

**АВТОНОМНАЯ НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«СЕВЕРО-КАВКАЗСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ МЕДИЦИНЫ И ГУМАНИТАРНОГО
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ»
(АНО ПО «СЕВКАВКМИГО»)**

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

для проведения контроля и промежуточной аттестации
по учебной дисциплине

СПЦ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Специальность

40.02.04 Юриспруденция

Программа подготовки

базовая

Форма обучения

очная

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Фонд оценочных средств составлен с учетом Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 40.02.04 Юриспруденция, утвержденный приказом Министерства просвещения России от 27.10.2023 г. № 798.

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для преподавания дисциплин социально-гуманитарного цикла обучающимся очной формы обучения по специальности 40.02.04 Юриспруденция.

Организация – разработчик: Автономная некоммерческая организация профессионального образования «Северо-Кавказский колледж медицины и гуманитарного образования», город Ставрополь.

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1. Паспорт комплекта фонда оценочных средств

1.1 Область применения

Комплект фонда оценочных средств предназначен для проверки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины **.02 Иностранный язык** программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности 40.02.04 Юриспруденция.

В результате освоения дисциплины Иностранный язык, обучающийся должен **уметь**:

- 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;

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен **знать**:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;

Комплект фонда оценочных средств позволяет оценивать освоенные умения, усвоенные знания

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
уметь: – 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;	Отчет по практической работе, Отчет по самостоятельной работе, Зачет, дифференцированный зачет
знать: – лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;	Отчет по практической работе, Отчет по самостоятельной работе, Тестирование, Зачет, дифференцированный зачет

1.2 Система контроля и оценки освоения программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

Наименование темы, раздела	Форма контроля
1. «Области права» / Areas of law	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. 1. Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. 2. Подготовка ответов на контрольные вопросы.
2. «Гражданское право» / Civil law	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. – Изучение лекционного материала по теме.
3. «Семейное право» / Family law	Отчет по практической работе. 1. Отработка текущего материала по рекомендуемой литературе.
4. «Корпоративное право»	Отчет по практической работе. 1. Отработка текущего материала по рекомендуемой литературе.
5. «Трудовое право» / Labor law	Отчет по практической работе. 1. Отработка текущего материала по рекомендуемой литературе.

6. «Уголовное право» / Criminal law	Отчет по практической работе. 1. Отработка текущего материала по рекомендуемой литературе.
7. «Полиция - система органов по охране общественного порядка и оказанию борьбы с преступностью» / Police as a system of protection of public order and fighting against crimes	Отчет по практической работе. 1. Отработка текущего материала по рекомендуемой литературе.
8. Судебная структура / Court structure	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. 1. Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. 2. Подготовка ответов на контрольные вопросы.
9. «Гражданский процесс» / Civil procedure	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Изучение лекционного материала по теме.
10. «Уголовный процесс» / Criminal procedure	Отчет по практической работе. 1. Отработка текущего материала по рекомендуемой литературе.

1.2.1 Формы итоговой аттестации по ППСЗ при освоении учебной дисциплины

Итоговый контроль освоенных умений и усвоенных знаний по дисциплине СГ .02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности осуществляется в форме зачета, дифференцированного зачета.

1.2.2 Организация контроля и оценки освоения программы учебной дисциплины

К зачету и дифференцированному зачету допускается обучающийся, изучивший теоретическую часть.

2. Комплект материалов для оценки освоенных умений и усвоенных знаний по учебной дисциплине СГЦ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

2.1 Задания для экзаменующихся

Оцениваемые умения:

- Уметь общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном (английском) языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.
- Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.
- Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.
- Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

Оцениваемые знания:

- Значение новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа обучения и соответствующими ситуациями общения, в том числе оценочной лексики, реплик-клише речевого этикета, отражающих особенности культуры страны/стран изучаемого языка;
- Значение изученных грамматических явлений в расширенном объеме (видовременные, неличные и неопределенно-личные формы глагола, формы условного наклонения, косвенная речь/ косвенный вопрос, побуждение и др. согласование времен);
- Страноведческую информацию из аутентичных источников, обогащающую социальный опыт: сведения о стране/странах изучаемого языка, их науке и культуре, исторических и современных реалиях, общественных деятелях, месте в мировом сообществе и мировой культуре, взаимоотношениях с нашей страной, языковые средства правила речевого и неречевого поведения в соответствии со сферой и социальным статусом партнера.

2.1.1 Задания теоретической (тестовой) части

Test №1

1. When people are not allowed to enter a building, organization, company etc. they are or prohibited from doingso.

- a) ...blamed
- b) ...burnished
- c) ...bereaved
- d) ...banned

2. Do you think it's OKto..... your children when they do something wrong or do you believe that you should never put your hands on children in order to discipline them?

- a) ...spank
- b) ...spook
- c) ...spark
- d) ...smash

3. Are theretobaccoand/or bans in yourcountry?

- a) ...stunting
- b) ...smoking
- c) ...searching

d)...starting

4.... Some people think that you can discipline children by implementingsystems.

This is when you force a child to take a break so that he/she can think about the improper behavior he/she partook in earlier.

a)...time-in

b)...turn-out

c)...time-out

d)...turn-off

5.... Other parents discipline their children by them when they do something

wrong. This is when a child/teenager is not allowed to leave the house and partake in outdoor activities for a specified amount of time.

a)...grounding

b)...gorging

c)...gearing

d)...grinding

6.... Do you think you can with children or are they incapable of understanding logic and common sense?

a)...ration

b)...reason

c)...return

d)...refinish

7.... Do you agree with punishment? This is when authority figures are allowed to hit others in schools, prisons etc.

a)...corporate

b)...corporal

c)...cultural

d)...constitutional

8.... In some countries, public displays of affection are not permitted so this is an example of a ban.

a)...corporate

b)...cultural

c)...courteous

d)...comfortable

9.... When something causes a lot of disagreement among people, the issue in question is called The idea of spanking children causes a lot of disagreements around the world.

a)...colloquial

b)...consecration

c)...controversial

d)...confidential

10... is banned in many public places in various countries. People shouldn't be permitted to strew or throw garbage around.

