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Юго-Западный государственный университет

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факультета

(наименование ф-та полностью)

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КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ (КОС)
для текущего контроля успеваемости
и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся
по учебной дисциплине

Иностранный язык

(наименование учебной дисциплины)

ОПОП СПО – программа подготовки специалистов среднего звена
40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность

(код и наименование специальности)

Форма обучения: Очная
(очная, очно-заочная, заочная)

Курс – 20 23

КОС для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по учебной дисциплине разработан в соответствии федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего общего образования (утвержден приказом Минобрнауки России от 17 мая 2012 г. № 413), федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего профессионального образования по специальности 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность (утвержден приказом Минобрнауки России от 12 мая 2014 г. № 509), примерной программой общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины «Английский язык (базовый уровень)» (рекомендована Федеральным государственным бюджетным научным учреждением «Институт стратегии развития образования Российской академии образования» в качестве примерной рабочей программы среднего общего образования; одобрена решением ФУМО по общему образованию, протокол № 7/22 от 29 сентября 2022 г.), на основании учебного плана очной формы обучения ОПОП СПО - программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена (далее - ППССЗ) 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность, одобренного Ученым советом университета (протокол от 28 февраля 2022 г. № 7).


КОС для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по учебной дисциплине рассмотрен и обсужден на заседании кафедры иностранных языков, рекомендован к реализации в образовательном процессе в 2023 – 2024 учебном году (протокол заседания кафедры от «29» 06 2023г. № 74) для студентов, обучающихся по очной форме обучения по ППССЗ 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность.

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процессе в 20 25 – 20 26 учебном году (протокол заседания кафедры от « 26 » 06 20 25 г. № 11) для студентов, обучающихся по очной форме обучения по ППССЗ 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность.

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1 ПАСПОРТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Таблица 1.1 – Паспорт оценочных средств для текущего контроля успеваемости и контрольно-оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине

Осваиваемые и контролируемые разделы и темы учебной дисциплины ¹	Коды формируемых и контролируемых компетенций ¹	Коды формируемых и контролируемых результатов обучения по учебной дисциплине ²	Наименования оценочных/контрольно-оценочных средств ³	
			текущий контроль успеваемости	промежуточная аттестация обучающихся
1	2	3	4	5
1 Я и моя семья	ОК 4, ОК 9	<i>31,34 У1, У4</i>	Вопросы для устного опроса по теме № 1. Кейс-задачи по теме № 1. Вопросы и задания в тестовой форме по теме	БТЗ для зачета с оценкой. Кейс-задачи для зачета с оценкой.
2 Юридическое образование в России и других странах мира	ОК 4, ОК 9	<i>31,34 У1, У4</i>	Вопросы для устного опроса по теме № 2. Кейс-задачи по теме № 2. Вопросы и задания в тестовой форме по теме	БТЗ для зачета с оценкой. Кейс-задачи для зачета с оценкой.
3 Изучение закона в России и других странах	ОК 4, ОК 9	<i>31,34 У1, У4</i>	Вопросы для устного опроса по теме № 3. Кейс-задачи по теме № 3. Вопросы и задания в тестовой форме по теме	БТЗ для зачета с оценкой. Кейс-задачи для зачета с оценкой.
4 Общая характеристика страны	ОК 4, ОК 9	<i>31,34 У1, У4</i>	Вопросы для устного опроса по теме № 4. Кейс-задачи по теме № 4. Вопросы и задания в тестовой форме по теме	БТЗ для зачета с оценкой. Кейс-задачи для зачета с оценкой.
5 Правительство и политическая деятельность	ОК 4, ОК 9	<i>31,34 У1, У4</i>	Вопросы для устного опроса по теме № 5. Кейс-задачи по	БТЗ для зачета с оценкой. Кейс-задачи для зачета с оценкой.

Осваиваемые и контролируемые разделы и темы учебной дисциплины ¹	Коды формируемых и контролируемых компетенций ¹	Коды формируемых и контролируемых результатов обучения по учебной дисциплине ²	Наименования оценочных/контрольно-оценочных средств ³	
			текущий контроль успеваемости	промежуточная аттестация обучающихся
1	2	3	4	5
			теме № 5. Вопросы и задания в тестовой форме по теме	
6 Мировые правовые системы	ОК 4, ОК 9	31,34 У1, У4	Вопросы для устного опроса по теме № 6. Кейс-задачи по теме № 6. Вопросы и задания в тестовой форме по теме	БТЗ для зачета с оценкой. Кейс-задачи для зачета с оценкой.
7 Отрасли права	ОК 4, ОК 9	31,34 У1, У4	Вопросы для устного опроса по теме № 7. Кейс-задачи по теме № 7. Вопросы и задания в тестовой форме по теме	БТЗ для зачета с оценкой. Кейс-задачи для зачета с оценкой.
8 Юридические профессии	ОК 4, ОК 9	31,34 У1, У4	Вопросы для устного опроса по теме № 8. Кейс-задачи по теме № 8. Вопросы и задания в тестовой форме по теме	БТЗ для зачета с оценкой. Кейс-задачи для зачета с оценкой.

