

Федеральное государственное образовательное бюджетное  
учреждение высшего образования  
**«Финансовый университет при Правительстве Российской Федерации»**  
**(Финансовый университет)**

Шадринский финансово-экономический колледж

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**  
по учебной дисциплине

**СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ  
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»**


40.02.04 Юриспруденция


Шадринск – 2024

ОДОБРЕН  
Предметной цикловой комиссией  
гуманитарных и общеобразовательных  
дисциплин

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**ПАСПОРТ  
ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**  
по учебной дисциплине

**СГ. 02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»**

40.02.04 Юриспруденция

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Наименование темы	Уровень освоения темы	Наименование оценочного средства	
			Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
<p><b>Умения:</b> общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас</p>	<p><b>Раздел 1. Законодательная власть Великобритании.</b> Тема 1.1. Судебная система Англии и Уэльса Активный залог.</p> <p>Тема 1.2. Виды юридических профессий. Активный залог. Continuous Tenses. Perfect Tenses.</p>	ОК 05, ОК 09	чтение и перевод текста; ответы на вопросы по тексту; задание «согласитесь или опровергните утверждения»; пересказ тем; выполнение тестов и контрольной работы.	Дифференцированный зачёт в форме контрольной работы (перечень вопросов)
<p><b>Знания:</b> лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности</p>	Тема 1.1. Судебная система Англии и Уэльса Активный залог.		чтение и перевод текста; ответы на вопросы по тексту; пересказ темы; выполнение теста.	
<p>Юрисконсульт. Барристер - адвокат. Адвокаты в США. Активный залог. Образование вопросительной, отрицательной формы глаголов группы Continuous. Употребление глаголов чувства, восприятия и глаголов движения в Образование вопросительной, отрицательной формы</p>	Тема 1.2. Виды юридических профессий. Активный залог.		чтение и перевод текста; задание «согласитесь или опровергните утверждения»; пересказ темы; выполнение теста и контрольной работы.	

глаголов группы Perfect.				
<p><b>Умения:</b>  - понимать общий смысл прочитанного текста;  выполнять перевод текста по профессиональной тематике при помощи словаря;  выполнять задания,</p> <p>н а п р а в л е н</p>	<p><b>Раздел 2. Правоотношения.</b>  Тема 2.1.  Трудовое право  Косвенная речь.  Тема 2.2.  Правовые отношения между работодателем и рабочим.  Согласование времен.  Тема 2.3.  Семейное право.  Согласование времен.</p>	<p>ОК 05, ОК 09</p>	<p>чтение и перевод текста; ответы на вопросы по тексту; пересказ тем; выполнение самостоятельных работ.</p>	
<p><b>Знания:</b>  Трудовое право. Определение. История возникновения. Трудовые правоотношения. Косвенная речь. Simple Tense в косвенной речи. Continuous Tense в косвенной речи. Образование утвердительных предложений.</p>	<p>Тема 2.1.  Трудовое право  Косвенная речь.</p>		<p>чтение и перевод текста; ответы на вопросы по тексту; пересказ темы; выполнение самостоятельной работы.</p>	
<p>Определение Employment работу. Отпуск по состоянию здоровья. Закон о справедливых стандартов труда. Коллективный договор. Закон о гражданских правах. Образование общих вопросов, специальных вопросов и повелительного наклонения в косвенной речи. Согласование времен. Систематизация знаний о сложноподчиненных предложениях.</p>	<p>Тема 2.2.  Правовые отношения между работодателем и рабочим.  Согласование времен.</p>		<p>чтение и перевод текста; ответы на вопросы по тексту; пересказ темы; выполнение самостоятельной работы.</p>	
<p>Определение Семейного права. Возникновение Семейного права. Брак и развод. Усыновление. Имущественное право и право наследования.</p>	<p>Тема 2.3.  Семейное право.  Согласование времен.</p>		<p>чтение и перевод текста; ответы на вопросы по тексту; пересказ темы; выполнение</p>	



<p>Раздельное ведение домашнего хозяйства. Согласование времен. Употребление форм глагола в придаточном предложении для выражения предшествующего действия главному и будущего действия. Систематизация знаний о сложноподчиненных предложениях.</p>			<p>самостоятельной работы.</p>	
<p><b>Умения:</b> - понимать общий смысл прочитанного текста; выполнять перевод текста по профессиональной тематике при помощи словаря; выполнять задания, направленные на понимание содержания текста; распознавать и применять грамматический материал при выполнении упражнений и тестов.</p>	<p><b>Раздел 3. Государственная система</b> Тема 3.1. Государственная система Великобритании и США. Пассивный залог. Тема 3.2. Государственная система Российской Федерации Тема 3.3. Трудоустройство и карьерный рост выпускника-специалиста. Предложения с и</p>	<p>ОК 05, ОК 09</p>	<p>чтение и перевод текста; ответы на вопросы по тексту; заполнение резюме; пересказ тем; выполнение тестов, самостоятельных и контрольных работ.</p>	
<p><b>Знания:</b> Правительство Великобритании. Монархия и ее роль. Английский парламент и его функции. Проведение выборов в Великобритании. Правительство США. Конгресс США. Законодательная власть США. Исполнительная власть США. Проведение выборов в США. Пассивный залог. Образование утвердительной,</p>	<p>Тема 3.1. Государственная система Великобритании и США. Пассивный залог.</p>		<p>чтение и перевод текста; ответы на вопросы по тексту; пересказ темы; выполнение с/р, к/р.</p>	

<p>вопросительной, отрицательной форм глаголов групп Simple, Continuous, Perfect. Перевод предложений из Активного в Пассивный залог. Перевод предложений в Пассивном залоге на английский язык.залоге на английский язык.</p>				
<p>Государственная система России. Парламент и Правительство. Судебная власть. Прокуратура. Уголовный Кодекс. Условные предложения I, II, III типа. Использование и распознавание в речи условных предложений. Формы глаголов в главном и придаточном предложении условия. Определение типа условных предложений по одной из его частей и восстановление недостающей части в соответствии с определенным типом условного предложения.</p>	<p>Тема 3.2. Государственная система Российской Федерации Условные предложения.</p>		<p>чтение и перевод текста; ответы на вопросы по тексту; пересказ темы; выполнение тестов.</p>	
<p>Объявление о вакансии. Заполнение анкеты. Структура сопроводительного письма. Правила написания резюме. Речевой этикет собеседования при устройстве на работу. Предложения с wish. Формы глагола для выражения настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени в придаточном предложении после wish.</p>	<p>Тема 3.3. Трудоустройство и карьерный рост выпускника-специалиста. Предложения с</p>		<p>чтение и перевод текста; ответы на вопросы по тексту; заполнение резюме; выполнение с/р.</p>	

## КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

### Пакет заданий для текущего контроля знаний и умений обучающихся

#### Задания для контроля и оценки умений

### **РАЗДЕЛ 1. ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬНАЯ ВЛАСТЬ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ**

#### **Тема 1.1.**

#### **Судебная система Англии и Уэльса Активный залог. Simple Tenses.**

**Задание №1. Прочитайте и переведите текст «Судебная система Англии и Уэльса».**

The most common type of law court in England and Wales is the magistrates' court. There are 700 magistrates' courts and about 30,000 magistrates.

More serious criminal cases then go to the Crown Court, which has 90 branches in different towns and cities. Civil cases (for example, divorce or bankruptcy cases) are dealt with in County courts.

Appeals are heard by higher courts. For example, appeals from magistrates' courts are heard in the Crown Court, unless they are appeals on points of law. The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is the House of Lords. (Scotland has its own High Court in Edinburgh, which hears all appeals from Scottish courts.) Certain cases may be referred to the European Court of Justice, in Luxembourg. In addition, individuals have made the British Government change its practices in a number of areas as a result of petitions to the European Court of Human Rights.

The legal system also includes juvenile courts (which deal with offenders under seventeen) and coroners' courts (which investigate violent, sudden or unnatural deaths). There are administrative tribunals which make quick, cheap and fair decisions with much less formality. Tribunals deal with professional standards, disputes between individuals, and disputes between individuals and government departments (for example, over taxation).

**Задание №2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Who is responsible for making laws in Britain?
2. In the United Kingdom, what is the difference between criminal and civil law?
3. What is the most common type of law court in England and Wales?
4. Name three other types of British courts.
5. Which courts do you think would deal with:
  - a) a bank robbery?
  - b) a divorce case?
  - c) a burglary committed by a fifteen-year-old?
  - d) a drowning?
  - e) a case of driving too fast?