- a) ...Littering
- b) ...Loitering
- c) ...Laundering
- d) ...Logging

Test №2

1.The police went to his home and.....him last night on a break and entering charge.

- a) ...arrested
- b) ...broke
- c) ...escaped
- d) ...banned

2. ...He got really drunk at the local bar last weekend and, now, he is from that place for good. He tried to plead with the owner but it didn't work. He is not allowed back ever!

- a) ...did
- b) ...put
- c) ...banned
- d) ...committed

3. ...Those teenagers into my neighbor's house last night. They stole some valuable items while my neighbors were out. Luckily, the police caught them already.

- a) ...prosecuted
- b) ...broke
- c) ...put
- d) ...did

4. ...You shouldn't the law or you could get into a lot of trouble and end up in jail.

- a) ...plea
- b) ...do
- c) ...break
- d) ...parole

5. ...The police.....him with three crimes. Now, it's up to a jury to decide if he's guilty or not.

- a) ...charged
- b) ...burgled
- c) ...offended
- d) ...judged

6. ...He a crime and, now, he has to pay for that bad decision. It's that simple.

- a) ...held
- b) ...got
- c) ...committed
- d) ...armed

7. ...Several inmates tried to from Alcatraz. However, very few ever survived the cold, bitter swim to freedom.

- a) ...push

b)...escape

c)...police

d)...defend

8. ...That murderer out of prison last week. There is currently a nationwide manhunt taking place until he is caught and returned to prison.

a)...pardoned

b)...sentenced

c)...broke

d)...assigned

9. ...Norman though the away with that robbery. However, nine years later, a detective was able to find another clue that led to his arrest. Now, Norman is awaiting trial.

a)...sentenced

b)...armed

c)...got

d)...put

10. .Steven up a convenience store last week. However, he was caught committing the crime on camera! Now, he's going to go to jail for a long time because he told the clerk that he had a gun.

a)...got

b)...robbed

c)...held

d)...investigated

11. .The parole board the prisoner last week. The prisoner is able to leave the prison but has to abide by certain conditions set out in the parole agreement or he will end up in jail again.

a)...turned

b)...released

c)...forgot

d)...convicted

12. .The jury the defendant guilty on all counts. He will now spend the next 25 years in jail without the possibility of parole.

a)...found

b)...defended

c)...armed

d)...pled

13. .When a crime takes place, the police department the circumstances and interviews people involved in the alleged crime.

a)...investigates

b)...abandons

c)...commits

d)...perjures

14. .Before a jury can make a decision about a verdict, the jury must first to the evidence provided in a trial.

- a) ...prosecute
- b) ...defend
- c) ...listen
- d) ...torment

15. .When a jury is ready to announce a final decision, this meanstheyhaveaverdict.

- a) ...disregarded
- b) ...revamped
- c) ...led
- d) ...reached

16. .Then,ajudgeor hands out a sentence. This means the judge is the one whomakes the decision regarding a punishment that is suitable for the guilty party.

- a) ...passes
- b) ...throws
- c) ...pinches
- d) ...recants

17. .Once arrested and charged, an allegedcriminalmusthis/her trial thatwill determine if he/she is guilty or not.

- a) ...go
- b) ...run
- c) ...find
- d) ...await

18. .If you have a monetary dispute that is under \$5000,youcan the person whohas wronged you to small claims' court and try to recover your money by proving your case.

- a) ...release
- b) ...take
- c) ...revise
- d) ...care

19. .Themurdererto all the crimes and led the police to the remaining bodies.This means the serial killer admitted to committing the horrible crimes.

- a) ...confessed
- b) ...slandered
- c) ...meandered
- d) ...pursued

20. .Thepolice.....the husband in the murder of a young housewife but have notcollected enough evidence to charge him with the crime yet.

- a) ...remain
- b) ...continue
- c) ...reach
- d) ...suspect

Test №3

1.Theprosecutor, without a shadow of a doubt, that the defendant committedthe

crimes and the jury found him guilty of all charges.

- a) ...protected
- b) ...proved
- c) ...revoked
- d) ...withdrew

2. ... The law everyone is innocent until proven guilty.

- a) ...lets
- b) ...bails
- c) ...presumes
- d) ...deserves

3. ... That's because the law states that anyone charged with a crime a fair trial that will determine whether he/she is guilty.

- a) ...pleas
- b) ...deserves
- c) ...rejects
- d) ...terminates

4. ... The newspaper made some false comments about the mayor so they had to a retraction or the newspaper could be sued for slander.

- a) ...imprison
- b) ...attend
- c) ...print
- d) ...terminate

5. ... The judge Harry out on bail until his trial date that will commence in September.

However, Harry cannot leave the state and he had to give his passport to the courts before he was released.

- a) ...picked
- b) ...redeemed
- c) ...divorced
- d) ...let

6. ... The justice system Donovan ten years ago. He spent ten, long years in jail for a crime he didn't commit. However, new DNA evidence proves that he is innocent and he is going to be released tomorrow.

- a) ...slandered
- b) ...bought
- c) ...murdered
- d) ...imprisoned

7. ... Victims want to see the people who made them suffer pay for their wrongdoings. In other words, victims and deserve justice.

- a) ...seek
- b) ...revoke
- c) ...revert
- d) ...neglect

8. ... Bryan his former tenant for past rent issues and damages. Bryan took his tenant to small claims' court and won.

- a) ...sued
- b) ...proved
- c) ...shadowed
- d) ...abandoned

9. ...Once he was found guilty, Mathewto jail for twenty years for armed robbery.

- a) ...go
- b) ...took
- c) ...went
- d) ...pushed

Test №4

1.Businesses that attempt to convert illegal, drug money into clean, legal money via the creation of phony work-orders etc. are guilty of money.....

- a) ...conversion
- b) ...creation
- c) ...cleaning
- d) ...laundering

2.The.....bombing outside of the mosque marked the end of a particularly bloody week for that region. A man — with explosives strapped to his chest — entered the crowded area and blew himself up and killed thirty other people in the process.

- a) ...patricide
- b) ...personal
- c) ...individual
- d) ...suicide

3.Police officers can issuetickets to those who choose to exceed the posted speed limits.

