

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ АРХАНГЕЛЬСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
«МИРНИНСКИЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ»

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ДЛЯ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ
КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ ПО
ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
(Заочная форма обучения)**

для специальности: 40.02.01 Право и организация социального
обеспечения

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Методические рекомендации для ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык разработаны для выполнения контрольных работ и составлены в соответствии с рабочей программой и учебным планом по специальности 40.02.01 «Право и организация социального обеспечения».

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ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ОФОРМЛЕНИЮ И ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ:

1. Студенты выполняют одно контрольное задание в семестр.
2. Выполнять письменные контрольные задания следует в отдельной тетради, на обложке тетради напишите свою фамилию, инициалы.
3. Контрольные задания должны выполняться чернилами, аккуратно, четким почерком либо выполнены на компьютере (шрифт 14 пт, Times New Roman).
4. Если контрольное задание выполнено без соблюдения указаний или не полностью, оно возвращается без проверки.
5. Студенты, фамилии которых начинаются с букв от «А» по «О», должны выполнить 1 вариант контрольной работы, от «П» по «Я» - 2 вариант. Контрольная работа сдается заблаговременно (за 5-10 дней) перед сдачей зачета по английскому языку.

Для того, чтобы правильно выполнить задания, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы грамматики английского языка:

1. Видовременные формы глагола: а) активный залог – формы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future); формы Continuous (Present, Past, Future); формы Perfect (Present, Past, Future).
2. Употребление настоящего, прошедшего и будущего неопределенного времени в страдательном (пассивном) залоге. (Present Indefinite Passive, Past Indefinite Passive, Future Indefinite Passive в утвердительных, вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях)
3. Модальные глаголы: а) выражающие возможность: can (could), may и эквивалент глагола can – to be able, б) выражающие долженствование: must, его эквиваленты to have to и to be to; should.
4. Простые неличные формы глагола: Participle I (Present Participle), Participle II (Past Participle) в функциях определения и обстоятельства.
5. Части речи в английском языке
6. Инфинитив и Герундий. Формы и употребление

7. Типы вопросов. Построение вопросительных предложений
8. Спряжение to be, to have, to do.

ВАРИАНТЫ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ ДЛЯ I СЕМЕСТРА:

ВАРИАНТ 1

1. Перепишите следующие предложения, раскрывая скобки.

Переведите предложения письменно.

1. Crimes committed by the juveniles (try / are tried) in juvenile courts.
2. The Lord Chancellor (appoints, is appointed) Justices of the Peace.
3. Some minor cases (hear / are heard) by 2 magistrates.
4. This case (will consider / will be considered) next week.
5. Justices of the Peace (choose / are chosen) from ordinary people
6. Magistrates (advise / are advised) on points of law by the clerk of the court.
7. A serious crime (committed / was committed) last week in this town.
8. Twelve men and women (will select / will be selected) from the local community to try this case.

2. Заполните пропуски правильной видовременной формой глагола.

Перепишите и переведите предложения.

1. Magistrates minor cases. (will be tried)
2. They this case two days ago. (is tried)
3. A serious case in the Crown Court will try last month. (try)
4. The County Court this case in 2 days. (tried)
5. As this case is connected with property rights it by the High Court. (was tried)
6. If an offender is under seventeen, his case the juvenile (courth)

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните Participle I и Participle II и установите функции каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1) The fine paid amounted to three hundred dollars.
- 2) The police investigating the case are looking for three men.

3) All criminal trials in Britain are held before a judge and a jury consisting of twelve ordinary people.

4) Knowing English well, he translated the text without a dictionary.

4. Переведите текст письменно.

Judges in Great Britain.

In Britain, the vast majority of judges (that is, the people who decide what should be done with people who commit crimes) are unpaid. They are called “Magistrates”, or “Justices of the Peace” (JPs).

They are ordinary citizens who are selected not because they have any legal training but because they have “common sense” and understand their fellow human beings. They work voluntarily. They are appointed by the Lord Chancellor on the recommendation of local advisory committees.