**Задание № 3. Перескажите текст «Судебная система Англии и Уэльса».**

**Активный залог.**

**Тест №1 «Настоящее неопределенное время».**

1. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ a bad headache.
  - a) have got
  - b) am
  - c) has got
2. Where \_\_\_\_\_ the Johnsons (live)?
  - a) do
  - b) are
  - c) does
3. Margie and her sister \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful voices.
  - a) does
  - b) has got
  - c) have got
4. I (not/understand) \_\_\_\_\_ that man because I (not/know) \_\_\_\_\_ English.
  - a) not understand, don't know
  - b) don't understand, not know
  - c) don't understand, don't know
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any time to help me? – Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Do you have, don't
  - b) Have you got, am not
  - c) Do you have, have got
6. Everybody in our family (help) \_\_\_\_\_ Mummy about the house. Dad (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ the dog, I (water) \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers, and my brothers (clean) \_\_\_\_\_ the rooms.
  - a) help, walks, water, clean
  - b) helps, walks, water, clean
  - c) help, walks, water, cleans
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Jane Smith (speak) \_\_\_\_\_ English?
  - a) Is ... speak
  - b) Does ... speak
  - c) Do ... speak
8. The Browns \_\_\_\_\_ a nice house in the country.
  - a) has got
  - b) have got
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you (like) swimming?
  - a) Do you like
  - b) Does you like
  - c) Are you like



10. \_\_\_\_\_ Dad \_\_\_\_\_ any brothers or sisters?  
a) Have Dad got  
b) Does Dad have  
c) Does Dad has
11. \_\_\_\_\_ your sister often (go) to the theatre?  
a) Is ... go  
b) Does ... go  
c) Do ... go
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ a car, but we are going to buy it.  
a) don't have  
b) aren't have  
c) hasn't
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Bob (know) what I want?  
a) Bob knows  
b) Do Bob knows  
c) Does Bob know
14. They can't go out because they \_\_\_\_\_ rain – coats and umbrellas.  
a) have got  
b) aren't have  
c) don't have
15. Jack lives not far from us, but we (not/see) \_\_\_\_\_ him often.  
a) not see  
b) doesn't see  
c) don't see
16. Don't give him cigarettes. He (not/smoke) \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) isn't smoke  
b) doesn't smoke  
c) don't smoke
17. Can you help me? I (not/know) \_\_\_\_\_ the way to the market.  
a) am not know  
b) not know  
c) don't know
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Peter \_\_\_\_\_ any beer in the fridge?  
Does Peter have  
Do Peter has  
Have Peter got
19. My daughter Mary (not/like) \_\_\_\_\_ apples, but she likes oranges.  
a) not likes  
b) doesn't likes  
c) doesn't like
20. What's the matter? You (look) \_\_\_\_\_ very happy.

- a) look
- b) looks

### Тест №2 «Прошедшее неопределенное время»

1. There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning.
  - a) is
  - b) was
  - c) were
2. Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon.
  - a) finish
  - b) finishes
  - c) finished
3. Every day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not/help) her much.
  - a) not helped
  - b) didn't helped
  - c) didn't help
4. Tom isn't playing tennis tomorrow afternoon, he (not/play) tennis yesterday.
  - a) doesn't play
  - b) didn't play
  - c) didn't played
5. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.
  - a) had lunch
  - b) have lunched
  - c) had had lunch
6. Now my brother smokes a lot, but he (not/ smoke) before.
  - a) hadn't smoked
  - b) didn't smoke
  - c) not smoked
7. The Frasers live in four-room apartment, but last year they (live) in a small house in the country.
  - a) were living
  - b) did live
  - c) lived
8. I (get) to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get there.
  - a) getted
  - b) goted
  - c) got
9. How you (cut) your finger?
  - a) How have you cut
  - b) How you cutted
  - c) How did you cut

10. Jack (try) to remember what he had done last April.
  - a) was tried
  - b) tried
  - c) tryed
11. Looking through the paper, the teacher (find) several mistakes.
  - a) finded
  - b) founded
  - c) found
12. He (meet) Mary and (fall) in love with her at first sight.
  - a) had met, falled
  - b) met, fell
  - c) meeted, fell
13. Helen (prefer) tea to coffee.
  - a) preferred
  - b) preffered
  - c) prefered
14. When you (write) to your parents last time?
  - a) When do you writed
  - b) When did you write
  - c) When did you wrote
15. Yesterday Mr. Watson (drink) too much at the party.
  - a) drunk
  - b) dranked
  - c) drank
16. Don't worry about your letter. I (send) it the day before yesterday.
  - a) sended
  - b) have sent
  - c) sent
17. When I was a child, I (always/be) late for school.
  - a) were always late
  - b) was always late
  - c) be always lated
18. My husband (work) in the bank for three years since 1990 to 1993.
  - a) was worked
  - b) had worked
  - c) worked
19. We (not/have) a holiday last year.
  - a) didn't have
  - b) haven't had
  - c) haven't had
20. When Jill (finish) school?
  - a) When did Jill finished
  - b) When was Jill finish
  - c) When did Jill finish

### Тест №3 «Будущее неопределенное время».

1. I'm tired. I (go) to bed.
  - a) I'll
  - b) I go
  - c) I'd go
2. It's late. I think I (take) a taxi.
  - a) will take
  - b) shall take
  - c) am take
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I (answer) the question?
  - a) Shall
  - b) Will
  - c) Shall not
4. We don't know their address. What (we/do)?
  - a) What are we do
  - b) What will we do
  - c) What shall we do
5. Our test (not/take) long.
  - a) isn't take
  - b) doesn't take
  - c) willn't take
  - d) won't take
6. I'm afraid they (not/wait) for us.
  - a) don't wait
  - b) will not be waited
  - c) won't wait
7. Diana (come) to the party tomorrow?
  - a) Shall Diana come
  - b) Will Diana come
  - c) Does Diana come
8. You (arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening.
  - a) arrive
  - b) will arrive
  - c) arriving
9. The boy (remember) this day all his life.
  - a) will remember
  - b) should remember
  - c) remembers
10. Perhaps they (buy) a new house this year.
  - a) bought
  - b) 'll buy
  - c) buying
11. He (be) fourteen next year.



- a) 'll be  
b) will is  
c) is
12. I'm not sure I (find) Jim at the hotel.  
a) found  
b) shall found  
c) shall find
13. We (not/book) the tickets in advance.  
a) not book  
b) shalln't book  
c) shan't book
14. Do you think it (rain)?  
a) rained  
b) will be rain  
c) will rain
15. Everybody thinks they (not/get) married.  
a) won't get  
b) not will get  
c) shall not get
16. There (not/be) any wars in the world.  
a) aren't wars  
b) will not be  
c) not'll be
17. Dad (give) Mag a personal computer, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
a) gives, didn't he  
b) will give, won't he  
c) give, will he
18. \_\_\_\_\_ there (be) drugs for every kind of disease in 50 years' time?  
a) Shall there be  
b) Will there is  
c) Will there be
19. Let's go to the theatre, \_\_\_\_\_ we?  
a) let's not we  
b) shan't we  
c) shall we
20. I (not/do) it before dinner.  
a) not do  
b) 'll not do  
c) not shall do

Общие компетенции	Задания
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	тест 1,2,3 Задания 1,2,3

**Тема 1.2.**  
**Виды юридических профессий. Активный залог.**  
**Continuous Tenses. Perfect Tenses.**

**Задание №1. Прочитайте и переведите текст «Виды юридических профессий».**

A solicitor is generally the first point of contact for a person where the law is or is likely to be involved. This can be a legal transaction such as a house conveyance, a civil dispute such as a breach of contract or a possible prosecution where a person is accused of breaking the law. The solicitor will advise the client what legal steps need to be taken. Another function of solicitors is to brief barristers. In other words, they collect all the legal documents that are necessary to help a barrister to present a case to the court. Solicitors usually work in partnerships, whereas barristers are sole practitioners. They work on their own.

Most people go to a solicitor when they want to buy or sell a house, when they want to write a will to distribute their money and property after their death, or to resolve a family dispute. People also consult their solicitor if they want to arrange a business contract or set up their own company.

The barrister is the specialist with particular skills in advocacy, who will examine the case and decide what to say in court. The barrister will be reliant on the detailed brief prepared by the client's solicitor. Barristers are self-employed in the independent Bar. The Bar is an advocacy profession. The Bar's right of audience in the higher courts remains virtually unchallenged.

Judges in England and Wales have mostly been barristers of 10 years' service, then Queen's Counsellors, and are appointed by the Lord Chancellor. Judges cannot work as barristers once they are appointed. A barrister who is a part-time judge is also known as a Recorder.

Attorney at Law (USA) is a person admitted to practice law in their respective state and authorized to perform both civil and criminal legal functions for clients, including drafting of legal documents, giving of legal advice, and representing clients before courts, administrative agencies, boards, etc.