- a) ...fasting
- b) ...speeding
- c) ...racing
- d) ...exceeding

4.The police let me off easy after they broke up the fight outside the bar. They could have charged me with assault — since I started the fight — but I was only charged with.....conduct.

- a) ...outrageous
- b) ...impertinent
- c) ...disorderly
- d) ...dishonorable

5.The police charged me with drunk..... even though I wasn't past the legal limit.

Apparently, you can be charged if they feel that you are intoxicated even if you aren't over the legal blood-alcohol limit.

- a) ...driving
- b) ...operation
- c) ...navigation

d)...steering

6....I don't care if what I said hurt your feelings or if you felt insulted. You can't hit people in the face just because you are angry. I am going to have you charged with assault and..... for this.

a)...aggression

b)...aggravation

c)...hitting

d)...battery

7....I am sorry I am late for your party.Iwas on the way to the subway and theguy stole my wallet and my watch! I didn't have money for a subway ticket so I had to walk home to get some.

a)...marked

b)...pinched

c)...mugged

d)...grappled

8....My son is going to jail for ten yearsforarmed He had a pocket knife in hisback pocket and swears he didn't remember it was there and didn't pull it out while he was robbing the store. The arresting officer didn't believe him and neither did the judge. I don't know what to do!

a)...debauchery

b)...theft

c)...malice

d)...robbery

9....I just learned that one can be foundguilty of.....if he/she threatens someone andthat threat causes that individual to feel reasonable anticipation of bodily harm. I thought you could only get charged with that if you actually hit someone.

a)...assault

b)...perjury

c)...burglary

d)...homicide

Test №5

1...I heard that law makers may try to charge regular streetgangswith..... in thefuture because of the fear they invoke and due to the intimidation tactics they use.

a)...torture

b)...torts

c)...terrorism

d)...larceny

2...People who set fires with the intent of destroying property and/or just for the fun ofit are guilty of.....

a)...termination

b)...arson

c)...larceny

d)...destruction

3...Did you hear? Jimmygotcaught..... on Tuesday. He tried to steal some moviesand

got caught by the security guard. His parents are going to ground for at least two months this time.

- a) ...shoplifting
- b) ...burglarizing
- c) ...laundering
- d) ...vandalizing

4. ...Do you know if the store is charging Jimmy with that crime? If so, he'll have to go back to Court because he is a minor. The judge will probably throw the book at him because this will be his second serious crime this year.

- a) ...Family
- b) ... Young
- c) ...Infantile
- d) ...Juvenile

5. ...I don't know if he's getting charged for the crime or if the store just settled the matter with his parents. He is already on for a previous crime so he is in serious trouble if they do charge him with shoplifting.

- a) ...time-out
- b) ...vandalism
- c) ...probation
- d) ...radar

6. ...The defendant's lawyers put up a good defense but the has so much evidence against him. I think the jury will convict him of murder.

- a) ...prosecution
- b) ...administrator
- c) ...executive
- d) ...dictator

7. ...When I was young, I wanted to be a supreme court more than anything. The

Supreme Court makes big decisions that affect how the law is to be interpreted. One can really make a difference in society in that position.

- a) ...legislator
- b) ...interpreter
- c) ...judge
- d) ...dictator

8. ...Do you know a good attorney? My soon-to-be ex-wife is trying to take half of everything I own despite the fact that she walked into this marriage with nothing and hasn't worked a day since.

- a) ...break-up
- b) ...termination
- c) ...asset
- d) ...divorce

9. ...I am being charged with being an to the crime but I had no idea that when I gave

Tim a ride to the store, he was going to rob the place! When he came out of the store and I saw what he'd done, I took off without giving him a ride. However, the district attorney doesn't believe me.

- a) ...accessory

- b)...partener
- c)...alliance
- d)...alignment

10. .The judge didn't interpret the law correctly and mistakenly sided with the defense.My attorney says I have a good shotatan.....I am going to file for one because I wantto take my case to a higher court for further review.

- a)...replay
- b)...recycle
- c)...repeat
- d)...appeal

11. .Jameswasgranted That means he has agreed to abide by certain conditions,set by the legal system, or he will go back to jail if he fails to do so.

- a)...penal
- b)...parole
- c)...perjury
- d)...pardon

12. .The.....came back this afternoon. The jury decided that he was guilty on allcharges. This is a decision made by a jury on a legal matter that was put before them.

- a)...arson
- b)...juvenile
- c)...plaintiff
- d)...verdict

13. .In some states, capital punishment is legal and someprisonersare..... to deathas punishment for a crime they committed.

- a)...made
- b)...stuck
- c)...put
- d)...did

14. .In states where capital punishment is legal,deathby injection is acommon method that is carried out nowadays.

- a)...lethal
- b)...serious
- c)...victim
- d)...sole

15. .Robert was.....of all charges last week. That means he was found guilty ofall charges.

- a)...cautioned
- b)...convicted
- c)...assigned
- d)...offended

16. .Ais another word for a criminal who has been convicted of a felony.

- a) ...felon
- b) ...barrister
- c) ...jury
- d) ...victim

17. .Ais a serious crime that goes against federal laws and usually carries a sentence of more than one year.

- a) ...misdemeanor
- b) ...felony
- c) ...defendant
- d) ...inmate

18. .Ais a crime that is not as serious as a felony and is punishable by less stringent means.

- a) ...juvenile
- b) ...accessory
- c) ...misdemeanor
- d) ...plaintiff

19. .Ais a person who is accused of a crime and is required, by law, to answer for the injustice in a court of law.

- a) ...plaintiff
- b) ...defendant
- c) ...solicitor
- d) ...jury

20. .Ais a person who is in a position of authority and is sanctioned to make decisions pertaining to legal matters, crimes and sentences put forth in a court of law.

- a) ...barrister
- b) ...judge
- c) ...attorney
- d) ...inmate

Test №6

1. ...A is a person who accuses someone or some faction of a crime or injustice and takes legal action against that individual or group.

- a) ...defendant
- b) ...prisoner
- c) ...plaintiff
- d) ...offender

2. ... When someone commits a crime, he/she is first charged with an offense and then he/she is in front of a judge or jury. This means that the legal matter is investigated and then presented and decided upon in a trial.