A case is usually heard by a bench of three magistrates who are advised on the law by the clerk of the court. There are about 30,000 magistrates and they hear over 90 per cent of criminal cases.

Besides, there is a small proportion of district judges. These are fulltime paid judges appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor. There are about 100 district judges in England and Wales. They sit in the magistrates’ courts in the larger cities, particularly in

London. A case is usually heard by a single district judge. Barristers or solicitors of seven years’ experience can be appointed district judges. A distinctive feature of the British system in comparison with many continental systems is that it does not have law schools training judges.

Judges are chosen from lawyers who gained considerable experience as legal practitioners before they are appointed to the judiciary.

In continental systems a law graduate can choose to be a judge at the beginning of his/her career. In Great Britain they cannot.

The vast majority of judges are magistrates. A small proportion of judges are not magistrates. They are called “High Court Judges” and they deal with the most serious

crimes, such as those for which the criminal must be sent to prison for more than a year. High Court Judges are paid salaries by the state and have considerable legal training.

The work of judges is not easy. They even make mistakes sometimes. These mistakes are often overruled by appeal courts. People usually say that the judge has ‘power over the lives and livelihood’ of all litigants who enter the court. . The judge’s decision may frequently affect the interests of individuals and groups of people who are not present in court. That’s why it’s true to say that the judge has burdensome responsibilities to make decisions. That’s why we say that the judge’s work is not easy.

ВАРИАНТ 2

1. Перепишите следующие предложения, раскрывая скобки.

Переведите предложения письменно.

1. All criminal cases (start / are started) in the magistrates' courts.
2. This serious case (referred / was referred) to the Crown Court.
3. The jury (will decide, will be decided) on guilt or innocence of this man.
4. English law (bases / is based) on the common law tradition.
5. Accusatorial procedure (means / is meant) that judges do not investigate the cases.
6. This case (will try / will be tried) by 2 magistrates.
7. This matrimonial matter (dealt with / was dealt with) the solicitor.
8. A solicitor (prepares, is prepared) the case and the evidence for the trial

2. Заполните пропуски правильной видовременной формой глагола.

Перепишите и переведите предложения.

1. Baristers ... really difficult matters. (advised)
2. Magistrates ... on points of law by a court clerk. (advise)
3. I ... to see a solicitor on this matter yesterday. (are advised)
4. The solicitor ... you how to write a will. (will be advised)
5. If you come to see a solicitor, you ... on all the problems connected with your property. (was advised)
6. The solicitor ... me to begin an action to recover will advise the debt (will advise)

3. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните Participle I и Participle II и установите функции каждого из них, т.е. укажите, является ли оно определением, обстоятельством или частью глагола-сказуемого.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1) While entering the office they discovered that there was nobody there.
- 2) The evidence carefully collected and preserved was presented to the judge.
- 3) This is the information obtained from the victim.
- 4) She sent me a letter stating these facts.

4. Переведите текст письменно.

Judicial System of the USA

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the United States and the head of the judicial branch.

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the USA and such a number of Associate Justices as may be fixed by Congress. Power to nominate the Justices is vested in the President of the United States, and appointments are made by and with the advice and consent of the

Senate. The appointments are made for life, that is, a Justice cannot be dismissed from his/her post. A Justice may if he/she so desires, retire at the age of 70 after serving 10 years as a Federal Judge, or at the age of 65 after 15 years of service. The Supreme Court has the right to declare unconstitutional any law passed by Congress, or any order issued by the President.

The USA is divided into 13 federal judicial circuits, each one being served with a court of appeals known as the United States Court of Appeals for the circuit.

Included in these 13 judicial circuits is the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

There are about 90 district courts in the USA. Each state is comprised of one or more federal judicial districts, and in each district there is a district court. The United States district courts are the trial courts with general Federal jurisdiction over cases involving federal laws or offenses and actions between citizens of different states. Each state has at least one district court. There is also a United States district court in the District of Columbia. Only one judge is usually required to hear and decide a case in a district court, but in some kinds of cases it is required that three judges be called together to comprise the court. In districts with more than one judge, the judge senior in commission who has not reached his seventieth birthday acts as the chief judge.