**Задание №2. Согласитесь или опровергните утверждения.**

1. If you have any kind of legal question, the first person you consult is a barrister.
2. A barrister and a solicitor are both qualified lawyers in the UK.
3. Preparing a brief for counsel means a solicitor writes a detailed description of a case so as to inform the expert (the barrister) of all the facts and main legal points.
4. Solicitors usually work as sole practitioners
5. People usually consult their barristers if they want to arrange a business contract or set up their own company

6. The solicitor is the specialist who will examine the case and decide what to say in court
7. Barristers are self-employed.
8. Barristers often specialize in particular areas of the law, like property or contracts.
9. A barrister may become a judge, but a solicitor cannot.
10. Judges are former barristers with 10 years' service.
11. A Recorder is a part-time judge.
12. Attorney at Law is authorized to perform only criminal legal functions for clients.

**Задание №3. Перескажите текст «Виды юридических профессий».**

**Тест №1 «Настоящее неопределенное время и настоящее длительное время».**

1. The level, when water \_\_\_\_\_ at sea, is 212 degrees Fahrenheit.
  - a) is boiling
  - b) boils
2. I ... tomatoes and potatoes in my garden.
  - a) usually grow
  - b) am usually growing
3. Do you speak English? I .... My brother is teaching me.
  - a) am learning
  - b) learn
4. I would like to lose weight, so I ... supper this week.
  - a) am not eating
  - b) do not eat
5. Tom is in Warsaw at the moment. He ... at the Marriott Hotel.
  - a) is staying
  - b) stays
6. Can you see those people? I wonder what ... about.
  - a) do they talk
  - b) they are talking
7. My brother is looking for a place to live. He ... with me until he finds somewhere.
  - a) stays
  - b) is staying
8. He is amazingly talented at languages. He ... seven languages very well.
  - a) speaks
  - b) is speaking
9. I have lost my pen again. I ... things.
  - a) always lose
  - b) am always losing

10. Usually I ... at 3.00, but this month I have worked until 5.00 to earn more money.

- a) finish
- b) am finishing

**Тест №2 Прошедшее неопределенное время / Прошедшее длительное время»**

1. When I arrived, Tom (lie) on the sofa and (speak) over the phone.

- a) lied, spoke
- b) was lying, speaking
- c) was lying, was speaking
- d) was lying, was speaking

2. The police caught Dan when he (rob) a shop.

- a) has robbed
- b) was robbing
- c) was robbing
- d) robbed

3. He couldn't speak because he (die) of laughter.

- a) had died
- b) were dying
- c) was dying
- d) was dying

1.- What you (do) between one and two? I phoned you several times. - I (play) the piano and heard nothing.

- a) will you do, 'll play
- b) are you doing, am playing
- c) were you doing, was playing
- d) was you doing, was playing

2. When I got up that morning, the sun (shine) brightly and the birds (sing).

- a) shone, sang
- b) was shining, were singing
- c) were shining, was singing

3. When you rang me yesterday, I (have) a bath.  
were having

- a) had
- b) had had
- c) was having

4. Somebody stole the money from Dad's pocket while he (sleep).

- a) slept
- b) was sleeping
- c) were sleeping

5. I (sit) by the window when I heard the noise.



- a) was sitting
- b) sat
- c) sitted

6. It (rain) cats and dogs as I (walk) towards their house.

- a) rained, was walking
- b) rained, walked
- c) were raining, was walking
- d) was raining, was walking

7. Just as Tom (cross) the street, a car came round the corner.

- a) crossed
- b) were crossing
- c) was crossing

8. I glanced at Mary who (still/ shiver) from the cold.

- a) still was shivering
- b) were still shivering
- c) still shivered
- d) was still shivering

9. At six o'clock I (wait) for Jennie at the station.

- a) am waiting
- b) will wait
- c) wait

10. On coming up to the house I saw a man who (try) to unlock the door by force.

- a) tried
- b) was trying

11. The student (reply) to the question when the headmistress came in.

- a) had replied
- b) was replying
- c) was repliing

12. I saw a light in your window as I (pass) by.

- a) was passing
- b) had passed
- c) passed

13. Liz's elder brother said that he (go) to enter Leeds University.

- a) will go
- b) would go
- c) was going

14. While my son (wait) for my call, somebody knocked at the door.

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

15. We (just/talk) about him when he suddenly (come) in.  
 a) were just talking, was coming  
 b) just were talking, came  
 c) were just talking, came
16. They (quarrel) while they (wash) their car.  
 a) quarreled, were washing  
 b) were quarelling, were washing  
 c) were quarreling, washed
17. Yesterday while Dad (shave), he (cut) himself slightly.  
 a) shaved, cut  
 b) was shaving, cut  
 c) was shaving, cutted

**Тест №3 Прошедшее неопределенное время/ Прошедшее завершённое время**

1. Poirot \_\_\_\_\_ her if Mrs. Ascher \_\_\_\_\_ any peculiar letters without a proper signature.  
 a) had asked, had received  
 b) asked, received  
 c) had asked, received  
 d) asked, had received
2. I thought that Mrs. Fowler \_\_\_\_\_ us everything.  
 a) told  
 b) had told  
 c) was told
3. But Poirot said that she \_\_\_\_\_ more than she \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
 a) knew  
 b) was knowing  
 c) had known
4. The letter \_\_\_\_\_ just before I \_\_\_\_\_ back.  
 came, arrived  
 had come, arrived  
 came, had arrived  
 had come, had arrived
5. Miss Higley said that Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ friendly in working hours, but the girls \_\_\_\_\_ much of her out of them.  
 a) was, didn't see  
 b) had been, hadn't seen  
 c) had been, didn't see  
 d) was, hadn't seen
6. She said that Betty \_\_\_\_\_ anything about her plans and she \_\_\_\_\_ her in the café that evening.  
 a) didn't say, didn't see

- b) hadn't said, didn't see
- c) didn't say, hadn't seen
- d) hadn't said, hadn't seen

7. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ these words when a beautiful young lady \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.

- a) did ... say, appeared
- b) had ... said, appeared
- c) did ... say, had appeared
- d) had ... said, had appeared

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ that once he \_\_\_\_\_ a well-known specialist in his field. knew, had been

- a) knew, was
- b) had known, had been
- c) had known, was

9. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the house he \_\_\_\_\_ for himself near the Devon coast. lived, built

- a) had lived, built
- b) had lived, had built
- c) lived, had built

10. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ her parents the news only after she and Mike \_\_\_\_\_ married.

- a) had told, had got
- b) had told, got
- c) told, had got
- d) told, got

11. The telephone on his table \_\_\_\_\_ and he \_\_\_\_\_ it up.

- a) had rung, had picked
- b) had rung, picked
- c) rang, had picked
- d) rang, picked

12. He \_\_\_\_\_ the bill and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) paid, left
- b) had paid, left
- c) had paid, had left
- d) paid, had left

13. She \_\_\_\_\_ a stronger person now than she \_\_\_\_\_ a few months ago.

- a) had been, was
- b) was, had been

14. She \_\_\_\_\_ on her coat and \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk.

- a) had put, went
- b) put, went
- c) put, had gone
- d) had put, had gone

15. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ raining when a rainbow \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky. had it stopped, appeared

- a) did it stop, appeared  
 b) had it stopped, had appeared  
 c) did it stop, had appeared
16. I was late because I \_\_\_\_\_ in a jam.  
 a) stick  
 b) had stick  
 c) had stuck
17. We went out after it \_\_\_\_\_ raining.  
 a) had been stopped  
 b) had stopped  
 c) stopped
18. I thanked him for what he \_\_\_\_\_ for me.  
 a) did  
 b) had done
19. The house he \_\_\_\_\_ was of a modern design.  
 a) was built  
 b) built  
 c) had built
20. My mother was worried because I \_\_\_\_\_ in touch with her for a long time.  
 a) haven't been  
 b) hadn't been  
 c) wasn't

**Контрольная работа №1 «Активный залог» (по вариантам).  
 Вариант I**

1. She often (to talk) to herself.
2. Usually I (to finish) my work at 3.00.
3. We (not to have) a holiday last year.
4. Yesterday Mr. Watson (to drink) too much at the party.
5. Jack (to try) to remember what he had done last April.
6. E  
 very day I help my Mom about the house, but last week I was very busy
7. ~~We~~ (to be) fourteen next year.
8. You (to arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening.
9. ~~This~~ time tomorrow they (to sit) in the train on their way to Chicago.
10. ~~While~~ my son (to wait) for my call, somebody knocked at the door.
11. I (to sit) by the window when I heard the noise.  
 m  
 y

12. Somebody stole the money from Dad's pocket while he (to sleep).
13. The police caught Dan when he (to rob) a shop.
14. At the moment we (to fly) over the desert.
15. I (to watch) TV at the moment.
16. I don't speak any foreign languages, but I (to learn) English now.
17. I hope we (to do) the market research by January.
18. By the end of August we (to move).
19. By that time I (to graduate) from the University and (to get) a well-paid job, I hope.
20. Yesterday I (to read) an interesting article which my teacher (to recommend) to me.
21. When they (to come) home, Sue (to cook) dinner already.
22. Hardly \_\_\_\_ it (to stop) raining when a rainbow (to appear) in the sky.
23. My mother (to watch) TV at 5 o'clock yesterday.
24. They never (to be) to Australia.