- a) ...tried
- b) ...torn
- c) ...did

d)...pushed

3. ...When a defendant, who is charged with a serious offence goes to court, a selected panel ofwill listen to the proceedings and make a decision about the verdict regarding the case they heard. Usually, there are twelve members who take an oath to review the matter, under careful consideration, before deciding on a verdict.

a)...shoplifters

b)...jurors

c)...pardons

d)...inmates

4. ...If a person who is convicted of a crime cannot afford to hire defense counsel for themselves, an attorney who works for the court system will be to the case free of charge.

a)...convicted

b)...repealed

c)...cautioned

d)...assigned

5. ...However, some people, who are charged with crimes and have to go to court, can afford their own defense These are lawyers who are hired to represent the defendant in trials.

a)...attorneys

b)...victims

c)...jury

d)...judge

6. ...Sarah was convicted of a crime and was sentenced to three years in jail. Once admitted into the prison, she became an This is a person who is confined to a prison or mental hospital for a specified period of time decided upon by a legal system.

a)...inmate

b)...accessory

c)...appellate

d)...verdict

7. ...That serial killer was sentenced to in prison without parole. This means that he will spend the rest of his existence in prison without the possibility of a conditional release at some point in the future.

a)...life

b)...soul

c)...serious

d)...final

8. ...Ray was charged and convicted on an offense when he was a young man. While he was in prison serving his sentence, the court system found that he was innocent of all charges so he was given a as a result. This means that he was excused and relieved of all previous charges and convictions.

a)...pardon

b)...plea

c)...caution

d)...stop

9. ...A is someone who is injured or killed by someone else or suffers as a result of some other tragic circumstance or incident.

a)...juror

b)...inmate

c)...victim

d)...offender

10. .When a defendant, who is accused of crime, goes to trial, he/she must enter a.....

before the trial commences. This is a response, regarding the criminal charge, that an accused party must state in front of a judge.

a)...plea

b)...party

c)...bargain

d)...pardon

11. .An is a type of defense that shows or proves your whereabouts when a crime was committed. For example, a police officer will want proof as to your whereabouts if you are a suspect in a crime.

a)...adjournment

b)...accolade

c)...admonishment

d)...alibi

12. .There have been a lot of car thefts and break-ins in my neighborhood lately. I think I'm going to buy a car that will sound off if someone attempts to steal or break into my car.

a)...bar

b)...headlight

c)...extinguisher

d)...alarm

13. .Some people defend their families and homes by purchasing and registering legal, such as handguns, in the United States.

a)...firearms

b)...fire alarms

c)...explosives

d)...grenades

14. .A is a specialized police officer who investigates crimes, such as homicides, and collects pertinent information related to the investigations.

a)...novice

b)...traffic officer

c)...detective

d)...rancher

15. .Sometimes, people hire private to collect information about a person or a company. These investigators are not police officers. They are part of the private business sector.

- a) ...collectors
- b) ...furnishers
- c) ...investigators
- d) ...generals

16. Prison inmates are forced to live in These are locked rooms that are assigned to inmates. Sometimes, they have to share these with other inmates.

- a) ...turfs
- b) ...huts
- c) ...motels
- d) ...cells

17. Some people pay for security for their homes. These are monitored alarm systems that are installed and maintained by security companies.

- a) ...foreclosures
- b) ...sounds
- c) ...watchers
- d) ...systems

18. A person who is forced to sit on a panel of jurors is said to have been called for jury This is a mandatory situation if the courts select this person as a juror.

- a) ...cards
- b) ...jail
- c) ...duty
- d) ...plant

19. In North America, you can be charged with public if you are drunk and disorderly in a public place.

- a) ...ingestion
- b) ...intoxication
- c) ...appetite
- d) ...fertility

20. Some criminals, who are sentenced to the death penalty, are put to death by means of lethal

- a) ...accusation
- b) ...ingestion
- c) ...consumption
- d) ...injection

Test № 7

1. A is a person who attacks unknowing people on town or city streets in order to rob them of their wallets, purses and other belongings that have monetary value.

- a) ...musician
- b) ...paramedic
- c) ...arsonist
- d) ...mugger

2. A is someone who kills or has killed a person or people.

a) ...rapist

b) ...jury

c) ...juror

d) ...murderer

3. ...A is someone who forces himself/herself onto someone else in a sexual way without consent. Men usually commit this crime more often than women do.

a) ...vandal

b) ...rapist

c) ...typist

d) ...screenprinter

4. ...A is someone who steals money and property from someone else.

a) ...renter

b) ...violinist

c) ...officer

d) ...robber

5. ...A is someone who steals property or merchandise from a retail shop or store.

a) ...shoplifter

b) ...tramp

c) ...hitchhiker

d) ...practitioner

6. ...A is someone who inflicts terror onto others and uses various means of intimidation and fear tactics in order to cause or impose pain.

a) ... juggler

b) ...hunter

c) ...terrorist

d) ...runner

7. ...A is someone who intentionally damages or destroys public or private property.

a) ...vagrant

b) ...wanderer

c) ...blacksmith

d) ...vandal

8. ...A is someone who steals money or property from a residence at night.

a) ...trafficker

b) ...dealer

c) ...burglar

d) ...agent

9. ...A young is a person who commits a crime but is under 18-years-old and often subject to more lenient laws because of his/her age. However, sometimes they are charged as adults depending on the severity of the crimes.

a) ...novice

b) ...offender

c) ...orphan

d) ...tutor

10. .Ais a person who illegally and secretly transports illegal drugs or other itemsthat violate local or national laws.

a) ...stripper

b) ...prostitute

c) ...barista

d) ...smuggler

11. .Someone who smuggles and sells illegal drugs is called a drug.....

a) ...rapist

b) ...trafficker

c) ...shoplifter

d) ...mugger

12. .Someone who sells sex and sexual favors for money is called a.....

a) ...arsonist

b) ...fraud

c) ...prospector

d) ...prostitute

13. .Someone who is a teenager (under 18 years of age) and has been in trouble with thelaw multiple times iscalled adelinquent.