2 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ И КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

2.1 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ

Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости предназначены для:

– оценки текущих образовательных достижений обучающихся по овладению запланированными результатами обучения по учебной дисциплине, указанными в п. 1.2 РПД;

– определения основных причин затруднений, испытываемых обучающимися в достижении запланированных результатов обучения, и своевременной корректировки форм организации и содержания работы обучающихся во взаимодействии с преподавателем и самостоятельной работы обучающихся;

– повышения объективности оценивания образовательных достижений обучающихся по овладению запланированными результатами обучения по учебной дисциплине.

2.1.1 ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ УСТНОГО ОПРОСА

В вопросах для устного опроса по каждой контролируемой теме отражены все знания, которые формируются у обучающихся при изучении данной темы.

Тема 1 «Я и моя семья»

1 What are some of the biggest lessons you have learned from your family?

2 How does technology affect the way your family communicates and interacts with each other?

3 What is your favorite hobby and why?

4 How does a police officer maintain professionalism in stressful situations?

5 What are the most rewarding parts of working in the field of law enforcement?

Тема 2 «Юридическое образование в России и других странах мира»

1 What is the difference between a solicitor and a barrister in the UK?

2 What common skills do law students need in Russia, the USA, and the UK?

3 Why is studying legal English important for future lawyers?

4 What is the Bar Exam in the USA and why is it important?

5 When do UK law students select their elective modules, and what is the purpose of these electives?

Тема 3 «Изучение закона в России и других странах мира»

1 How long does it usually take to become a lawyer in Russia?

2 What are the main subjects that law students study in Russia?

3 How important is it to speak English well to study law in the UK?

4 How important is practical training for law students in the UK?

5 How do law students in the USA prepare for the bar exam?

Тема 4 «Общая характеристика страны»

1 What are the main geographical features of the European part of Russia?

2 What are the main natural resources of Russia?

3 What are the major cultural contributions of Russia to the world?

4 How does Russia's geography influence its climate?

5 What are the main differences between the European and Asian parts of Russia?

Тема 5 «Правительство и политическая деятельность»

1 How do you feel about the use of social media in political campaigning?

2 How can citizens influence government decisions?

3 What are some challenges that governments face today?

4 How can education impact political awareness among citizens?

5 How do cultural values influence political decisions in your country?

Тема 6 «Мировые правовые системы»

- 1 What is the role of judges in the legal system?
- 2 What is the significance of the Constitution in the USA?
- 3 How do international laws influence national legal systems?
- 4 How do legal systems address issues related to human rights?
- 5 How does technology influence the legal processes in Russia?

Тема 7 «Отрасли права»

- 1 What is constitutional law and why is it important?
- 2 What is corporate law, and who uses it?
- 3 How does environmental law protect nature?
- 4 What issues are handled under family law?
- 5 What is human rights law, and who enforces it?

Тема 8 «Юридические профессии»

- 1 What is the role of a prosecutor in the Russian legal system?
- 2 Who is a solicitor in Great Britain and what work does this professional do?
- 3 What is a public defender in the American legal system?
- 4 How do legal professionals help people prepare legal documents?
- 5 Why is good communication important for all legal professionals?

2.1.2 КЕЙС - ЗАДАЧИ

Кейс-задачи могут быть успешно использованы, поскольку они содержат все виды речевой деятельности: чтение, говорение, письмо, аудирование. У обучающихся появляется реальная возможность общения на иностранном языке в процессе взаимодействия с другими участниками группы и преподавателем.

Тема 1 «Я и моя семья»

Кейс-задача № 1: Your pen-friend asks you about traditions in your family. Write a short paragraph about a family tradition that is important to you. Explain what the tradition is and why it matters to your family.

Кейс-задача № 2: You came up with idea of simple resolving any conflict. Create a dialogue between two family members discussing a recent conflict. Include their feelings about the issue and how they plan to resolve it.

Кейс-задача № 3: Compare the structure of legal education in Russia with that of another country you are familiar with. Describe both systems, mentioning the duration of studies, required qualifications, and any significant differences you find.

Кейс-задача № 4: Discuss the importance of legal education for society as a whole. In your response, include how well-trained legal professionals contribute to justice and community well-being.

Тема 3 «Изучение закона в России и других странах»

Кейс-задача № 5: Write about one specific challenge students face when studying law in Russia, and compare it with a challenge faced by law students in an English-speaking country.

Кейс-задача №6: List and explain three key benefits of studying law internationally, focusing on how these benefits can enhance a student's career prospects.

Тема 4 «Общая характеристика страны»

Кейс-задача №7: Choose a country and describe three key characteristics that define its cultural identity. Discuss how these characteristics shape the lifestyle of its citizens.