ВАРИАНТЫ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ ДЛЯ II СЕМЕСТРА:

ВАРИАНТ 3

1. Перепишите следующие предложения, раскрывая скобки.

Переведите предложения письменно.

1. The suspect ... just (has questioned / has been questioned) ...by the police.
2. The magistrate ... already (has committed / has been committed) ... the case to the Crown court.
3. All the evidence (had collected / had been collected) against the accused by the beginning of the trial.
4. The accused (has appealed / has been appealed) against the conviction and the severity of the sentence.
5. The defendant (has been presented / has presented) by a famous barrister.
6. The court ... just (has been released / has released) ... the accused.
7. The magistrate ... just (has decided / has been decided) there is enough evidence to answer a case.
8. The jury ... just (has been found / has found) the accused guilty.

2. Заполните пропуски правильной видовременной формой глагола.

Перепишите и переведите предложения.

1. Dangerous driving ... in the 1. had tried magistrates' court this week.
2. The court ... this offence on 2. will have been tried indictment because it's serious. 33
3. By Friday this case ... 3. has been tried
4. When we came, the case of arson ... 4. has tried
5. The court ... the case by last May. 5. had been tried
6. The magistrate ... these minor 6. will have tried offences summarily.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в каждом из них видовременную форму и залог глагола-сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1) According to English law, people are innocent until they are proved guilty.
- 2) A burglar alarm has been installed in the apartment.
- 3) This event is being reported about in all newspapers.
- 4) A number of measures to strengthen the criminal justice system had already been taken by the beginning of the year
- 5) The convicted was taken to prison after his appeal had been rejected by the higher court.
- 6) He knew groundless charges were being made against him.
- 7) By Sunday the article will have been published in the newspaper.
- 8) The case was being prepared for the trial when the investigator was given some new material

4. Составьте предложения по модели и переведите их

Model 1: I had to work very hard last week.

To meet a relative at the station yesterday, to make a report at the last seminar, to take three exams last week

Model 2: I am to come at the examination at 10 a.m.

To have an English class on Tuesday, to go to the library before classes, to translate two texts at home.

Model 3: You should be more attentive in class.

To help mother about the house, to work better, to sleep at least seven hours.

5. Перепишите предложения, переведите их на русский язык, помня о разных значениях глаголов to be, to have.

1) The preliminary survey is to acquaint the investigating officer with the entire scene and its important details.

2) She will have to come home earlier.

3) The value of physical evidence is based on the law of probabilities.

6. Переведите текст письменно:

What is a Crime

Crime is a term that refers to misconduct forbidden by law. Murder – also called homicide – is a crime in all countries. Other crimes include: stealing a car, resisting

arrest, possessing or selling illegal drugs, appearing nude on a public street, driving while under the influence of alcohol, and robbing a bank.

The list of acts considered crimes is constantly changing. Today, it is becoming a serious crime to pollute the air and water. Pollution caused few problems and received little attention in preindustrial times.

From a legal standpoint, a crime is a violation of the criminal law. Such law deals with actions considered harmful to society. On the other hand, most harmful acts causing injury to another person are violations of the civil law. Some overlapping occurs in this classification. For example, murder and rape are committed against individuals, but the law considers them crimes because they threaten society. For this reason, a crime is regarded as an offence against the state.

An act is viewed as a crime if enough evidence exists to make a police officer, a prosecutor, or a judge believe that a violation of criminal law has taken place.

7. Read and translate the topic

The Judicial System of the UK

The structure of the court system in Britain is many-layered and almost incomprehensible. There is no comprehensive law regulating the organization and competence of the courts. The legal system for England and Wales (there are separate ones for Scotland and Northern Ireland) does not have a criminal or civil code. It is founded upon two basic elements: Acts of Parliament or statute law, and common law which is the outcome of past decisions and practices based upon custom and reason.

The courts of Britain are divided into two large groups: criminal courts and civil courts. Besides, there are many special tribunals, for example, industrial tribunals dealing with labour disputes and industrial injury compensation.