## **Вариант II**

1. I never (to go) out in the evening.
2. They (to go) on holiday every winter.
3. I usually (to grow) tomatoes and potatoes in my garden.
4. Don't worry about your letter. I (to send) it the day before yesterday.
5. When you (to write) to your parents last time?
6. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (to have lunch) later.
7. Mrs. Clay usually (to finish) her work at half past three, but she (to finish) it later yesterday afternoon.
8. Diana (to come) to the party tomorrow?
9. I (to work) for my exam on Philosophy all day tomorrow.
10. Yesterday while Dad (to shave), he (to cut) himself slightly.
11. The student (to reply) to the question when the headmistress came in.

12. When you rang me yesterday, I (to have) a bath.
13. When I got up that morning, the sun (to shine) brightly and the birds (to sing).
14. When I arrived, Tom (to lie) on the sofa and (to speak) over the phone.
15. We (to speak) English at the moment.
16. What you (to do) now? - I (to look for) my key. I can't open the door.
17. By the time you get home I (to clean) the house from top to bottom.
18. He (to leave) by Monday, so try to get in touch with him earlier if you really want to speak to him about that.
19. We (to reach) the camp by 10 o'clock, I believe.
20. He showed us the place where (to hurt) his leg.
21. His mother was angry because he (not to help) her with the shopping.
22. Hardly \_\_\_ she (to say) these words when a beautiful young lady (to appear) in the room.
23. The train (to arrive) at 5 o'clock tomorrow.
24. My parents (to live) together since 1972.

Общие компетенции	Задания
<p>ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;</p> <p>ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.</p>	<p>тест 1,2,3 контрольная работа Задания 1,2,3</p>

## РАЗДЕЛ 2. ПРАВОВЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ

### Тема 2.1.

#### Трудовое право

#### Косвенная речь

#### Задание №1. Переведите текст «Трудовое право».

What are Labor Laws?

Labor laws are laws which are designed to protect workers. Many nations around the world have laws of this type, which vary widely in scope and complexity. Though the history of laws regarding workers is quite ancient, with many nations having very old statutes regarding overwork, compensation, and so forth, the modern labor law began to evolve in the 19th century, when the Industrial Revolution radically changed both society and the workplace.



The need for tougher laws became more apparent. The 19th century marked the rise of potentially dangerous working environments in factories and on farms.

Basic labor laws usually include things like the number of hours people are allowed to work, the age at which people can work, the minimum amount of compensation, and so forth. Many laws also address working conditions, which are designed to promote safe workplaces. Employers are typically required to provide protection from potential workplace hazards, unemployment, and disability insurance, and routine inspections to ensure that workplaces are safe.

Many labor laws also address such social conditions as equal pay for equal work, outlawing different kinds of harassment in the workplace, and specifying that employers may not practice discrimination. In some countries, labor laws also stipulate mandatory benefits like insurance, payments into retirement accounts, paid leave, vacation time, and so forth. Some nations also protect their employees from limits on free speech, with the goal of promoting whistleblowing, and allowing employees to exercise their right to live, vote, and worship in their own way.

**Задание № 2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Why do we need labour laws?
2. Is the enforcement of such laws the same around the world?
3. Why did modern labor law begin to evolve only in the 19th century?
4. What negative trend in the area of labor appeared in the 19th century?
5. What aspects of work do basic labor laws usually regulate?
6. What do employers protect their employees from?
7. What do labour laws outlaw in the workplace?
8. What mandatory benefits do some labour laws stipulate?
9. What do you think whistleblowing is?
10. What other employees' rights can be protected by countries?

**Задание №3. Перескажите текст «Трудовое право».**

**Самостоятельная работа №1 «Косвенная речь» (по вариантам).**

**Вариант - I**

1. "How long do you work every day?" said the man to Peter.
2. Ann said: "Put the milk back in the fridge!"
3. "They will come back in time for college", said their father.

4. The guide said to the tourists: "We can't go through passport control together".
5. Bill said to the boy: "I've just realized you are telling the truth",
6. Her friend said to her: "Why do you keep complaining all the time?"
7. "I'll earn nothing as it's voluntary work", said the student.
8. She said: "I hope we get there in time to get a good seat".
9. The boy said to his father: "I am doing my home task".
10. Mother asked: "Why haven't you had breakfast yet?"
11. The manager said to us: "You will be working six hours every day".
12. "I think you are lying", she said to the boy.
13. My cousin asked me: "Will we go to the cinema on Monday?"
14. "I met your sister in the street yesterday", she said to Johnny.
15. Mother asked her children: "Where are your toys?"
16. "Please don't tell a lie", asked Susan.
17. Janet asked Helen: "How did your husband react to the news?"
18. "I feel very sorry for you", said George to Hester.

## **Вариант - II**

1. "Don't look at me like that", said the woman.
2. The pupil said: "London is not as big as Tokyo".
3. "What will you have achieved by the next year?" asked he.
4. The man said: "I'll go and get some roses to welcome her home".
5. "There is nothing to worry about", said George.
6. He said to us: "I have no idea how to help you".
7. "How are you today?" asked the doctor politely.
8. "I'll have read this book by then", said my friend.
9. "What game is the boy playing?" said Nick.
10. "New York is on the same latitude as Lisbon", she said.
11. The policeman said: "This man has spent four weeks in prison".
12. "Did you stay with them last summer?" they asked me.
13. The librarian said to children: "Return books in time".

14. "Where were they last night?" said Dan to them.
15. My parents said to my younger brother: "Cross the street when the traffic light is green".
16. "Do you think you are always right?" she asked me.
17. Ann said about Jack: "He never thinks about other people".
18. "It will take me an hour to cook the dinner", said Helen.

Общие компетенции	Задания
<p>ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;</p> <p>ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.</p>	<p>Самостоятельная работа № 1</p> <p>Задания 1,2,3</p>

## Тема 2.2.

### Правовые отношения между работодателем и рабочим. Согласование времен.

#### **Задание №1. Прочитайте и переведите текст «Правовые отношения между работодателем и рабочим.».**

Employment law is the collection of laws and rules that regulate relationships between employers and employees. Employment laws say when an employer can hire employees and when the employees can work. The laws indicate that an employer must pay an employee for their work. They create minimum requirements for working conditions for employees.

When an employer wants to hire someone, there's a lot they have to know. There are minimum wage laws that require the employer to pay a certain amount. There are laws that prohibit the employer from discriminating against applicants or employees based on certain characteristics. Employers must provide a safe working environment. In some cases, they must provide health insurance options. Employers must collect and submit payroll taxes on behalf of the employee. With so many regulations to comply with, employers are often overwhelmed that's why employers turn to lawyers to help them follow the law.

At the same time, employees want labor laws enforced. They may need help from an employment lawyer to understand what the laws are and whether their employer has violated the law. They might turn to an employment lawyer to help them enforce the law when their employer hasn't followed it.

Some of the most notable employment law in the United States includes the following:

Minimum wage laws

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 sets a federal minimum wage. Many states also have minimum wage laws.

### Overtime pay

The Fair Labor Standards Act says that an employer must pay time and half for any hours that an hourly employee works over 40 hours per week.

### Family and medical leave

The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1963 says that large employers must offer up to 12 weeks of unpaid family leave.

### Collective bargaining

The Clayton Act of 1914, the National Labour Relations Act of 1935 and the Labour Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 all regulate collective bargaining. Safe working conditions

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA) protects employees from foreseeable hazards at work.

### Employers can't discriminate based on protected characteristics

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prevents an employer from discriminating based on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin in both the hiring process and when making a decision about a dismissal. Civil rights considerations

Employees have First Amendment rights. However, employers have a right to go about their business without interference from employees.

## **Задание № 2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What does employment law regulate?
2. What do employment laws cover?
3. What is important to know when hiring an employee?
4. What do employment laws prohibit?
5. What conditions should employers provide for employees?
6. Why do employers have to turn to employment lawyers?
7. How can employment lawyers help employees?
8. What are the most important employment laws in the USA?
9. What law provides for safe working conditions?
10. How do you understand civil rights considerations?

