moment .
49. The case will hearing in the Crown Court.
50. Has the witness given evidences already ?

КЛЮЧИ

TEST 1

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4. We are studying _____ at Irkutsk State University.
a. rights b. right c. law d. hardly
5. The thief _____ all my parents' money.
a. stole b. theft c. burgled d. stolen
6. A _____ is a lawyer in England who specializes in giving legal advice to clients.
a. barrister b. solicitor c. attorney d. council
7. The accused was _____ for drug-dealing.
a. accused b. alleged c. charged d. convicted
8. He was brought to _____ within a few months of his arrest.
a. testify b. trial c. prison d. arrest
9. The number of women in the _____ profession has doubled in recent years.
a. lawful b. legal c. legislative d. lawyer
10. 13. In rape cases, DNA is usually the best _____.
a. evidence b. evidences c. testimony d. proofs

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM:

11. Law _____ as a rule of human conduct imposed upon and enforced among, the members of the state.
a. defines b. is defined c. has been defined d. defined
12. A defendant _____ to obey law, so he was punished.
a. refuses b. refused c. has refused d. had refused
13. Lawyers _____ to the agreement by the end of the present session.
a. came b. have come c. had come d. come

14. People all over the world _____ more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other
a. become *b. are becoming* *c. has become* *d. become*
15. Every year the State Duma of the Russian Federation _____ a lot of laws.
a. is passing *b. passes* *c. has passed* *d. pass*
16. Since the place _____ as a police station, the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police _____ known as Scotland Yard.
a. is used, becomes *b. was used, became* *c. used, became* *d. uses, becomes*
17. Theyat the Law Institute for two years.
a. study *b. have been studying* *c. had been studying* *d. was studying*
18. A defendant _____ to obey law, so he _____.
a. refuses, is punished *b. refused, was punished* *c. has refused, was punished* *d. has refused, has been punished*
19. Laws _____ in many countries.
a. codified *b. were codified* *c. has been codified* *d. codifies*
20. The police _____ the thieves yet.
a. didn't find *b. hasn't found* *c. haven't found* *d. wasn't found*

III. READ THE TEXT AND DECIDE WHAT VARIANT IS THE BEST:

The Jury

In jury trials the judge decides questions of law, sums up the evidence for the jury and instructs it on the relevant law, and discharges the accused or pass sentence. Only the jury decides whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty. In England and Wales, if jury cannot reach a unanimous verdict, the judge may direct it to bring in a majority verdict provided that, in the normal jury of 12 people, there are not more than two dissentients. In the event of a 'guilty' verdict, the defendant has a right of appeal to the appropriate court.

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

People between the ages of 18 and 65 whose names appear on the electoral register, with certain exceptions, are liable for jury service and their names are chosen at random. (proposals to increase the upper age limit from 65 to 70 in England and Wales are contained in the Criminal Justice Act 1988). Ineligible persons include the judiciary, priests, people who have within the previous ten years been members of the legal profession, the Lord Chancellor's Department, or the police, prison and probation services, and certain sufferers from mental illness. Persons disqualified from jury service include those who have, within the previous ten years, served any part of a sentence of imprisonment, youth custody or detention, or been subject to a community service order, or, within the previous five years, been placed on probation. Anyone who has been sentenced to five or more years' imprisonment is disqualified for life.

21. A unanimous verdict is...

- a. a verdict reached in complete agreement*
b. a verdict reached in secret
c. a verdict reached by the majority of the jurors
d. a verdict reached by the judge

22. Someone who is liable for jury duty is...

- a. a person who reached the legal age and no older than 65*

- b. a person who served any parts of a sentence within the previous ten years
- c. a person who is a member of a prison staff
- d. a person who happened to be a victim of the same crime

23. The Lord Chancellor's department includes

- a. Members of the Parliament
- b. Members of the Government
- c. Lords Temporal
- d. High Court Judges

24. A jury is independent of the judiciary means

- a. no one can interfere the jurors' judgments
- b. no one from judiciary can be a juror
- c. no judge can advise the jury on legal matters
- d. no juror can be removed by the judge

25. The duty of the judge in jury trials is...

- a. to type everything that is said in court
- b. to listen to a trial and decides if a defendant is guilty or not
- c. to instruct the jury and decide the questions of law
- d. to keep the order in court

VI. Correct mistakes.

- 45. Queen Anne were the last monarch who refused her consent. - was
- 46. Administrative tribunals making quick, cheap and fair decisions. - make
- 47. To qualify as a barrister you have to be took examinations of the Bar Council. – to take
- 48. The Jurors is discussing a case at the moment . - are
- 49. The case will hearing in the Crown Court. – be heard
- 50. Has the witness given evidances already ? - evidence

Test 2

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD :

1. Solicitors are allowed to _____ clients in court.
a. talk to b. act for c. speak for d. advocate
2. This a criminal _____, so I'll have to refer you to a colleague who deals with criminal law.
a. problem b. topic... c. subject d. matter
3. It is legal in England and America for some lawyers to work on a no win-no _____ basis.
a. a payment b. fee c. salary d. money
4. I don't think I'll ever want to _____ as a judge because I enjoy my job as a solicitor.
a. sit b. practice c. arbitrate d. rule.
5. I think it is a fair that everyone gets _____ pay for doing the same job.
a. same b. equivalent c. alike d. equal
6. If a lawyer is allowed to be heard in a particular court we say that he or she has the right of _____.