CRIMINAL COURTS are magistrates' courts and Crown courts. Magistrates' courts are courts of first instance. They deal with about 95 per cent of criminal cases. There are about 700 magistrates' courts in England and Wales. They are served by approximately 28,000 unpaid or 'lay' magistrates or Justices of the Peace (JPs), who have been dealing with minor crimes for over 600 years. JPs are ordinary citizens chosen from the community. A court normally consists of three lay magistrates who are

advised on points of law by a legally qualified clerk. They may not impose a sentence of more than twelve months imprisonment or a fine of more than 5,000 pounds, and may refer cases requiring a heavier penalty to the Crown court. A Crown court is presided over by a judge, but the verdict is reached by a jury of twelve citizens, randomly selected from the local electoral rolls. Crown courts try serious cases such as murder, rape, armed robbery, fraud and so on. A person convicted in a magistrates' court may appeal against its decision to the Crown court.

CIVIL COURTS include county courts as courts of first instance and the High Court as a higher court. Briefly, the High Court has: the Chancery Division, dealing with company law, bankruptcy and the administration estates of those who have died; the Family Division, concerned with family law, divorce, custody of children, etc.; and the Queen's Bench Division, considering appeals from lower criminal courts, as well as civil matters.

Appeals against decisions of the High Court and the Crown court may be taken to the Court of Appeal with its Criminal and Civil Divisions.

The highest court of the country is the House of Lords, which will consider a case referred from the Court of Appeal where a point of general public importance seems to be at stake. In practice, the Lords are represented by five or more of the thirteen Law Lords. Their decisions on both criminal and civil matters bind all other courts.

8. Questions on the topic:

1. How can one describe the court system of the UK? 2. What is the court system based on? 3. What groups are the courts divided? 4. What courts belong to the group of criminal ones? 5. What courts are courts of first instance? 6. How many cases do they try? 7. How many magistrates' courts are there in England and Wales? 8. How many Justices of the Peace work in them? 9. What sentences may magistrates impose? 10. How is the verdict reached in the Crown court? 11. Who may work as a juror? 12. What cases are tried by a Crown court? 13. What courts are called civil? 14. What divisions does the High Court consist of? 15. What cases does each of the divisions

examine? 16. What can you say about the Court of Appeal? 17. What is the highest court of the country?

ВАРИАНТ 4

1. Перепишите следующие предложения, раскрывая скобки.

Переведите предложения письменно.

1. Many organizations ... (have been started / have started) the campaigns against smoking.

2. Crime prevention programs ... (have launched / have been launched) by the law enforcement bodies this year.

3. By the end of this year smoking ... (will have prohibited / will have been prohibited) in all offices and institutions.

4. He registered his handgun as soon as he ... (had bought / had been bought) it.

5. The program 'neighborhood watch' ... (will have been begun / will have begun) by the beginning of the next month.

6. Public ... (has supported / has been supported) the program of crime prevention.

7. The sentence ... (has been limited / has limited) to imposing a fine of 3,000 pounds.

8. As there ... (had been collected / had collected) enough evidence, the court sent the accused for trial by jury.

2. Заполните пропуски правильной видовременной формой глагола.

Перепишите и переведите предложения.

1. The sentence ... just passed 1. will have

2. The sentence ... by next Friday. passed 2. has been

3. The judge ... the sentence of 2-year imprisonment. passed 3. had been

4. The sentence ... when we came. 4. has passed

5. The court ... the judgement on Probation by last Thursday. 5. had passed

6. The court ... the sentence by next Tuesday 6. will have been passed

3. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в каждом из них видовременную форму и залог глагола – сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1) Thousands of frauds are committed every year.
- 2) This grammar rule is being discussed at the lesson today.
- 3) The case has been investigated successfully.
- 4) Different kinds of offences were reflected in Crime Statistics
- 5) A great part of work is devoted to finding missing or wanted persons.
- 6) The guilt of the suspect has been proved by the investigating officers.
- 7) A number of measures to strengthen the criminal justice system were being taken by the Government for a few years.

8) The Common Law offences had been codified by 1986.

4. Составьте предложения по модели и переведите их

Model 1: I had to work very hard last week.

