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72

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About myself

2

Introduction to Law (

My working day.

: What is Law? ( 60)

135).

Legal professions in Great Britain ( . . . )

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1, )

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14).

British school system (

.( 26)

26)

System of higher education in the USA.

Higher education in Russia.

, 351)  
: British Universities ( . . . , . 131)

. 355)  
: The History of Russian Law ( . . . , . 251)  
: Training lawyers in Russia and abroad

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world.

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, : English as an International language.  
: American English vs. British English.

, : The importance of knowing English for a Lawyer.

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, 65)  
: The New Wired World  
256).

The Simple Forms 3).  
: Travelling round the globe.  
: At the airport.

The Continuous Forms 36).  
: Washington, the Nation s Capital ( . . , .  
230), The United States Legal System ( . . , 2, . 374).

The Perfect Forms 58).  
: The importance of knowing English for a Lawyer. At-  
tending a conference ( . . , . 191) . . , 2, . 258), Some interesting facts about the United  
Kingdom ( . . , . 191)

The Passive Voice 126)  
: Discovering Moscow: the History of Moscow ( . . , . 307)



: working day. -38)

21) , : What is Law? ( . 60)

135). Legal professions in Great Britain ( 227- -15) . . .

**18**

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System of higher education in the USA.

221- )  
Higher education in Russia.

, 35 -4)  
: British Universities ( . . . 131)

35 -10)  
: The History of Russian Law ( . ., . 251)  
: Training lawyers in Russia and abroad

**3 (18 )**

-6)

world.

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: English as an International language.  
: American English vs. British English.

82,

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: The importance of knowing English for a Lawyer.

256).

: The New Wired World -11)

**(18**

1-32).

The Simple Forms

: Travelling round the globe.  
: At the airport.

230). The Continuous Forms 39,  
, : Washington, the Nation s Capital ( . , .

1-14). The Perfect Forms 5  
( . , . 191) : Some interesting facts about the United Kingdom

1-6) : The Passive Voice 136  
, : Discovering Moscow: the History of Moscow ( . , . 307)

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Образец тестового задания для текущего контроля

1.

- 1) of  
3) under
- 2) for  
4) through

2.

- Thunder and lightning are natural \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 1) phenomenon  
3) phenomenons
- 2) phenomena  
4) phenomen

3.

- Turn off the gas! \_\_\_\_\_ water is boiling.
- 1) the  
3)
- 2) a  
4) an

4.

- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and \_\_\_\_\_ Northern Ireland consists of four parts.
- 1) a  
3) an
- 2)  
4) the

Please clean \_\_\_\_\_ blackboard.

- 1) a  
3) an
- 2)  
4) the

They say \_\_\_ sugar is bad for you.

- 1) a  
3) an
- 2)  
4) the

7.

He went to \_\_\_\_\_ prison to visit his client.

- 1) a  
3) an
- 2)  
4) the

I remember \_\_\_\_\_ old buildings since my childhood.

- 1) those
- 2) that
- 3) them
- 4) this

**9.**

Jim is asking to give \_\_\_\_\_ your book.

- 1) her
- 2) mine
- 3) hers
- 4) him

**10.**

I went to work \_\_\_\_\_ I had a high temperature.

- 1) and
- 2) but
- 3) as
- 4) though

majority in the House of Commons. However, if there is no clear majority or if the political situation is unclear, the monarch could in theory make a free choice.

Constitutionally, the monarch has the right to be informed of, and advised on, all aspects of national life by receiving government documents and meeting regularly with the Prime Minister. The monarch also has the right to encourage, warn and advise ministers.

The monarch is a permanent fixture in the British political system unlike temporary politicians, and often has a greater knowledge of domestic and international politics. Its practical and constitutional importance is illustrated by provisions for the appointment of counsellors of state (or a regent in exceptional cases) to perform royal duties, should the monarch be absent from Britain or unable to carry out public tasks.

Traditionalists fear that a modernized monarchy would lose its main strengths. At present it balances between tradition and modernizing trends.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the Queen's main authority?
2. What rights does the Queen possess?
- 3.

1.		
2.	-	
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3.	-	
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5.		