Кейс-задача №8: Analyze how the climate of a chosen country affects the daily lives of its people. Consider aspects such as clothing, food, and recreational activities in your description.

Тема 5 «Правительство и политическая деятельность »

Кейс-задача №9: Explain the role of government in shaping education policy in your country. How does the government ensure that education is accessible to all citizens?

Кейс-задача №10: Write down one way in which citizens can engage in political activity to influence government decisions. Provide two examples of how this has succeeded in your country or another.

Тема 6 «Мировые правовые системы»

Кейс-задача №11: Choose one legal system (e.g., common law, civil law) and describe its main features in detail in writing. Describe how these features affect the legal process in that system.

Кейс-задача №12: Compare one aspect of the legal system in your home country with another country. List similarities and differences in how laws are created or enforced.

Тема 7 «Отрасли права»

Кейс-задача №13: List three major branches of law and explain the main focus and purpose of each branch. Describe how they interact with each other.

Кейс-задача №14: Explain how labor law protects workers' rights in your country. Provide specific examples of laws or regulations that support this protection.

Тема 8 «Юридические профессии»

Кейс-задача №15: Explore three different legal professions and elaborate on the education or training required for each.

Кейс-задача №16: Imagine you are in a legal profession of your choice (e.g., lawyer, paralegal, judge). Write a short paragraph about what you would enjoy the most in this role and why. Consider aspects such as responsibilities, helping people, or engaging in interesting cases.

2.1.2 ВОПРОСЫ И ЗАДАНИЯ В ТЕСТОВОЙ ФОРМЕ

По каждой контролируемой теме учебной дисциплины обучающимся предлагается 2 варианта для тестирования.

В каждый вариант для тестирования включено не менее 7 вопросов и заданий в 4 тестовых формах: в закрытой и открытой, на установление последовательности и соответствия.

В вопросах в закрытой форме дано 4 дистрактора (вариантов ответов), среди которых есть правильный и несколько неправильных, но максимально похожих на правильный ответ. Каждый дистрактор состоит не более чем из 7 слов.

Все варианты для тестирования по одной теме одинаковы по структуре содержания и равнозначны по сложности вопросов и заданий.

По каждой контролируемой теме учебной дисциплины обучающимся предлагается 2 варианта для тестирования.

В каждый вариант для тестирования включено не менее 7 вопросов и заданий в 4 тестовых формах: в закрытой и открытой, на установление последовательности и соответствия.

В вопросах в закрытой форме дано 4 дистрактора (варианта ответов), среди которых есть правильный и несколько неправильных, но максимально похожих на правильный ответ. Каждый дистрактор состоит не более чем из 7 слов.

Все варианты для тестирования по одной теме одинаковы по структуре содержания и равнозначны по сложности вопросов и заданий.

Тема 1 «Взаимоотношения в семье»

Вариант 1

Choose the correct option.

1 Law students ... lectures and seminars every day.

- a) read
- b) have
- c) make
- d) do

2 A person who is in his or her first year at university is called:

- a) a pupil
- b) a first-year student
- c) a lecturer
- d) a lawyer

3 Many people are interested ... visiting unusual places.

- a) in
- b) on
- c) at
- d) for

4 Fill in gaps using the correct form of the verb “to have”.

Students ... lectures and seminars.

5 Read the text. Put the daily routine in correct order.

My name is Anna, and I live in a cozy apartment with my family. Every morning starts the same way. First, my parents wake up at 6 AM. Then they make breakfast while my brother and I get ready for school. After breakfast, we all say goodbye and go our separate ways.

In the evening, the whole family gathers together. We usually have dinner at 7 PM. After dinner, my mom helps my brother with his homework. I practice the piano in the living room. At 9 PM, we watch a family movie together. Before going to bed, we share our day's experiences.

- a) Family watches a movie
- b) Parents wake up

- c) Children go to school
- d) Family has dinner
- e) Breakfast is prepared
- f) Children practice their hobbies

6 Match the following law enforcement functions with their correct descriptions.

- 1) Police patrol
 - 2) Crime lab analysis
 - 3) Community outreach
 - 4) Emergency response
 - 5) Traffic control
-
- a) Investigating crime scenes and analyzing evidence
 - b) Monitoring streets and public areas to prevent crime
 - c) Managing traffic flow and enforcing traffic laws
 - d) Providing assistance during emergencies and disasters
 - e) Building relationships with community members

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1) The police officer asked me _____ (help) with the investigation.
- 2) The judge finished _____ (question) all the witnesses.
- 3) The lawyer advised his client _____ (tell) the truth.
- 4) The officer reported _____ (see) suspicious activity.
- 5) The court ordered the company _____ (pay) compensation.
- 6) The detective practiced _____ (interview) suspects.
- 7) The witness admitted _____ (make) a mistake.
- 8) The prosecutor threatened _____ (charge) the suspect.
- 9) The officer permitted the public _____ (watch) the trial.
- 10) The judge stopped _____ (hear) arguments.