To stay after classes on Monday, to translate the text in writing, to read up for the seminar in the library

Model 2: I am to come at the examination at 10 a.m.

To take five tests and four exams in January, to visit grandparents next week end, to get up early on Sunday

Model 3: You should be more attentive in class.

To use a dictionary when reading a new text, to pay more attention to studies, to attend all lectures and tutorials

5. Перепишите предложения, переведите их на русский язык, помня о разных значениях глаголов to be, to have.

1) The preliminary survey is to acquaint the investigating officer with the entire scene and its important details.

2) She will have to come home earlier.

3) The value of physical evidence is based on the law of probabilities

6. Переведите текст письменно

The Rate of Crime

Crime is one of the world's oldest social problems. Almost every generation is threatened by increasing crime and violence. However, no country has yet developed reliable methods for measuring the volume and trend of crime.

Countries vary greatly in their definition of crime and in the reliability of their crime statistics. Conditions that effect the amount of crime also vary from one country to another. Such conditions include the proportion of people living in cities, the proportion of young and old people in the population, and the degree of conflict among various cultural, economic, and racial groups.

Statistics show that crime rates for both violent crimes and property crimes are rising in most countries. Comparison of the crime rates of various nations indicate that increases in crime accompany increases in the rate of social change. The crime rate stays relatively stable in traditional societies.

Statistics about crime are based on complaints to the police, offences observed by the police, and arrests of suspects. Unfortunately, much crime goes unreported, including offences against businesses, organizations, and public agencies and against public order and morality.

6. Read and translate the topic

The Profession of a Lawyer

One of the most popular professions among the young people of our country is the profession of a lawyer. The profession of a lawyer is very interesting and diverse. Our country is building a rule-of-law state, and a lawyer should play a very important role in this process. The profession of a lawyer is quite necessary for regulating social relations in the state.

Graduates of different law schools can work at the Bar, in the organs of the Prosecutor's Office, in different courts, in notary offices, in legal advice offices, in organs of tax inspection, in organs of militia, as well as in different firms, companies, banks, enterprises, etc. They can work as advocates, judges, notaries, investigators, prosecutors, jurisconsults, inspectors, customs officers, traffic officers, and other workers of law enforcement agencies.

To be a good specialist a lawyer should know many laws and their proper application. So, would-be lawyers study many subjects important for their future

work. They study theory of state and law, civil law, civil procedure, criminal law, criminal procedure, labour law, criminalistics, criminology, and many others. Besides, any lawyer is expected to know human psychology as throughout his/her career a lawyer will meet different people: children and adults; the sick and the healthy; the poor and the rich; educated and uneducated persons; people of different nationalities, languages and religions; victims, witnesses, suspects; first offenders and recidivists; prisoners and general public. A lawyer has to deal with a variety of people and situations. That's why the profession of a lawyer may be considered to be very difficult and noble at the same time.

As for me, I decided to become a lawyer because of the family tradition. My father graduated from the Sverdlovsk Institute of Law many years ago and he has been working as a prosecutor since. He told me much about the profession of a lawyer, about his work, about all the pros and cons of being a lawyer. I am sure in my choice. And I want to become a judge and work in a court. I know that under the Constitution of Russia I'll be able to work as a judge only after graduation from a law higher school, at the age of over 25, having five-year experience in law, and after passing the qualification exam. In this case I can be appointed judge of a district court. In performing my duties I'll have to be guided by law. In deciding a case I'll have to examine all the case evidence, interrogate the defendants, interview victims and witnesses, hear the experts' findings, examine the physical evidence and do many other things. And I'll have to pass sentence which must be lawful, grounded and just.

7. Questions on the topic:

1. What is one of the most popular professions nowadays? 2. How can you explain it? 3. What higher schools train lawyers? 4. Where can graduates of law schools work? 5. What professions of lawyers do you know? 6. What is necessary to become a good lawyer? 7. Why is it very important to know human psychology? 8. What profession of a lawyer have you chosen and why? 9. Where do you want to work after graduation from the College? 10. What will be your duties?

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