a) ...senior

b) ...infantile

c) ...juvenile

d) ...embezzling

14. .Someone who lights fires on purpose is called an.....

a) ...mugger

b) ...smuggler

c) ...blackmailer

d) ...arsonist

15. .Someone who attempts to siphon off and steal money from a company over timeis called an.....

a) ...arsonist

b) ...embezzler

c) ...rapist

d) ...murderer

16. .People guilty of murdering multiple people over timearecalledkillers.

a) ...parallel

b) ...serial

c) ...repetitive

d) ...disorder

17. .People involved in organized crime, drugs, and violence are sometimes known as.....

a) ...peddlers

b) ...muggers

c) ...gangsters

d) ...shoplifters

18. Men or women who manage prostitutes and arrange sexual encounters for them in return for money are called.....

a) ...pimps

b) ...druglords

c) ...arsonists

d) ...stalkers

19. The leader of the mafia, a large gang focused on organized crime, is called a mafia

.....

a) ...king

b) ...president

c) ...boss

d) ...chairman

20. A person who steals other people's belongings is a

a) ...serialkiller

b) ...arsonist

c) ...thief

d) ...rapist

Test №8

1. Sometimes, we call people, who are violent and are ready for hire,.....

a) ...arsonists

b) ...rapists

c) ...burglars

d) ...thugs

2. Adults who are guilty of sexually abusing children are known as.....

a) ...pedophiles

b) ...robbers

c) ...thugs

d) ...juvenile delinquents

3. A is someone who follows a person around, sends them unwanted letters, emails, and/or telephone calls, and/or watches someone without consent.

a) ...robber

b) ...stalker

c) ...pedophile

d) ...arsonist

4. Someone who tries to deceive another by misrepresenting him or herself is a.....

a) ...murderer

b) ...drugtrafficker

c) ...smuggler

d) ...fraud

5. ...Someone who tries to trick people by exploiting their confidence or deceiving them is called a con artist. You could even call these people frauds.

- a) ...con artist
- b) ...arsonist
- c) ...poacher
- d) ...bookie

6. ...A person who hunts animals but is not permitted to do so by law is called a poacher.

- a) ...rapist
- b) ...mugger
- c) ...poacher
- d) ...thug

7. ...A person who threatens to expose private or embarrassing information about someone unless he or she receives money from that person is called a blackmailer.

- a) ...blackmarketeer
- b) ...thief
- c) ...blackmailer
- d) ...embezzler

8. ...Someone who is convicted multiple times for committing the same or similar crimes is called a repeat offender.

- a) ...replay
- b) ...redo
- c) ...copy
- d) ...repeat

9. ...Someone who tries to imitate another's criminal act is called a copycat.

- a) ...mime
- b) ...copycat
- c) ...actor
- d) ...duplicator

10. ...An Internet predator tries to take advantage of Internet users for monetary or sexual purposes.

- a) ...hunter
- b) ...predator
- c) ...poacher
- d) ...mugger

2.1.2 Задания практической части

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

Условия выполнения задания

1. Место выполнения задания: в учебной аудитории во время зачётной сессии.
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 20 минут.
3. Вы можете воспользоваться словарём при переводе текста.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №1

What happens with a criminal

Carl and Adam committed a crime. They murdered a man. The police investigated the crime. They caught them on the way to the airport. The police arrested them and took them to a police station.

They questioned them for ten hours. Finally they charged them with robbery.

Two months later, Carl and Adam appeared in court. The witnesses told the court what they knew. The jury heard all the evidence. After two days the jury reached their verdict. The jury found Carl guilty. His fingerprints were on the gun. The judge gave him the punishment. He sentenced him to 10 years in prison/jail. Adam was found not guilty. There was no proof that he was a murderer. He was acquitted and went free.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №2

The British police

The British police officer – sometimes called the «bobby» after Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the police force, is a well-known figure in every city or town of the UK. Policemen do a number of things. When someone commits a crime the police must investigate. If they find a person guilty in committing a crime, they arrest him. At the police station they question the accused. If there is enough proof against the arrested person, the police make an official statement (заявление) that they believe the person committed a crime. The person must then go to court for trial. Most countries have a national police force. There is no national police service in Britain. Each region (52 areas) has its own independent service, for example, the West Midlands Police, Devon and Cornwall Police or the Metropolitan Police. Scotland Yard is the headquarters (главное управление) of the Metropolitan police force in London. The forces cooperate with each other helping in serious cases. Each police force is headed by a Chief Constable who is, in its turn, appointed by local councilors (советники) and magistrates. There are a number of ranks in a police office: after the Chief Constable comes the Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant and Constable. Each police force has its own Criminal Investigation Department. Members of CIDs are detectives, and they don't wear uniforms like policemen. Most British policemen don't carry firearms. Only a few police are armed, for example, those who guard politicians and diplomats or patrol airports. The other uniformed people are traffic wardens (регулирующие) whose job is to check that drivers follow parking laws. Traffic controllers can impose a fine or make an offender appear before a magistrate. They are not members of the police force. It is the police who are responsible for controlling offences like speeding, careless driving and drunk driving.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №3

The British System of Social Welfare

The British social welfare system comprises the National Health Service, the personal social services, and social security. The National Health Service provides a comprehensive range of medical services which are available to all residents, irrespective of means. Local authority personal social services and voluntary organizations provide help and advice to the most vulnerable members of the community. These include elderly people, disabled people and children in need of care. The social security system is designed to secure a basic standard of living for people in financial need by providing income during periods of inability to earn (including periods of unemployment), help for families and assistance with costs arising from disablement. Central government is directly responsible for the National Health Service, administered by a range of health authorities and boards throughout Britain acting as its agents, and for the social security system. It has an indirect responsibility for the personal social services administered by local authorities. Joint finance and planning between health and local authorities aim to prevent overlapping of services and to encourage the development of community services. Expenditure on the health service has increased substantially in real terms since 1990, and current spending is planned to grow further. Spending on social security is rising because of increased numbers of beneficiaries, especially retirement pensioners, the long-term sick and disabled, and the unemployed, and the value of retirement and most other long-term benefits has been increased in real terms since 1990. Major reforms to the social security system have been introduced under the Social Security Act 1986; these are designed to provide a clearer, simpler system more capable of meeting genuine need. Spending on the personal

social services is determined by local authorities, and while constraints are placed by central government on the total expenditure of individual local authorities, spending has risen substantially in real terms since the late 1990s, thus reflecting the priority given to this sector.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №4