## **Задание № 3. Перескажите текст «Правовые отношения между работодателем и рабочим.».**

### **Самостоятельная работа №1 «Согласование времен».**

Задание: выберите верный вариант глагола и переведите предложения.

1. I knew that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.
2. I know that my sister ... (have/has/had) a problem.
3. I knew that my sister ... (will have/would have/had) a problem soon.
4. He said he ... (lived/has lived/had lived) in Moscow since 2005.
5. She asks me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/been cancelled).



6. She asked me if the flight ... (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/was cancelled).
7. Nobody knew what ... (will happen/would happen/happens) next.
8. Mike said that he ... (hasn't met/didn't meet/hadn't met) Helen since they parted.
9. Kelly said that she ... (didn't want/doesn't want/hadn't wanted) to wear her hat.
10. We didn't expect that he ... (showed/will show/would show) us the film.

Общие компетенции	Задания
<p>OK 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;</p> <p>OK 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.</p>	<p>Самостоятельная работа № 1 Задания 1,2,3</p>

**Тема 2.3.**  
**Семейное право.**  
**Согласование времен.**

**Задание № 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст «Семейное право.».**

Family law — body of law regulating family relationships, including marriage and divorce, the treatment of children, and related economic matters. Family law addresses adoption, contested custody of children and the child support obligations. Because family law is the practice of law that relates to relationships and children, it can be one of the most emotional areas of law. Family lawyers are involved in very personal aspects of their client's lives

In the past, family law was closely connected with the law of property and succession. Even with regard to the relationship between parent and child, legal concepts such as guardianship, custody, and legitimacy were associated with family power structures and family economic interests. Family law also traditionally has to do with matters of personal status — for example, the question of whether a person is to be considered married or single, legitimate or illegitimate —though the incidents and importance of these distinctions often derive from the law of property.

If you are seeking answers of what to do for any area of family law, it is important to know how the family law system works. A person can find it difficult to figure out which court they need to go to, since different courts may deal with different issues, forms and processes. Family law is the area of law that addresses family relationship. It includes creating family relationships and breaking them through divorce and termination of parental rights. Family law practice may involve any of the following topics:

Divorce is the process of breaking the bonds of matrimony. A marriage is a contract. When parties get married, they form a legal relationship in the eyes of the state. When they no longer wish to have this relationship, they must file court papers in order to ask for a divorce. In most cases, the court looks to make an equitable division of the assets. This doesn't necessarily mean dividing things equally. The

court can look at things like the parties' contributions to the marriage, the length of the marriage and the needs of each party after the divorce. Misconduct such as infidelity or domestic abuse can also play into the court's decision.

Alimony and spousal support is one of the hot button issues in a divorce case. In some cases a formula is used in order to determine the amount of support. In other cases, it's left to the judge's discretion. Even in cases where the court uses a formula, it's still important to make sure that the court uses the proper inputs in order to arrive at the correct amount of support. The length of the marriage is one of the considerations for spousal support. It also depends on a parent's ability to pay and levels of jointly- accumulated debt. The court looks at the age of the parties and whether they can work. Finally, they consider the misconduct of either party. Family lawyers work to present evidence of these factors to the court in order to ask them to reach the best result.

### **Задание № 2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What does the Family law regulate?
2. Should lawyers who specialize in family law be emotional?
3. What legal concepts were covered by the Family law in the past?
4. Is a personal status of any matter to the Family law?
5. Is the Family law a structured system which easy to understand?
6. What is a divorce?
7. What is a court's role in a case of divorce?
8. How is support determined in a divorce case?
9. What does a court take into account when determining the amount of support?
10. In your opinion who has the priority to get a spousal support?

### **Самостоятельная работа. Согласование времен.**

#### **Задание. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в нужном времени.**

1. When I opened the window, I saw the sun (to shine).
2. We are sure Simon (to marry) her some time later.
3. He can't remember where he (to put) his glasses.
4. George thought the restaurant (to be) expensive.
5. She was disappointed that she (not to get) the job.
6. I didn't understand why they (to destroy) their relationship.
7. He is not sure they (to find) their way in the darkness.
8. Jane asked me if I (to invite) Ann to the party.
9. People say that he always (to be) very rich.
10. She said she (to wait) for me since seven o'clock.
11. They thought I (to give) them my telephone number.

12. I am afraid I (not can) answer your question.
13. We wanted to know what (to happen) to John.
14. George thought he (can) repair the car himself.
15. She is very upset: she (to break) her watch.
16. Bill said he (to feel) ill.
17. We thought she still (to be) in hospital.
18. I knew he (to pass) his examination at that time.
19. My cousin promised he (to visit) me in a week.
20. We didn't know they (to be) tired.

Общие компетенции	Задания
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.	Самостоятельная работа Задания 1,2,3

### **РАЗДЕЛ 3. ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ СИСТЕМА**

#### **Тема 3.1.**

#### **Государственная система Великобритании и США**

#### **Пассивный залог.**

**Задание № 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст «Социальная работа и юридическая система».**

The relationship between the law and social work practice is complex. Social work and the law often connect the practice of social work and the legal system, including statutory law, case law, legal institutions (courts, prisons, etc.), and legal professionals (attorneys, judges, paralegals, forensic experts, and alternative dispute resolution professionals). The law should provide guidelines to assist social workers in making crucial decisions and preventing anti-discriminatory practice which must be based on principles of social justice and human rights.

Social lawyers often see clients who face a life-threatening disease or social problems which may include inadequate housing, unemployment, serious illness, disability, or substance abuse. Social lawyers also assist families that have serious domestic conflicts, including such issues as child abuse, homelessness, poverty, and violence. These lawyers research and analyze policies, programs, and regulations. They identify social problems and suggest legislative and other solutions.

Many social work clients are involved in legal systems, such as child protection, criminal justice, or mental health. Social lawyers should help clients navigate their way through these systems more effectively. Laws also govern such spheres of interest to social work clients as landlord/tenant, employer/employee, physician/patient, vendor/purchaser, spouse/spouse, and parent/child relationships. One should also bear in mind that hospitals, schools, social assistance, correctional

institutions, mental health facilities, and other social agencies are regulated by organization-specific laws which explain who is eligible for client rights. Social lawyers should also be aware of malpractice (tort) laws that identify when a social worker may be legally responsible for causing harm to a client if they perform their professional duties below a reasonable standard of care.

There is an opinion that although the law provides guidelines it cannot tell social workers what to do in every circumstance. The law cannot always resolve the dilemmas and tensions that social lawyers face every day. That's why social lawyers have to make decisions in their everyday practice based on their own values and good practice.

### **Задание № 2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What do the practice of social work and the legal system include?
2. How does the law help social workers?
3. What principles is anti-discriminatory practice based on?
4. What problems do social lawyers' clients face?
5. What should social lawyers do to assist their clients?
6. What spheres of interest to social clients do laws also govern?
7. What laws are different social institutions regulated by?
8. When is a social worker liable for malpractice?
9. Does the law give instructions to a social lawyer what to do in every circumstance?
10. How should social lawyers make a decision in their practice?

### **Задание № 3. Перескажите текст «Социальная работа и юридическая система».**

#### **Самостоятельная работа №1 «Пассивный залог».**

##### **Вариант - I**

**Образуйте пассивную конструкцию из активного залога с выделенными курсивом дополнениями:**

1. He stole *a lot of money* from the shop.
2. The postman gave *the parcel* to the addressee at once.
3. They sell *milk* in this shop.
4. Mother promised *a tape-recorder* to Alec.
5. Peter broke *the window* last week.
6. They will show *this film* on TV.



## Вариант - II

**Образуйте пассивную конструкцию из активного залога с выделенными курсивом дополнениями:**

1. Mr. Brown teach *algebra and geometry* to students.
2. Good specialists teach *foreign languages* at college.
3. Their friends send *Christmas presents* to them every year.
4. The teacher offered some books to *the boy*.
5. He wrote *this book* in the 9<sup>th</sup> century.
6. They are repairing *the clock* now.

## Самостоятельная работа №2 «Пассивный залог».

**V**

1. We turn on the light when it is dark **a**
2. The students finished their translation in time. **r**
3. The mother has made some coffee. **i**
4. Mother has made some coffee. **a**
5. They have told her the truth. **a**
6. One uses chalk for writing on the blackboard. **n**
7. I shall finish my work about seven o'clock. **t**
8. Somebody has opened the door. **I**
9. The waitress brought in the coffee.
10. We shall finish this work in time.