Remember 1) to say why English has become the language of international communication; 2) to mention some spheres of life where the knowledge of English is essential; 3) to say if English is important for your future profession.

9-10	
7-8	
5-6	

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2.	-3)	
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8-

You play the part of a first-year student of Law. You have written a report about the history of the Roman Empire. Unfortunately, your printer is out of order. You come to your fellow-student to ask where you can get your report printed. 1) Explain your problem and find out the information. 2) Answer the questions about your work.

9-10	
7-8	
5-6	

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- I found the article (rather) interesting (important, useful)

1.		
	50%	
2.		
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1.

-36).

IV

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## Credit test

- 1) something  
3) anything

- 2) any  
4) nothing

2.

- 1) up  
3) on

- 2) to  
4) down

3.

Who did you meet when you were walking \_\_\_\_\_ the forest?

- 1) of  
3) under

- 2) for  
4) through

4.

My friend is afraid of \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) goose and ox  
3) oxen and geese

- 2) oxes and geoses  
4) geese and mouses

The water in this river is \_\_\_\_\_ than in the lake.

- 1) clearer  
3) more clear

- 2) clearest  
4) most clear

- 1) uncle  
3) father-in-law

- 2) stepfather  
4) brother-in-law

7.

On \_\_\_\_ days we spent much time indoors watching TV.

- 1) rain

- 2) raining

3) rainy

4) rained

8.

What is \_\_\_\_ capital of \_\_\_\_ India?

1) a; an

2) the; the

3) -; the;

4) the; -

I have left \_\_\_\_ book at home. Can you give me \_\_\_\_ ?

1) my; your

2) mine; your

3) my; yours

4) mine; yours

10.

They spoke to \_\_\_\_\_ daughter yesterday.

4) Tim and Mary

Look!

1) something

2) some

3) anything

4) nothing

12.

1) somebody

2) anything

3) anybody

4) nobody

Look at \_\_\_\_ geese!

funny?

1) this; they

2) those; it

3) these; them

4) these; they

14.

Is there \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_ furniture in your room?

1) much; little

2) many; little

3) much; few

4) many; few

15.

1) housewives

2) houseswives

3) housewifes

4) houseswifes

16.

There is a garage \_\_\_\_ the house.

1) behind

2) inside

3) against

4) above

He prides \_\_\_\_\_ on dancing.

1) his

2) herself

3) him

4) himself

Let \_\_\_ stay here for a week.

- 1) I
- 2) me
- 3) my
- 4) myself

19.

Someone whose profession is to provide people with legal advice and services is called a ...

- 1) lawyer
- 2) defendant
- 3) witness
- 4) policeman

20.

Great Britain \_\_\_\_\_ the continent by the English Channel.

- 1) separates from
- 2) is separated from
- 3) separates of
- 4) is separated of

:

100% - 50%	

## THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The study of law distinguishes between public law and private law, but in legal practice in the UK the distinction between civil law and criminal law is more important to practising lawyers. Public law relates to the state. It is concerned with laws which govern processes in local and national government and conflicts between the individual and the state in areas such as immigration and social security. Private law is concerned with the relationships between legal persons, that is, individuals and corporations, and includes family law, contract law and property law. Criminal law deals with certain forms of conduct for which the state reserves punishment, for example murder and theft. The state prosecutes the offender. Civil law concerns relationships between private persons, their rights, and their duties. It is also concerned with conduct which may give rise to a claim by a legal person for compensation or an injunction – an order made by the court. However, each field of law tends to overlap with others. For example, a road accident case may lead to a criminal prosecution as well as a civil action for compensation.

The head of state is the monarch, currently the Queen in the UK, but the government carries the authority of the Crown (the monarch). The Westminster Parliament has two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons, which sit separately and are constituted on different principles. The Commons is an elected body of members. Substantial reform is being carried out in the upper house, the House of Lords, where it is proposed that the majority of members be appointed, with a minority elected, replacing the hereditary peers. There is no written constitution, but constitutional law consists of statute law, common law, and constitutional conventions.

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7.1

1.

<https://biblio-online.ru>

2.

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<https://biblio-online.ru>

3. Read & Speak English :

4.

4-

7.2

1.

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ViewScreen  
Hp

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Asus  
Genius

ViewScreen  
NEC

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