Вариант 2

Choose the correct option.

- 1 The students of our University always get ready ... seminars.
- a) in
 - b) to
 - c) for
 - d) by
- 2 A person who works at a law firm is called:
- a) an in-house lawyer
 - b) a notary
 - c) an investigator
 - d) a judge

3 When you sign an envelope, the first thing you write is:

- a) the name of the street
- b) zip code of the addressee
- c) the country of the addresser
- d) the name of the addresser

4 Fill in gaps using the correct form of the verb “to have”.

... any brothers or sisters?

5 Read the text.

Put the Sunday activities in the correct order.

Our family has many special traditions. Every Sunday, we follow the same routine. First, we wake up late and have a big breakfast together. Then, my dad takes us to the park for a walk. After that, we come home and prepare a special lunch.

In the afternoon, we work on our family garden. My grandma teaches us how to plant flowers. Then, we have tea with homemade cookies. In the evening, we play board games. This is our favorite part of the week.

- a) Family works in the garden
- b) They have special lunch
- c) Family has late breakfast
- d) Children play board games
- e) Dad takes family to the park
- f) Grandma teaches about flowers

6 Match the legal actions with their main objectives.

- 1) Search warrant
- 2) Arrest warrant
- 3) Subpoena
- 4) Protective order
- 5) Bail hearing

- a) Legal authorization to detain a suspect
- b) Court order compelling testimony or evidence
- c) Judicial determination of release conditions
- d) Legal permission to search premises
- e) Court order protecting individuals from harm

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1) The police officer advised us _____ (stay) at home after dark.
- 2) The judge stopped _____ (question) the witness.
- 3) They regret _____ (give) false information.
- 4) The lawyer remembered _____ (meet) the suspect before.

- 5) The officer tried _____ (open) the locked door.
- 6) The court continues _____ (investigate) the case.
- 7) The detective began _____ (search) the crime scene.
- 8) The witness admitted _____ (see) the crime.
- 9) The lawyer wants _____ (help) his client.
- 10) The officer forgot _____ (bring) his notebook.

Тема 2 «Юридическое образование в России и других странах мира»

Вариант 1

Choose the correct option.

1 After British students get an LLB degree they can pursue a:

- a) training course
- b) solicitor
- c) graduate degree
- d) barrister

2 In the UK, would-be barristers study and practice at the:

- a) Inns of Court
- b) Law Society
- c) Pupilage
- d) Moot court

3 At the vocational stage of education, would-be barristers have a year-long pupilage and prospective solicitors have a two-year:

- a) bartraining course
- b) course in professional ethics
- c) conversion course
- d) training contract

4 Fill in the blanks with the correct modal verb.

We ... (not) wear a uniform at the University.

After getting the LLB degree students ... study towards higher degrees.

5 Read the text. Put the stages of legal education in Russia in the correct order.

In Russia, the path to becoming a lawyer is structured in several stages. After completing secondary education, students enter a law university where they undergo a comprehensive training program. The system combines theoretical knowledge with practical skills. Here is how the process unfolds.

Students begin with a bachelor's degree program that lasts four years. During this time, they study fundamental legal disciplines. After obtaining their bachelor's degree, graduates can choose to continue their education in a master's program or start practical training. The practical component includes internships in various legal institutions. After

completing their education, students must pass a qualifying exam to receive their license to practice law.

- a) Completing secondary education (11 grades)
- b) Studying fundamental legal disciplines
- c) Choosing between master's program or practical training
- d) Entering a law university
- e) Completing practical training period
- f) Passing the qualifying exam
- g) Receiving a license to practice law

6 Match the legal terms with their definitions.

- 1) Lawyer
- 2) Judge
- 3) Prosecutor
- 4) Defendant
- 5) Plaintiff
- 6) Witness
- 7) Attorney
- 8) Juror
- 9) Barrister
- 10) Solicitor

- a) A person who presents the case for the defense
- b) A person who testifies in court based on personal knowledge
- c) A legal professional who represents clients in court
- d) A public official who prosecutes cases in court
- e) A person who brings a legal case against another in a court of law
- f) A person who presides over court proceedings
- g) A member of a jury
- h) A lawyer who specializes in courtroom advocacy
- i) A lawyer who provides legal advice and prepares cases
- j) A general term for a legal professional

7 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in Active or Passive Voice.

- 1) The new law _____ (pass) by Parliament last month.
- 2) All evidence _____ (collect) before the trial starts.
- 3) The court decision _____ (announce) tomorrow morning.
- 4) The suspect _____ (arrest) last night.
- 5) The contract _____ (sign) by both parties.
- 6) The case files _____ (keep) in a secure location.
- 7) The verdict _____ (deliver) by the jury.
- 8) The investigation results _____ (publish) next week.

Вариант 2

Choose the correct answer.