- a. speaking b. consultation c. hearing d. audience*
7. If you want the judge to award you damages from the defendant you will have to prove to the court that you _____ a loss.
- a. suffered b. experienced c. had d. endured*
8. Many law firms are set up as _____.
- a. private limited organization b. public limited organization c. partnerships d. Bar*
9. Thousands of solicitors appear in court every day, esp. in the County Courts where most claims are _____.
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- a. specialize b. qualify c. consult d. practice*
12. A member of a criminal group
- a. a robber b. a smuggler c. a gangster d. a thief*
13. A person who accuses another person of a wrongdoing
- a. paralegal b. plaintiff c. defendant d. juror*
14. The place where people go to conduct legal business
- a. administration b. court c. chamber d. firm*
15. Something that can be used to demonstrate the truth of an assertion
- a. testament b. evidence c. witness d. testimony*
16. The man left _____ when he touched the window
- a. footprints b. tire marks c. fingerprints d. bloodstains*
17. An officer who keeps order in court
- a. officer b. bailiff c. judge d. clerk of the court*
18. A person who listens to a trial and decides if the defendant is guilty or not
- a. judge b. juror c. lawyer d. prosecution*
19. The side of a case that attempts to prove innocence
- a. prosecution b. juror c. lawyer d. defense*
20. A person who investigates death due to unnatural causes
- a. judge b. inspector c. lawyer d. coroner*
21. A non-paid official who deals with the petty offences in the courts of first instance
- a. judge b. magistrate c. solicitor d. lawyer*
22. A person who gives testimony, as in a court of law.
- a. witness b. juror c. bystander d. defendant*
23. An academic degree of a lawyer awarded for an undergraduate course of three or four years
- a. Bachelor's degree b. Master's degree c. Juris doctor degree d. Doctor of philosophy*
24. Law developed by judges through decisions of courts
- a. common law b. civil law c. employment law d. criminal law*
25. A public officer authorized to hear and decide cases in a court of law
- a. magistrate b. judge c. barrister d. juror*

II. Read the text

Specialist in Administrative Law.

PAMELA WEBSTER

Are you a business owner confused by all the government regulations out there? Licenses, accreditations, and compliance with the laws... it's enough to make any owner crazy. Luckily, I'm here to help you get past all the bureaucracy. I help business owners resolve their administrative law issues. I have an excellent record for defending business facing disciplinary actions. In addition, I know how to negotiate with government agencies to achieve positive results.

Don't jeopardize your business by missing out on the assistance you need! I have the skills to fix many administrative problems that business owners deal with. To learn more, please contact Pamela Webster at 555-9528.

Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

26. Tom wants to find a solution to the problem as soon as possible.

- a. negotiate b. jeopardize c. resolve

27. The agency forced the business owner into agreeing to follow the rules by threatening a lawsuit.

- a. license b. compliance c. disciplinary actions

28. Before Karen is able to open the children's nursery, she has to get official certification to act.

- a. bureaucracy b. accreditation c. compliance

29. John has a new job with a federal department

- a. government agency b. disciplinary action c. compliance issue

30. The agency took steps to correct and punish wrongdoing against the business.

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II. Choose the correct word

31. If you drive faster than the stated speed limit, you are simply the law.

- a. turning b. snapping c. holding d. breaking

32. However angry you may get at what someone has done to you, the police always advise you not to take the law into your own

- a. fingers b. hands c. mind d. control

33. In London in any underground station it is the law to smoke.

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34. Even if you think you may have got away with a crime, in most cases the longof the law will catch you.

- a. arm b. feel c. stretch d. reach

35. In that particular industry everyone has to look after themselves because the law of the rules.

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36. They have no respect for modern conventions and do exactly what they want — they are a law themselves.

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40. All governments want people to live in peace and comfort and so they try to promote a sense of law and
 a. easy b. order c. correct d. structure

III. Choose the correct definition of the word:

41. CRIMINOLOGY (n)
 a. a person accused of a crime in criminal proceedings
 b. the study of criminal conduct in society
 c. money that the court orders the defendant to pay for it.
42. WRIT (n)
 a. every citizen of a state
 b. a document issued by a court in the name of the Sovereign
 c. to state the punishment
43. PLAINTIFF (n)
 a. a decision made by a judge
 b. a person who takes legal action against the defendant
 c. a session during which a court of law hears cases
44. COMMIT (v)
 a. to find an accused person guilty of a crime in a court
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 c. to do smth wrong or illegal
45. CASE (n)
 a. a legal action or trial
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 a. a person who has suffered harm/damage
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48. LAW-ABIDING PERSON (n)

- a. who obeys the law
- b. who issues laws
- c. who commits a crime

49. CODE (n)

- a. an unlawful physical attacks against someone
- b. a systematic, written collection of laws
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- a. to admit committing a crime
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