Personal Social Services

Responsibility for the provision of personal social services rests with the social services authorities (local authority social services departments in England and Wales, social work departments in Scotland and health and social services boards in Northern Ireland). Their services are directed towards elderly people, children and young people, families, people with mental illness or with physical or mental handicap, young offenders and other disadvantaged people. The major services include residential care, day care, domiciliary services and various forms of social work. Close co-operation is maintained between local authority social services departments and health authorities (and other agencies). In Scotland local authorities also undertake duties similar to those of the separate probation and prison after-care service in England and Wales. Much of the care given to elderly and disabled people is provided in the community itself, by their families, self-help groups and through voluntary agencies. The statutory sector offers the skilled care needed in particular services. The importance of the contribution made by the voluntary organizations is recognized especially when economies are being made in public expenditure and the demand on the statutory services is heavy. The demand for personal services is expected to rise over the next few years, owing to the increasing number of elderly people and the changing pattern of care for people suffering from mental illness and mental handicap and the chronically sick. (Britain expected to have 4,5 million people over 75 and 0,5 million over 90 by the year 2001.) The Government's policy, embodied in a «Care in the Community» program, is the transfer from hospital to care in the community of patients who do not specifically need hospital care. It believes that groups such as the elderly, the disabled, and mentally ill or handicapped people can lead more normal lives in the community, given appropriate support and facilities. Following the recommendations of an independent review of the use of public funds to support community care policy published in 2008, the Government has proposed new financial arrangements which seek to ensure that priority is given to supporting people in their own homes wherever possible. It believes that the new arrangements would provide more appropriate services closer to individual needs and wishes, and better value for money from public spending than do existing arrangements.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №5

Direct Benefit Payments to Individuals in the US

Forty-three cents out of every dollar spent by the federal government will benefit individuals. The largest share of these funds will be spent for Social Security, Medicare and income security. These programs provide income security and health services to the aged and disabled. People receiving Social Security and Medicare assistance are qualified for these payments by contributing to the program during their working years. Many of the benefits paid under income security programs go to low-income people who are not covered by Social Security. Another large group receiving benefits from the government are military veterans. The cost of these benefits is listed under the heading of «Veterans benefits and services». Approximately \$38 billion of the \$52 billion spent in the health category provided healthcare services for low-income families under the Medicaid program. The balance of the funding promoted disease prevention and supported research and training.

Voluntary Social Services

There is a long tradition in Britain of voluntary service to the community, and the partnership between the voluntary and statutory sectors is encouraged by the Government. It has been estimated that just over a half of all adults take part in some form of voluntary work during the course of a year. Local health authorities plan and carry out their duties taking account of the work of voluntary organizations, and include them in the planning process. Voluntary provision enables these authorities to continue the trend towards local community care rather than institutional care for the elderly, and mentally ill and mentally handicapped people. An Opportunities for Volunteering Scheme, together with an Unemployed Voluntary Action Fund in Scotland and a Community

Volunteering Scheme in Northern Ireland, has provided support for almost 3,000 local voluntary projects to enable unemployed volunteers to help disadvantaged groups in the community.

Voluntary organizations also participate in several other government schemes, including the Employment Training Programm and the Youth Training Scheme. Over 65,000 voluntary organizations are registered as charities, and in England and Wales the Charity Commission gives advice to trustees of charity, initiating schemes to modernize their purposes or facilitate their administration where necessary. The Commission also maintains a register of charities, gives consent to land transactions by charities and holds investments for them. Voluntary organizations may qualify for charitable status if they are established for such purposes as the relief of poverty, the advancement of education or religion or the promotion of certain other purposes of public benefit including good community relations, the prevention of racial discrimination, protection of health and the promotion of equal opportunity. Legislation to strengthen the powers of the Charity Commission and improve the supervision and monitoring of charities is proposed. The Charities Aid Foundation, an independent body, aids the flow of funds to charity from individuals, companies and grant-making trusts. Co-ordination of government interests in the voluntary sector throughout Britain is the responsibility of the Home Office Voluntary Services Unit

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №6

The Sources of Income for Voluntary Organizations

Voluntary organizations derive their income from several sources, including voluntary contributions, central and local government's grants, earnings from commercial activities and investments, and from fees and charges (from central and local government) as an increasing number of services are provided by the voluntary sector on a contractual basis. Some 500 bodies

receive direct grants from government health and social services departments; in 1987-1988 these amounted to over 37 million out of a total central government funding of \$294 million to voluntary organizations. Tax changes in recent budgets have helped the voluntary movement secure a larger flow of funds from industry and individuals. In addition, voluntary organizations benefit not only from direct donations from the private sector but also from gifts in kind, sponsorship, secondments, and joint promotions..

Elderly people

Services for elderly people are provided by statutory and voluntary bodies to help them to live at home whenever possible. Only about 5 per cent of the elderly over 65 live in institutional accommodation. These services may include advice and help given by social workers, domestic help, the provision of meals in the home, sitters-in, night attendants and laundry services as well as day centres, luncheon clubs and recreational facilities. Appropriate adaptations to the home can overcome problems of restricted mobility, and a wide range of environmental aids is available for people with impaired hearing or vision. Dispersed alarm systems have been developed to help

elderly housebound people obtain assistance in an emergency. In some areas «good neighbor» and friendly visiting services are arranged by the local authority or a voluntary organization. Many local authorities provide free or subsidized travel to elderly people within their areas. Social services authorities also provide residential home care for the elderly and infirm and register and inspect homes run by voluntary organizations or privately. As part of their responsibility for public housing, local authorities provide accommodation specially designed for elderly people; some of these developments have resident wardens. Housing associations and private builders also build this type of accommodation.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №7

Disabled people

Britain has estimated 6 million adults with one or more disabilities, of whom around 400,00 or 7 per cent live in some kind of communal establishment. Local social services authorities provide a wide range of personal social services for disabled people to help with social rehabilitation and adjustment to disability. They are also required to establish the number of disabled people in their area and to publicize services, which may include counseling on personal and social problems arising from disability; occupational, educational, social and recreational facilities, either at day centers or elsewhere; adaptations to homes (such as ramps for wheelchairs);

aids to daily living; the delivery of cooked meals; and domestic or care attendant help. In cases of special need, help may be given with the installation of a telephone or a television set. For severely disabled people residential accommodation or respite care may be provided by local authorities and voluntary organizations, and specially designed housing may be available for those able to look after themselves. Some authorities provide free or subsidized travel for disabled people on public transport, and they are encouraged to provide special access for disabled people in the construction of new buildings.