## Variant - II

1. They built this house in 1960.
2. They are translating this article now.
3. The teacher has explained it to us.
4. She has given me an English book.
5. The students have written the test-paper without mistakes.

6. The girl has put all the books into the bookcase.
7. Snow will cover the fields in winter.
8. She found my book on the window-sill.
9. They have built excellent hotel for tourists in these mountains.
10. Bees gather honey from flowers.

**Контрольная работа №1 «Пассивный залог».**

**Вариант - I**

*I. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.*

1. The book was written by Lewis Carroll.
2. The story will be discussed at our English lesson on Monday.
3. Excursions to literary museums are often organized by our school.
4. The poem was written by my friend.
5. Many books are published in Russia every year.

*II. Перепишите предложения в пассивном залоге. Помните о глаголах, имеющих предложное дополнение.*

1. The police was looking for the thief.
2. The girl has put all the books into the bookcase.
3. They built this house in 1960.
4. He has put on his coat already.
5. Snow will cover the fields in winter.

*III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в страдательный залог выбирая нужную временную форму.*

1. That letter (write) by John last week.
2. I just (offer) an interesting job.
3. This book (translate) into Russian now.
4. We (show) a new film tomorrow.
5. Our country (wash) by many seas.

**Вариант -II**

*I. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.*

1. The task will be dictated to you by the teacher.
2. Their holidays are being talked about.
3. New toys were bought for the children.

4. All the money had been spent by the end of our vacation.
5. This room is cleaned every other day.

*II. Перепишите предложения в пассивном залоге. Помните о глаголах, имеющих предложное дополнение.*

1. The students finished their translation in time.
2. They have built excellent hotel for tourists in these mountains.
3. All the villages are looking for the missing child.
4. I brought the book back to the library yesterday.
5. Many tourists visit the Pushkin Museum in Moscow every year.

*III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в страдательный залог выбирая нужную временную форму.*

1. I hope the letter (send) tomorrow.
2. This question (discuss) by the students at the lesson yesterday.
3. This paper (use) for writing letters.
4. The USA (wash) by the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
5. The house (build) by architect since 1869.

Общие компетенции	Задания
<p>ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;</p> <p>ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.</p>	<p>Самостоятельная работа №№1,2</p> <p>Контрольная работа</p> <p>Задания 1,2,3</p>

### **Тема 3.2.**

#### **Государственная система Российской Федерации. Условные предложения.**

**Задание № 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст «Государственная социальная поддержка.».**

Social protection of the population is a guaranteed system of economic, legal and organizational measures of the state in relation to both disabled and able-bodied citizens who find themselves in a difficult life situation, which they cannot overcome on their own. The protection is aimed at their social security, social assistance and support in accordance with social standards that meet the level of a decent human life, in various forms and in the manner prescribed by law.

When we speak about the social protection of the population in the economic sense we refer to the system of decisions of state bodies at different levels that help to create economic, legal and social guarantees for each member of a society. First

of all, it is the right to work, to receive income from their activities, providing people with a decent standard of living, normal working conditions and rest.

In the socio-political sense, social protection of the population is considered as a set of socio-economic relations, which includes a set of social guarantees, legally enshrined rights. It provides able-bodied citizens with equal conditions for improving their well-being through personal labor contribution, economic independence and entrepreneurship, disabled and socially vulnerable segments of the population may take advantages of the use of public funds, direct material support in the form of benefits, scholarships and other payments.

Thus, the legal aspect of the social protection means a set of measures: social support for the elderly, disabled, families with children, the unemployed and other persons who find themselves in a difficult financial situation; protection of the natural environment, mitigation of the negative results of economic reform (by raising citizens' incomes, establishing social standards for wages, minimum annual leave, maximum working time, providing citizens with housing, etc.).

### **Задание № 2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What is social protection of the population guaranteed?
2. What does the social protection in the economic sense guarantee?
3. What is the social protection in the socio-political sense considered?
4. What does the legal aspect of the social protection mean?

### **Задание № 3. Перескажите текст «Государственная социальная поддержка».**

#### **Тест №1 Условные предложения.**

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ more money, I \_\_\_\_\_ to England to practice my English.  
a) had ... will go  
b) had ... would go  
c) had ... went
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ more attentive, you \_\_\_\_\_ so many mistakes in every test.  
a) are ... wouldn't make  
b) were ... didn't make  
c) were ... wouldn't make
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ you do if he \_\_\_\_\_ your son?  
a) will ... is  
b) will ... was  
c) would ... were  
d) would ... was
1. If he \_\_\_\_\_ the exam, what \_\_\_\_\_ his mother say?  
a) doesn't pass... would  
b) didn't pass ... will

- c) didn't pass ... would
2. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you fly, if you \_\_\_\_\_ a bird?
- a) will ... turn into
  - b) would ... turned into
  - c) would ... turn into
3. If they \_\_\_\_\_ here, they \_\_\_\_\_ give us some valuable advice.
- a) were ... will
  - b) were ... can
  - c) were ... could
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ win, if you \_\_\_\_\_ so much.
- a) may ... didn't drink
  - b) might ... don't drink
  - c) might ... didn't drink
5. \_\_\_\_\_ it Sunday, we \_\_\_\_\_ fishing.
- a) Were ... would go
  - b) Was ... will go
  - c) Were ... will go
6. Who \_\_\_\_\_ this work, if she suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ ill?
- a) did ... would fall
  - b) will do ... fell
  - c) would do ... fell
7. If the workers \_\_\_\_\_ their salaries, what \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- a) don't get ... would happen
  - b) didn't get ... would happen
  - c) didn't get ... will happen
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ glad, if only they \_\_\_\_\_ our offer.
- a) should be ... accept
  - b) should be ... accepted
  - c) shall be ... accepted
9. If I ever \_\_\_\_\_ her a lie, she \_\_\_\_\_ forgive me.
- a) tell ... wouldn't
  - b) told ... won't
  - c) told ... wouldn't
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ much safer, If you \_\_\_\_\_ the light at night.
- a) shall feel ... didn't turn off
  - b) should feel ... don't turn off
  - c) should feel ... didn't turn off
11. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ this dress, if it \_\_\_\_\_ a bit cheaper.
- a) would buy ... cost
  - b) will buy ... cost
  - c) would buy ... costed

12. How \_\_\_\_\_ we live, if a war \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) will ... broke out
  - b) would ... broke out
  - c) would ... breaks out.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ the children well-bred, they \_\_\_\_\_ in the presence of their teacher.
- a) Are ... wouldn't shout
  - b) Were ... won't shout
  - c) Were ... wouldn't shout
14. If it \_\_\_\_\_ summer, we \_\_\_\_\_ so happy.
- a) were ... would be
  - b) was ... was
  - c) were ... were
  - d) would be ... would be
15. \_\_\_\_\_ you lend me 2000\$, if I \_\_\_\_\_ you?
- a) Would ... ask
  - b) Would ... asked
  - c) Did ... asked
16. \_\_\_\_\_ you mind opening the window?
- a) Would
  - b) Will
  - c) Won't
17. What \_\_\_\_\_ you be doing now, if you \_\_\_\_\_ your watch?
- a) Will ... lose
  - b) Would ... lost
  - c) Will ... lost

### Тест №2 Условные предложения.

1. If I had known you were in hospital, I \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- a) would visit
  - b) would visited
  - c) would have visited
2. But for such bad weather we \_\_\_\_\_ fishing.
- a) would have gone
  - b) would go
3. Would you \_\_\_\_\_ to London, if you \_\_\_\_\_ enough money then?
- a) travel ... had had
  - b) travelled ... would have had
  - c) have travelled ... had had
4. If you hadn't sneezed he \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ there.
- a) would haven't known ... were

- b) wouldn't have known ... had been  
c) wouldn't have known ... were
5. If father \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_ much better today.  
a) didn't drink ... would feel  
b) would haven't drunk ... felt  
c) hadn't drunk ... would feel  
d) hadn't drunk ... would have felt
6. he \_\_\_\_\_ cleverer he \_\_\_\_\_ a better mark.  
a) had been ... would get  
b) were ... would have got
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ if \_\_\_\_\_ properly.  
a) might have won ... had prepared  
b) would may have won ... had prepared  
c) may have won ... prepared
8. \_\_\_\_\_ we listened to your parents, we \_\_\_\_\_ into trouble.  
a) Would ... didn't get  
b) Had ... wouldn't have got  
c) Did ... wouldn't have got
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ to work, but for the sick child.  
a) would go  
b) had gone  
c) would have gone
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ very happy now, \_\_\_\_\_ in the lottery last time.  
a) were ... had I won  
b) would be ... had I won  
c) would have been ... had I won
11. The child \_\_\_\_\_ punished if he \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.  
a) wouldn't be ... had told  
b) weren't ... would have told  
c) wouldn't have been ... had told
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ it if I \_\_\_\_\_ it with my own eyes.  
a) shouldn't believe ... hadn't seen  
b) shouldn't have believed ... hadn't seen  
c) had believed ... shouldn't have seen
13. \_\_\_\_\_ I good at dances, I \_\_\_\_\_ her to dance with me already.  
a) were ... would have invited  
b) had been ... would have invited  
c) would be ... would have invited
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ him, if she \_\_\_\_\_ his mother.  
a) would haven't forgiven ... weren't  
b) wouldn't have forgiven ... hadn't been