1 You obtain a ... on completing an undergraduate program.

- a) Specialist diploma
- b) Master's degree
- c) Law Certificate
- d) Bachelor's degree

2 The stage of education that follows the LLB is the

- a) Doctoral degree
- b) Master's degree
- c) The candidate of legal sciences
- d) The doctor of legal sciences

3 You will be able to work as a lawyer when you ... from the law school.

- a) Graduate
- b) Apply
- c) Enter
- d) Study

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct modal verb.

1. Law school graduates ... work in the law enforcement agencies.
2. You didn't answer well today. You ... study better.

5 Read the text. Arrange the steps of becoming a lawyer in common law countries in the correct order.

The international system of legal education varies significantly across different countries. In the United States, for example, students must first obtain a bachelor's degree before entering law school. The education system in Europe is more integrated, with students specializing in law from the beginning of their university studies.

Here is how the process typically unfolds in common law countries.

Prospective lawyers first complete their undergraduate education. They then apply to law schools, where they undergo specialized training. After graduating, they must choose between different legal career paths, such as becoming a solicitor or a barrister. This choice determines their further training and career development.

- a) Completing undergraduate education
- b) Applying to law school
- c) Completing vocational training
- d) Choosing a legal career path
- e) Undergoing specialized legal training
- f) Passing final qualification exams
- g) Joining a professional association

6 Match the legal processes with their descriptions.

- 1) Trial
- 2) Arbitration
- 3) Mediation
- 4) Litigation
- 5) Appeal
- 6) Settlement
- 7) Investigation
- 8) Sentencing
- 9) Indictment
- 10) Verdict

- a) A formal accusation issued by a grand jury
- b) The process of reaching an agreement between parties to end a dispute
- c) A neutral third party helps disputing parties reach a voluntary agreement
- d) A court hearing to determine guilt or innocence
- e) The decision made by a jury or judge
- f) A process where a neutral third party makes a binding decision
- g) The process of taking legal action
- h) The process of examining facts and evidence
- i) The punishment phase of a criminal trial
- j) The process of requesting a higher court to review a decision

7 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in Active or Passive Voice.

- 1) The witness statements _____ (take) by the police.
- 2) The court order _____ (issue) yesterday.
- 3) The suspect _____ (release) on bail.
- 4) The crime scene _____ (examine) thoroughly.
- 5) The legal documents _____ (prepare) by the lawyer.
- 6) The appeal _____ (hear) next month.
- 7) The testimony _____ (record) during the trial.
- 8) The judgment _____ (deliver) this afternoon.

Тема 3 «Изучение закона в России и других странах мира»

Вариант 1

Choose the correct option.

1 Extra-curricular activities may involve:

- a) Tutorials
- b) Seminars

- c) Lectures
- d) Sport events

2 Students' progress is ... by tests and exams.

- a) Passed
- b) Assessed
- c) Included
- d) Obtained

3 Compulsory disciplines in the curriculum are not:

- a) Optional
- b) Required
- c) Mandatory
- d) Obligatory

4 Complete the sentence with the correct word.

The plural of stimulus is ...

5 Read the text. Put the stages in correct order.

Legal education in Russia has a unique structure that combines traditional and modern approaches. Here is how it develops:

The journey begins with pre-university preparation, where students take entrance exams. After successful admission, they enter a law faculty where they undergo a comprehensive training program. The curriculum includes both theoretical and practical components.

International legal education varies significantly. In countries like the USA and UK, students first obtain a general degree before specializing in law. European systems often integrate legal education from the beginning.

- a) Completing secondary education
- b) Entering law university
- c) Passing qualifying exam
- d) Choosing specialization
- e) Completing practical training
- f) Studying fundamental disciplines
- g) Receiving lawyer's license
- h) Starting professional practice

6 Match educational elements with their descriptions.

- A) Bachelor's degree program
- B) Master's specialization
- C) Bar exam preparation course
- D) Legal internship
- E) Pre-law training
- F) Doctoral studies

- G) Professional practice course
- H) Foundation legal courses

- 1) Advanced legal research and writing for academic career
- 2) Initial 4-year general legal education
- 3) Practical training in law firms and courts
- 4) Specialized postgraduate legal education
- 5) Basic legal theory and principles
- 6) Intensive preparation for licensing exams
- 7) Practical skills development course
- 8) Preliminary courses before law school

7 Read the sentences about law and legal systems. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1) The court received several _____ (verdict) in the complex case.
- 2) Many _____ (lawyer) attended the international legal conference.
- 3) The police collected crucial _____ (evidence) at the crime scene.
- 4) Numerous _____ (defendant) were present in the courtroom.
- 5) The company lost important _____ (document) during the move.
- 6) Several _____ (witness) testified during the trial.
- 7) The library has a large collection of legal _____ (book).
- 8) Various _____ (department) of the ministry were involved in the investigation.

Вариант 2

Choose the correct option.