Adoption

It is generally accepted that adoption is an appropriate way to fund a new family for a very wide range of children of all age groups including those with physical and mental handicaps. Local authorities are required by law to provide an adoption service, either directly or by arrangement with a voluntary organization. Agencies may offer prospective adoptive parents an allowance if this would help to find a family for a child. Adoption is strictly regulated by legislation, and adoption societies must be approved by the respective social services minister. The registrarsGeneral keep confidential registers of adopted children. Adopted people may be given details of their original birth record on reaching the age 18, and counseling is provided to help them understand the circumstances of their adoption.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕЗАДАНИЕ №8

Independent Living Fund

The Independent Living Fund was set up in June 1988 to provide financial help to very severely disabled people who need in paid domestic support if they are to live in their own homes. The Fund, for which the Government provided £ 5 million in 1988, is still running. Results for most comprehensive series of national surveys ever undertaken among people with disabilities in Great Britain have been published. These surveys covered adults and children both in private households and in communal establishments, with all types of disabilities, including those caused by mental illness and mental handicap. The Government is using these data to judge how existing social security benefits for disabled people are targeted and whether improvements could be made in the provision of help for those in the greatest need.

Social Workers

The effective operation of the social services largely depends on the appointment of professionally qualified social workers trained in the methods of social work. Training courses in social work are provided by universities, polytechnics (in Scotland, central institutions) and colleges of further education; their length depends upon educational qualification and previous experience and can extend from one to four years. The Central Council for Education Training in Social Work is the statutory body responsible for social work training and offers advice to people considering entering the profession. The Council has proposed a range of improvements to the present system of qualifying training. Professional social workers (including those working in the National Health Service) are mainly employed by the social services departments of local authorities. Other work in the probation services to respond more effectively to changing social needs are regularly published.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕЗАДАНИЕ №9

On Some More Aspects of Social Security

The Department of Employment acts as an agent for the Department of Social Security in paying benefit to unemployed people and the Inland Revenue in collecting National Insurance contributions. The housing benefit scheme is administered mainly by local authorities who recover most of the cost from the Department of Social Security. Advice on social security is given to the Government by the Social Security Advisory Committee. As part of major government initiative to achieve better value for money and provide better services to the public, social security operationshave been undertaken by executive agencies since April 1991. Each agency, which will remain within the Civil Service, will be run by a chief executive responsible for day-to-day operations within a framework of policy objectives set by the Secretary for Social Security.

Setting Contribution Rates

Corporate entities around the world are turning to defined contribution arrangements as the answer to post-retirement benefit provision for employees. Pension provision in many countries is an important part of the remuneration package, partly because of its tax efficiency (many governments provide tax incentives for employers to provide non-state pension plans) and partly because of its role in recruiting and retaining high quality employees. – Companies are beginning to recognize the long-term nature of pension liabilities and the uncertainty of the ultimate cost of defined benefit schemes. – The legislation surrounding them has become more complex and costly as governments seek to increase member security. – Working patterns are changing, with employees no longer remaining with one company for life. Defined contribution schemes can offer more flexibility. If the main reason for provision of occupational pension schemes is to attract and retain high quality staff, companies will be interested in ensuring that the design of the scheme fits with their strategy, be it:

- Provision of a minimum level of benefit; – Provision of an affordable benefit in terms of employer contributions; – Encouragement for employees to contribute via a matching arrangement;
- Reward to high achievers via an increasing scale by seniority within the organization, or the inclusion of bonuses in the salary on which contributions are calculated; – Reward for loyalty via a service-related contribution scale. Employers and their actuaries therefore discuss a contribution rate scale that can be quite complex, in some cases reliant on age, service, job level and level of employee contributions. The other important factors are, of course, the level of contributions that competitors in the same industry are making and what rates are actually affordable.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №10

War Pensioners and Related Services

Pensions are payable for disablement or death as a result of service in the armed forces or by certain injuries received in the merchant navy or civil defence during war-time, or to civilians injured by enemy action. The amount paid varies according to the degree of disablement and rank held in service; an allowance is paid for dependants. There are a number of supplementary allowances, the main ones being for unemployability, restricted mobility, the need for constant attendance, the provision of extra comforts, and as maintenance for a lowered standard of occupation. An age allowance is payable to war pensioners aged 65 or over whose disablement is assessed at 40 per cent or more. Pensions are also paid to war widows and other dependants. The Department of Social Security maintains a welfare service for war pensioners, war widows and other dependants. It works closely with ex-Service organizations and other voluntary bodies, which give financial aid and personal support to those disabled or bereaved as a result of war.

Widows

Under new arrangements which took effect in April 1988, all eligible women widowed after 10 April 1988 receive a tax-free lump sum payment of £ 1,000 on bereavement. A widowed mother with a young family receives a widowed mother's allowance with an addition for each child.

Widow's pension is payable to a widow who is 45 years or over when her husband dies or when her entitlement to widowed mother's allowance ends. Payment continues until the widow remarries or begins drawing retirement pension. Widows also benefit under the industrial injuries scheme. A man whose wife dies when both are over pension age inherits his wife's pension rights just as a widow inherits her husband's rights.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №11

Some More Information on Allowance Care for Invalids

A non-contributory, tax-free attendance allowance may be payable to severely disabled people at either a higher or a lower rate depending upon the amount of care and attention they require. It is payable from the age of two and there is no upper age limit. A non-contributory invalid care allowance may be payable to men and women aged between 16 and pension age who cannot go to work because they are caring for a person receiving an attendance allowance. Physically disabled people unable or virtually unable to walk may be entitled to a tax-free mobility allowance to help to pay their transport costs. People aged between 5 and 66 may claim and payment can continue up to the age of 80. An independent organization called Motability helps disabled drivers and passengers wanting to use their mobility allowance to obtain a vehicle.