- c) wouldn't have forgiven ... weren't
15. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ his best to save the situation, if he \_\_\_\_\_ there, but he was on business.
- would do ... was
  - would have done ... had been
  - did ... had been
  - would have done ... were
16. If I \_\_\_\_\_ who was invited, I never \_\_\_\_\_.
- had known ... would have come
  - had known ... wouldn't have come
  - knew ... would have come
17. If he \_\_\_\_\_ tickets yesterday, he \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach now.
- bought ... would be lying
  - had bought ... would be lying
  - had bought ... would have lain
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ this article long ago if I \_\_\_\_\_ English well.
- would translate ... had known
  - would have translated ... had known
  - would have translated ... knew
19. If you \_\_\_\_\_ into account his behavior then, you \_\_\_\_\_ in much trouble now.
- took ... would haven't been
  - had taken ... wouldn't have been
  - would have taken ... wouldn't be
  - had taken ... wouldn't be
20. You \_\_\_\_\_ a star now, if you \_\_\_\_\_ the part in that film then.
- would be ... had been offered
  - would have been ... were offered
  - would have been ... had been offered

Общие компетенции	Задания
<p>ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;</p> <p>ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.</p> <p>ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста</p>	<p>тест 1,2,3 Задания 1,2,3</p>



### Тема 3.3.

#### Трудоустройство и карьерный рост выпускника-специалиста.

#### Предложения с wish.

**Задание № 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст «Где и как нанять сотрудника».**

An employer, has several options to consider when he wants to hire a new employee. First of all, he may look within his own company. But if he can't find anybody suitable for the position he will have to look outside the company. If there is a personnel office in the company, he can ask them to help him to find a qualified applicant. The employer can also use another valuable sources, for example, employment agencies, consulting firms, placement offices and professional societies. He can also advertise in a newspaper or in a magazine and request candidates to send in resumes.

The employer has two sets of qualifications to consider if he wants to choose from among the applicants. He must consider both professional qualifications and personal characteristics. A candidate's education, experience and skills are included in his professional qualifications. These can be listed on a resume. Personal characteristics, or personality traits must be evaluated through interviews.

**Задание № 2. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Which options should an employer first consider when he wants to hire a new employee?
2. What service does a personnel department provide?
3. In what way can the new employees be found outside one's company?
4. What qualifications does the employer consider in choosing an employee?
5. What is meant by "professional qualification" for a job?
6. What personal characteristics does the administrator consider when
7. choosing an employee?

**Задание № 3. Переведите объявления из газеты.**

**1) A large Russian oil company is looking for a CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.**

**Requirements:** Higher education in economics, fluent French, fluent English is an advantage. Four to five years relevant experience with a foreign company. Knowledge of Russian and international accounting standarts.

**Fringe benefits:** Salary: \$3000 + social package.

**2) A large Russian oil company has a vacancy for CHIEF GEOLOGIST.**

**Requirements:** More than 10 years of work experience as a geologist or chief geologist; a higher education in geology; fluent English (French is an advantage); readiness to go on business trips.

**Fringe benefits:** Salary \$3000 to \$4000 + social package + cellphone allowances.

**3)** A transportation and forwarding company is looking for a MANAGER FOR INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS.

**Requirements:** 1+years relevant experience; Fluent English or German; Telephone negotiations; knowledge of the specifics of international freight motor vehicles transportation; knowledge of international freight services legislation.

**Fringe benefits:** Compensation for public transport fares to the amount of the price of a monthly master ticket; cellphone allowances. Salary: \$600 plus rates.

**4)** A new trading company with 100% foreign capital is looking for a CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

**Requirements:** Minimum three years experience. The candidate must be skilled at verifying accounts, making tax audits, warehouse accounting, accounting 1C. Fluent English essential.

Office location: Odintsovsky District. The successful candidates will have his own car, or be a resident of that district.

**Fringe benefits:** Salary \$1000. Medical insurance, free dinners. The company will pay cellphone service fees and compensate for a car and notebook depreciation.

**5)** A fast-developing overseas company that makes and sells software is looking for a CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

**Requirements:** Good English; minimum two years experience in a company that makes and sells software; knowledge of tax and account legislation.

**Fringe benefits:** Social package; salary \$1200.

#### **Задание № 4. Заполните резюме.**

#### **Самостоятельная работа №1 «Предложения с I wish»**

<b>Variant -I</b>	<b>Variant -II</b>
Rewrite sentences: 1. My mother hates my boyfriend. (I wish...) 2. I don't know the password to Pete's computer. (I wish...) 3. My favourite football team lost the game. (I wish...) 4. I have a very big nose. (If only...) 5. My last girlfriend was so annoying. (If only...)	Rewrite sentences: 1. My father doesn't give me pocket money. (I wish...) 2. Mary refused to go out with me. (If only...) 3. Jane had a terrible car accident. (I wish...) 4. Thomas broke the window in our office. (I wish...) 5. I have very small eyes. (If only...)

Общие компетенции	Задания
<p>ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;</p> <p>ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.</p>	<p>с/р 1 Задания 1,2,3,4</p>

## Пакет заданий для промежуточной аттестации

### Перечень вопросов к зачету

Грамматика:

1. Активный залог. Simple, Continuous, Perfect Tenses.
2. Косвенная речь.
3. Согласование времен.
4. Пассивный залог.
5. Условные предложения.

Лексические темы:

1. Судебная система Англии и Уэльса.
2. Юридические профессии.
3. Трудовое право.
4. Правовые отношения между работодателем и рабочим.
5. Семейное право.
6. Социальная работа и юридическая система.
7. Государственная социальная поддержка.
8. Трудоустройство и карьерный рост выпускника-специалиста.

## ИТОГОВЫЙ ТЕСТ

### Вариант 1

1. Our boss has just returned from ..... London.
  - a. -
  - b. a
  - c. the
2. .... Philippines are situated in ..... south-eastern Asia.

- a. the; the
  - b. a; a
  - c. the; -
3. This is .... resource. .... resource is important.
- a. the; a
  - b. a; a
  - c. a; the
4. The central regions of the country are ..... than northern parts.
- a. the most industrialized
  - b. more industrialized
  - c. industrializeder
5. Hotels are becoming ..... nowadays.
- a. more expensive
  - b. expensiver
  - c. more expensiver
6. They became successful .....
- a. businessman
  - b. businessmen
  - c. businessmans
7. He has good .....
- a. tooths
  - b. teeth
  - c. teethes
8. Banks ..... different in different countries.
- a. to be
  - b. is
  - c. are
9. What corporations ..... you know?
- a. does
  - b. do
  - c. done
10. Vice-president ..... orders to his employees.
- a. give
  - b. gives
  - c. given
11. He ..... for our manager for 40 minutes but he is still busy.
- a. have been waiting
  - b. has been waiting
  - c. had been waiting
12. I ..... to the bank yesterday.
- a. gone
  - b. go
  - c. went
13. The secretary ..... by the telephone now.
- a. are speaking

- b. is speaking
  - c. speaks
14. Mr. Smith ..... for Moscow tomorrow.
- a. will leave
  - b. shall leave
  - c. leaves
15. Yesterday from 10 till 12 we ..... the Board of Directors.
- a. was electing
  - b. were electing
  - c. are electing
16. Listen ..... this financial news.
- a. to
  - b. at
  - c. over
17. He works ..... a factory.
- a. on
  - b. at
  - c. in
18. Uncle John is coming for dinner ..... Sunday.
- a. –
  - b. in
  - c. on
19. The boss said that he ..... the following week.
- a. will come
  - b. would come
  - c. shall come
20. This statement ..... by our accountant.
- a. is done
  - b. am done
  - c. are done
21. There ..... some documents on the table.
- a. is
  - b. to be
  - c. are
22. .... study is the most comfortable in our company.
- a. Mr. Brown
  - b. Mr. Brown's
  - c. Mr. Browns
23. I ..... this statement at midday tomorrow.
- a. shall be writing
  - b. am writing
  - c. shall have been written
24. You ..... different documents.
- a. have
  - b. has