1 If you ... the exam you have re-sit it.

- a) Attend
- b) Pass
- c) Take
- d) Fail

2 Poor grades are considered bad academic ...

- a) Performance
- b) Qualification
- c) Tuition
- d) Discipline

3 A test or an examination is a form of ...

- a) Extracurricular activities
- b) Progress
- c) Syllabus
- d) Assessment

4 Complete the sentence with the correct word.

The plural of crisis is

5 Read the text. Put the stages in correct order.

Legal education in Russia has undergone significant changes in recent years. The modern system is based on the Bologna process, which includes several stages of training. Students begin their journey with pre-university preparation, followed by admission to a law faculty. The curriculum combines theoretical and practical components, including general legal disciplines and specialized training.

International legal education varies significantly across different countries. In Western countries, the system often starts with obtaining a general university degree, after which students apply to law school. The training includes both academic and practical components, preparing students for various legal careers.

- a) Completing secondary education**
- b) Entering a law university**
- c) Studying fundamental legal disciplines**
- d) Choosing a specialization**
- e) Completing practical training**
- f) Receiving a lawyer's license**
- g) Passing the qualifying exam**
- h) Starting professional practice**

6 Match the following elements of legal education systems with their descriptions.

- A. Bachelor's degree in Russia
- B. Law school in USA
- C. German legal training
- D. Russian legal specialization
- E. International legal practice
- F. Bar exam preparation
- G. Master's program
- H. Professional training

- 1) A program that includes civil, criminal, procedural, labor and other types of law
- 2) A postgraduate program focusing on specific legal areas
- 3) Initial 4-year degree program in Russia
- 4) Specialized training after obtaining a bachelor's degree
- 5) Practical training in courts and legal institutions
- 6) Final examination for obtaining legal practice rights
- 7) Educational system requiring prior bachelor's degree
- 8) Global legal practice standards and regulations

7 Complete the sentences about legal procedures using the correct plural forms.

- 1) The judge reviewed all the _____ (case) on the schedule.
- 2) Many _____ (judge) participated in the legal seminar.

- 3) The office processed numerous _____ (application) for legal aid.
- 4) Important _____ (regulation) were passed by parliament.
- 5) Several _____ (crime) were reported in the area.
- 6) The lawyer prepared detailed _____ (analysis) of the law.
- 7) Many _____ (client) praised the firm's services.
- 8) Various _____ (law) were cited during the trial.

Тема 4 «Общая характеристика страны»

Вариант 1

Choose the correct option.

1 Russia borders ...Belarus in the west.

- a) on
- b) in
- c) from
- d) at

2 Coalandore are:

- a) mineral resources
- b) industries
- c) reservoirs
- d) stones

3 What can you visit in Washington DC?

- a) Houses of Parliament
- b) the Mall
- c) Westminster Abbey
- d) Downing Street

4 Fill in the article if necessary.

The Volga flows into ... Caspian Sea.

5 Read the text. Arrange the following facts about the USA in the correct logical order.

- a) The USA has a population of over 330 million people
- b) The country consists of 50 states and Washington D.C.
- c) The capital is Washington D.C.
- d) The country covers an area of over 9.8 million square kilometers
- e) The official language is English
- f) The USA is a leading economic power
- g) The country borders on Canada and Mexico

h) The currency is the US dollar

6 Read the text. Match the following characteristics with their correct descriptions.

Brazil is one of the largest countries in South America, known for its rich cultural heritage and diverse natural resources. The country has a rapidly growing economy and a population exceeding 200 million people. Brazil is famous for its Amazon rainforest, beaches, and vibrant cities.

- A. Geographical features
- B. Economic indicators
- C. Demographic data
- D. Cultural aspects
- E. Political structure
- F. Natural resources
- G. Technological development
- H. Social indicators

- 1) Brazil has a federal republic system with 26 states and a federal district
- 2) The country is rich in minerals, oil, gas, and timber
- 3) The population is over 200 million with a mix of ethnic groups
- 4) Brazil hosts major tech hubs and innovation centers
- 5) The Amazon rainforest, coastal areas, and highlands define the landscape
- 6) Portuguese is the official language, and Carnival is a major cultural event
- 7) Brazil is a major exporter of agricultural products and has a strong industrial base
- 8) High literacy rates and growing middle class

7 Complete the sentences using comparative/superlative forms and some/any with uncountable nouns.

- 1) The air in the city centre is _____ (polluted) than in the suburbs. There is _____ (little) fresh air there.
- 2) Forest coverage in Russia is _____ (extensive) than in Europe. The country has _____ (much) natural reserves.
- 3) Water scarcity is _____ (serious) issue in Africa. People have access to _____ (little) clean water.
- 4) Wind power is _____ (efficient) renewable energy source. It requires _____ (little) maintenance.
- 5) Our planet is facing _____ (grave) environmental crisis. We need _____ (much) international cooperation.

Вариант 2

Choose the correct option.