Arrangements with Other Countries

As part of the European Community's efforts to promote the free movement of labour, there are regulations providing for equality of treatment and the protection of benefit rights for employed and self-employed people who move between member states. The regulations also cover retirement pensioners and other beneficiaries who have been employed, or self-employed, as well as dependants. Benefits covered include child benefit and those for sickness and maternity, unemployment, retirement, invalidity, accidents at work and occupational diseases. Britain also has reciprocal social security agreements with a number of other countries. Their scope and the benefits they cover vary, but the majority covers most National Insurance benefits and family benefits.

При верных ответах на:

60% тестовых заданий – оценка 3 (удовлетворительно);

75% тестовых заданий – оценка 4 (хорошо);

95% тестовых заданий – оценка 5 (отлично).

2.2 Ключ для оценки практического задания

Оценивание каждого задания:

Действия	Оценка
Обучающийся выполнил задачу в полном объеме, т.е. формулы применены правильно, расчет выполнен без арифметических ошибок, сделаны правильные выводы по результатам решения задачи.	5
Обучающийся верно применил формулы, но неверно рассчитал показатели (арифметические ошибки), сделаны правильные выводы по результатам решения задачи.	4
Обучающийся не верно применил формулы, расчет выполнен без арифметических ошибок, сделаны правильные выводы по результатам решения задачи.	3
Обучающийся не верно применил формулы, расчет выполнен с арифметическими ошибками, сделаны не правильные выводы по результатам решения задачи или отсутствует решение	2

2.2.1 Вопросы для подготовки к зачету, дифференцированному зачету по дисциплине СГЦ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Примерный перечень вопросов к зачету

1. Глагол “to be” в Present Simple
2. Глагол “to be” в Past Simple
3. Глагол “to be” в Future Simple.
4. Спряжение глагола “to have” в Present Simple,
5. Спряжение глагола “to have” в Past Simple,
6. Спряжение глагола “to have” в Future Simple.
7. Имя прилагательное.
8. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных.
9. The Present Simple Tense.
10. The Present Continuous Tense.
11. Конструкция “to be going to V”.
12. Употребление Present Simple и Present Continuous.
13. Местоимения much, many.
14. Местоимения much all, each, every.
15. Местоимения much a few, a little.
16. Неопределенные местоимения some, any, no и их производные.

17. Местоимения other /another
18. Модальные глаголы.
19. Употребление модального глагола must.
20. Употребление модального глагола can.
21. Употребление модального глагола may.
22. Особенности употребления to have to, should.
23. Предлоги в английском языке. Предлоги времени.
24. Предлоги места.
25. Предлоги направления.
26. The Past Continuous Tense.
27. The Present Perfect Tense.
28. Употребление Past Simple и Present Perfect.
29. Complex object.
30. Степени сравнения наречий.

Примерный перечень вопросов к дифференцированному зачету

1. Юридическая система в России
2. Суды в нашей стране
3. Юридическая система США. Грамматика: Согласование времён.
4. Юридическая система Великобритании. Грамматика: Прямая и косвенная речь.
5. Правовые системы мира.
6. Правительство США.
7. Конгресс.
8. Бизнес-документы: Contract. Контракт.
9. Бизнес-документы: Письмо-запрос.
10. Бизнес-документы: Письмо-рекламация.
11. Предложение (Оферта).
12. Преступление. Грамматика: Наклонение.
13. Типы преступлений. Грамматика: Неличные формы глагола
14. Налоговые махинации
15. Воровство.
16. Проблемы насилия
17. Компьютеры помогают ловить преступников.
18. Взяточничество
19. Систематизация и обобщение пройденных лексико-грамматических тем.
20. В бизнес командировке. Приезды и отъезды. Выезд за границу.
21. У стола паспортного и таможенного досмотра.

3. СПИСОК ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ

Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы:

Основная литература:

1. Карпова, Т.А. English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + eПриложение : тесты : учебно-практическое пособие / Карпова Т.А., Восковская А.С., Мельничук М.В. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 286 с. — (СПО). — ISBN 978-5-406-07527-2. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/932751> — Текст : электронный.
2. Кукушкин, Н.В. Английский язык для колледжей : учебное пособие / Кукушкин Н.В. — Москва : Русайнс, 2020. — 296 с. — ISBN 978-5-4365-3007-9. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/935058> — Текст : электронный.
3. English for Colleges=Английский язык для колледжей (СПО). Учебное пособие : учебное пособие / Карпова Т.А. — Москва : КноРус, 2019. — 280 с. — ISBN 978-5-406-06619-5. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/929961> — Текст : электронный.
4. Голубев, А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей : учебник / Голубев А.П., Жук А.Д., Смирнова И.Б. — Москва : КноРус, 2019. — 274 с. — (СПО). — ISBN 978-5-406-07176-2. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/931742> — Текст : электронный.

Дополнительная литература (в том числе периодические издания):

1. Куценко, Л.И. Английский язык для юристов : учебник / Куценко Л.И., Тимофеева Г.И. — Москва : Юстиция, 2019. — 232 с. — (СПО). — ISBN 978-5-4365-3261-5. — URL: <https://book.ru/book/931745> — Текст : электронный.
2. Английский язык для юристов (В1–В2) : учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / И. И. Чиронова [и др.] ; под общей редакцией И. И. Чироновой. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 399 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11887-2. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.biblio-online.ru/bcode/446366>
3. Английский язык для юристов : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / М. А. Югова, Е. В. Тросклер, С. В. Павлова, Н. В. Садыкова ; под редакцией М. А. Юговой. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2019. — 471 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-10343-4. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.biblio-online.ru/bcode/442522>

Информационные справочно-правовые системы:

1. Консультант Плюс — <http://www.consultant.ru/>

Интернет-ресурсы:

1. ЭБС book.ru
2. ЭБС znanium.com
3. ЭБС urait.ru