- c. had
25. It ..... necessary to check if an air way bill is available.
- a. will be
  - b. shall be
  - c. would be
26. .... you give me a piece of advice?
- a. may
  - b. must
  - c. can
27. .... you show me the way?
- a. must
  - b. may
  - c. can
28. .... I type this article now?
- a. can
  - b. may
  - c. must
29. You ..... be more polite to him.
- a. must
  - b. should
  - c. can
30. If he ..... a better pupil he would not make so many mistakes.
- a. is
  - b. were
  - c. are

## Вариант 2

1. Have you been to ..... Pushkin Museum and ..... Bolshoi Theatre yet?
- a. the; the
  - b. a; a
  - c. -; -
2. This is .... manager. .... manager is American.
- a. a; the
  - b. a; a
  - c. the; a
3. Our lawyer worked in.....
- a. The Far East
  - b. Far East
  - c. a Far East
4. Living conditions in some Latin American countries are ..... than in developing Asian countries.
- a. bader
  - b. worse
  - c. the worst

5. Britain has.....Parliament in the world.
- old
  - the oldest
  - older
6. These are our.....duties.
- managers
  - manager'
  - manager's
7. According.....the price-list.
- to
  - at
  - by
8. The radio was invented ..... the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- on
  - in
  - at
9. The book is ..... the table.
- at
  - on
  - above
10. ....two computers in your study.
- There is
  - There are
  - I am
11. The next group.....with the financial crimes.
- deal
  - deals
  - dealt
12. ....delegates took part in the conference.
- two hundreds
  - the two hundred
  - two hundred
13. Pitter.....vote for the candidate tomorrow.
- will
  - shall
  - would
14. The experts.....already.....that goods.
- have checked
  - has checked
  - had checked
15. When I came he.....with Trade representative for an hour.
- had been speaking
  - was speaking
  - spoke
16. Next week the articles.....

- a. will be published
  - b. shall be published
  - c. was published
17. Yesterday I.....with an economist.
- a. speak
  - b. spoke
  - c. spoken
18. I.....translate that fax.
- a. cannot
  - b. must not
  - c. may not
19. You ..... smoke here.
- a. may not
  - b. cannot
  - c. must not
20. .... I borrow your umbrella?
- a. can
  - b. may
  - c. must
21. Last Monday from 10 till 12 The Board of Directors.....  
the results of my business trip.
- a. were discussing
  - b. was discussing
  - c. discussing
22. In the US each state.....by the separate court systems.
- a. are served
  - b. is served
  - c. served
23. When I came to the office, the engineer.....already gone.
- a. has
  - b. have
  - c. had
24. By 2 o'clock he.....his report.
- a. will have finished
  - b. is finishing
  - c. are finishing
25. Don't turn off the computer I.....
- a. am working
  - b. is working
  - c. work
26. When you rang me up yesterday I.....with my lawyer.
- a. were speaking
  - b. was speaking
  - c. am speaking
27. The President of our company.....just.....from London.



- a. have come
  - b. has come
  - c. am coming
28. Have you ever talked to .....
- a. Frenchmen
  - b. Frenchmans
  - c. Frenchmens
29. My grandmother breeds .....
- a. geoses
  - b. geese
  - c. geeses
30. If she ..... him the book yesterday, he would have read it.
- a. gives
  - b. gave
  - c. had given

### Вариант 3

- 1.....you remember about your promise?
- a. Do
  - b. Does
  - c. Did
2. Yesterday from 10 till 12 he.....with Minister of Foreign Trade.
- a. was speaking
  - b. is speaking
  - c. am speaking
3. The House of Commons.....a centre of real political power.
- a. is
  - b. are
  - c. am
4. You.....to send the telegram yesterday.
- a. forget
  - b. forgot
  - c. forgotten
5. Nowadays different types of courts.....different functions!
- a. have
  - b. has
  - c. had
6. What.....you.....at 5 tomorrow afternoon?
- a. will be doing
  - b. shall be doing
  - c. are doing
7. The President of our company.....by phone now.
- a. are speaking
  - b. am speaking
  - c. is speaking

8. The economist of our corporation worked in.....
- Washington
  - the Washington
  - a Washington
9. .... Central Park in ..... New York has an area of 85 acres.
- the; the
  - a; a
  - ; -
10. This is .... plant. .... plant producers these goods.
- the; a
  - a; a
  - a; the
11. This is our.....computer.
- engineers
  - engineer'
  - engineer's
12. Please, let us know the number.....specialists.
- of
  - at
  - by
13. He was born ..... April.
- on
  - in
  - at
14. We will go to the cinema ..... Friday evening.
- in
  - at
  - on
15. Mr. Smith's project is.....than yours.
- big
  - bigger
  - the biggest
16. This is ..... stage in the processing of the product.
- more important
  - importanter
  - the most important
17. There are three.....on the table.
- contract
  - contracts
  - contract'
18. Nowadays the Us constitution.....every citizen the right to vote.
- guarantee
  - guarantees
  - guaranteed
19. ....meeting begins at 10 a.m.

- a. first
  - b. a first
  - c. the first
20. Tomorrow he.....take part in the elections.
- a. will
  - b. shall
  - c. would
21. We.....already.....that fax.
- a. have translated
  - b. has translated
  - c. was translated
22. When I came the Board of Directors.....discussing my report for an hour.
- a. has been
  - b. had been
  - c. have been
23. Tomorrow the goods.....delivered in containers.
- a. will be
  - b. was
  - c. would be
24. Yesterdays I.....his documents.
- a. read
  - b. reading
  - c. to read
25. You ..... see the doctor immediately.
- a. must
  - b. should
  - c. may
26. .... you speak English?
- a. may
  - b. can
  - c. should
27. .... I see your driving licence, please?
- a. can
  - b. must
  - c. may
28. There are many ..... in our house.
- a. mouses
  - b. mices
  - c. mice
29. There are a lot of ..... in the room.
- a. people
  - b. peoples
  - c. peoplees
30. If the weather ..... fine we will go to the theatre.

- a. were
- b. is
- c. had been

#### Вариант 4

1. ....you give me a price-list?
  - a. must
  - b. may
  - c. can
2. You ..... go there at once.
  - a. can
  - b. must
  - c. may
3. It was his birthday yesterday. I ..... have sent him a birthday card.
  - a. must
  - b. should
  - c. may
4. Yesterday we.....part at the meeting.
  - a. take
  - b. took
  - c. taken
5. The goods.....in separate cases.
  - a. are packed
  - b. is packed
  - c. packed
6. He.....for his boss for 2 hours, but he is still at the meeting.
  - a. had been waiting
  - b. have been waiting
  - c. has been waiting
7. We.....already.....to a definite conclusion.
  - a. has come
  - b. had come
  - c. have come
8. In 2008 the government.....pay special attention to reform of the budget system.
  - a. will
  - b. would
  - c. shall
9. ....registration begins at 5 o'clock.
  - a. the second
  - b. a second
  - c. second
10. I get ..... Daily Express and ..... Financial Times.
  - a. the; the
  - b. a; a

c. -; -

11. These are .... books. .... books are on agriculture.

a. the; a

b. -; the

c. the; the

12. Nowadays the constitution.....the power of each state.

a. regulates

b. regulated

c. regulate

13. There.....two letters on the table.

a. is

b. are

c. was

14. Mr. Petrov's report is.....than yours.

a. large

b. larger

c. the largest

15. Nowadays mining plants use ..... machines than ten years ago.

a. the most modern

b. more modern

c. moderner

16. Thank you.....your attention to this matter.

a. for

b. at

c. by

17. They agreed to meet ..... the afternoon.

a. on

b. at

c. in

18. You can go there ..... car.

a. on

b. with

c. by

19. This is our.....computer.

a. expert

b. expert's

c. expert'

20. The manager of my company worked in.....

a. New York

b. A New York

c. the New York

21. All.....of the insurance contract suit us.

a. conditions

b. condition

c. condition's

22. The state includes such organs.....the army, the police and the courts.

- a. as
- b. at
- c. such

23.....will bear the expenses on arbitration ?

- a. Where
- b. Who
- c. how

24. The condidate.....by the government yesterday.

- a. was nominated
- b. nominated
- c. is nominated

25. I don't like.....work.

- a. her
- b. hers
- c. her's

26. A general foreign agent will help.....

- a. I
- b. he
- c. you

27. Who can.....transport problems.

- a. to discuss
- b. discuss
- c. discusses

28. There are many ..... on the meadow.

- a. sheep
- b. sheeps
- c. sheepes

29. The news ..... so surprising that he even forgot to be angry.

- a. was
- b. were
- c. is

30. If Nicholas ..... here, he would advice her.

- a. is
- b. were