1 Professional performances take place in a ...

- a) art gallery

- b) concert hall
- c) city museum
- d) city center

2 The climate in London is ...

- a) cold
- b) mild and damp
- c) dry
- d) severe

3 The presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects is called ...

- a) desertification
- b) habitat
- c) deforestation
- d) pollution

4 Fill in the article if necessary.

My dream is to visit ... Madame Tussauds Museum in London.

5 Read the text. Put the following statements about Russia in the correct order of significance.

Russia is the largest country in the world, stretching across Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. The country has a diverse geographical position with access to three oceans. The population is concentrated mainly in the western part of the country. Russia is rich in natural resources, including oil, gas, and minerals. The economy is based on industry, agriculture, and natural resource extraction.

- a) Russia borders on 16 countries
- b) The country has vast reserves of natural resources
- c) Moscow is the capital and largest city
- d) The territory covers more than 17 million square kilometers
- e) The population exceeds 140 million people
- f) The country has 12 seas along its coastline
- g) Russia is a permanent member of the UN Security Council
- h) The country has a diverse climate from arctic to subtropical

6 Read the text. Match the following characteristics with their correct descriptions.

Japan is an island nation in East Asia known for its technological advancements and unique cultural heritage. The country has a high standard of living and is a major player in the global economy.

- A. Economic strengths
- B. Demographic trends

- C. Technological achievements
- D. Cultural heritage
- E. Geographical location
- F. Social structure
- G. Environmental initiatives
- H. Political system

- 1) Constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system
- 2) Aging population and low birth rates
- 3) Leading in robotics, electronics, and automotive industries
- 4) Located in East Asia with four main islands
- 5) Strong emphasis on recycling and green technologies
- 6) Rich traditions in arts, tea ceremony, and martial arts
- 7) Highly developed infrastructure and service sector
- 8) Strong work ethic and collectivist society

7 Complete the sentences using comparative/superlative forms and some/any with uncountable nouns..

- 1) The air in the city centre is _____ (polluted) than in the suburbs. There is _____ (little) fresh air there.
- 2) Forest coverage in Russia is _____ (extensive) than in Europe. The country has _____ (much) natural reserves.
- 3) Water scarcity is _____ (serious) issue in Africa. People have access to _____ (little) clean water.
- 4) Wind power is _____ (efficient) renewable energy source. It requires _____ (little) maintenance.
- 5) Our planet is facing _____ (grave) environmental crisis. We need _____ (much) international cooperation.

Тема 5 «Правительство и политическая деятельность»

Вариант 1

Choose the correct option.

1 The British Government consists of:

- a) the members of the Royal family
- b) deputies
- c) the Cabinet and other ministers
- d) archbishops and bishops

2 The highest legislative body in the United Kingdom is:

- a) the House of Lords
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Parliament
- d) Government

3 The British Parliament consists of two chambers:

- a) the Members of Parliament
- b) Prime Minister and President
- c) the House of Lords and the House of Commons
- d) the Queen and the King

4 Fill in the gap using the necessary form of the particle.

A ... (to write) constitution is a formal document defining the rules that govern the political system and the rights of citizens.

5 Read the text. Put the following events in the correct order.

In the early stages of forming a new government, a group of elected officials gathers to outline their objectives. First, they hold a meeting to discuss the primary goals of the government, focusing on public welfare and economic stability. After that, they draft a constitution that defines the rights of citizens and the responsibilities of the government. Once the constitution is finalized, it is presented to the public for approval through a referendum. After successful ratification, the new government officially takes office and begins implementing policies that align with the previously established goals.

- a) The government officials hold a meeting to discuss their objectives.
- b) The constitution is presented to the public for approval.
- c) The new government takes office and begins implementing policies.
- d) A constitution is drafted outlining citizens' rights.

6 Match the following political buildings with the countries where they are located.

- 1) Parliament Hill
- 2) Bundestag
- 3) Palace of Westminster
- 4) Kremlin
- 5) National People's Congress
- 6) Congress Building
- 7) Palais Bourbon
- 8) Dáil Éireann

- a) France
- b) Ireland
- c) Russia
- d) United States
- e) Canada
- f) Germany
- g) United Kingdom
- h) China

7 Transform the following direct speech sentences into reported speech.

- 1) The opposition leader claimed, “The government is lying to the public.”
- 2) The foreign minister warned, “This action will lead to serious consequences.”
- 3) The president asked the press, “Why are you spreading false information?”
- 4) The speaker of parliament announced, “The session has been postponed.”
- 5) The candidate promised, “I will reduce taxes for citizens.”
- 6) The secretary of state advised, “Countries should unite against this threat.”
- 7) The mayor stated, “The budget was approved yesterday.”
- 8) The party leader demanded, “The government must resign immediately.”

Вариант 2

Choose the correct option.

1 The head of the British Government and the Cabinet, and the leader of the ruling party is:

- a) the monarch
- b) the Prime Minister
- c) a MP
- d) a minister

2 The US Constitution consists of a preamble, seven articles and twenty seven:

- a) words
- b) electors
- c) amendments
- d) parts

3 The Russian Federation consists of eighty five:

- a) states
- b) deputies
- c) constituent entities
- d) federal districts

4 Fill in the gap using the necessary form of the particle.

We are actually ... (to revise) a law that is not active any more.

5 Read the text. Arrange the events in the correct order.

Citizens in a large city realize they are not being heard by their local government. They begin organizing community meetings to discuss their concerns about issues like public transportation and safety. After several meetings, they decide to launch a petition to demand improvements. They gather signatures from various neighborhoods to show widespread support. Once they have collected enough signatures, they present the petition to the city council during a public session. The city council agrees to review the demands and schedules a meeting to discuss potential solutions.

- a) Citizens organize community meetings to discuss their concerns.
- b) The petition is presented to the city council.
- c) Citizens gather signatures from neighborhoods.
- d) The city council schedules a meeting to discuss potential solutions.

6 Match the following international political institutions with the countries where they are located.

- 1) European Court of Human Rights
- 2) African Union Commission
- 3) Organization of American States
- 4) ASEAN Secretariat
- 5) Council of Europe
- 6) Shanghai Cooperation Organization
- 7) Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
- 8) Commonwealth Secretariat

- a) Belgium
- b) Ethiopia
- c) United States
- d) Indonesia
- e) France
- f) China
- g) Austria
- h) United Kingdom

7 Transform the following direct speech sentences into reported speech.

- 1) The president said, "I will sign this law next week."
- 2) The minister told journalists, "We have reached an agreement with our partners."
- 3) The spokesperson asked, "When will the negotiations start?"
- 4) The ambassador declared, "My country supports this initiative."
- 5) The senator exclaimed, "I don't trust these reports!"
- 6) The prime minister ordered, "You must prepare the report by Friday."
- 7) The representative explained, "The treaty was signed last month."
- 8) The governor promised, "I will visit all regions this year."

Тема 6 «Мировые правовые системы»

Вариант 1

Choose the correct option.

1 Civil Law is the same as:

- a) European continental law
- b) Roman law
- c) case law
- d) criminal law

2 The people who decide in Crown courts if the accused is innocent or guilty are:

- a) witnesses
- b) jurors
- c) judges
- d) justices of the peace

3 Law based on judicial precedent is called:

- a) substantive law
- b) common law
- c) continental law
- d) statutory law

4 Complete the sentence with the correct form of the verbs (Active or Passive).

The Supreme Court of the RF ... (supervise) the work of lower courts.

5 Read the text. Arrange the following events in the correct order.

The world's legal systems can be broadly categorized into two main types: common law and civil law. Common law, originally developed in England, relies heavily on judicial precedents set by court decisions. This means that past rulings have a significant influence on future cases, allowing the law to evolve over time based on real-life applications. In a common law system, judges play an active role in interpreting the law, and their interpretations can lead to changes or refinements of legal principles.

On the other hand, civil law is based on comprehensive legal codes established by statutes. This system is prevalent in countries like France and Germany. In civil law jurisdictions, there is less emphasis on judicial precedents, as laws are written and codified. Judges in civil law systems are primarily tasked with applying the law as written, rather than shaping it. This can lead to more consistency across cases, since the law is clearly defined in legislation.

Both systems have their strengths and weaknesses. Common law allows for flexibility and adaptability, accommodating changes in society. However, it can lead to unpredictability depending on judicial interpretation. Civil law, while providing clarity, may lack responsiveness to social changes since it relies on written statutes that may not be frequently updated.

Understanding these distinctions is crucial for legal professionals and scholars who work internationally, as they navigate the complexities of different legal traditions and systems.

- 1) Judges in common law systems interpret the law based on past rulings.

- 2) Common law systems evolve over time due to real-life applications.
- 3) Civil law relies on codified legal codes established by statutes.
- 4) Judges in civil law systems apply the law as it is written.

6 Match the following legal systems with their key characteristics.

- 1) Jurisdiction
- 2) Statute
- 3) Precedent
- 4) Codification
- 5) Litigation
- 6) Arbitration
- 7) Due process
- 8) Subpoena

- a) The process of resolving disputes through the court system
- b) A court order requiring a person to appear in court
- c) The authority of a court to hear and decide cases
- d) A law enacted by a legislative body
- e) A previous court decision that serves as a guide for future cases
- f) The process of arranging laws into a systematic code
- g) An alternative dispute resolution method using a neutral third party
- h) The legal requirement that all citizens are entitled to fair treatment under the law

7 Complete the sentences using the appropriate participle forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) _____ (review) all the evidence, the jury reached a verdict.
- 2) The lawyer, _____ (represent) his client, spoke confidently.
- 3) The suspect, _____ (question) for hours, finally confessed.
- 4) _____ (investigate) the crime scene, detectives found crucial evidence.
- 5) The judge, _____ (hear) both sides, made a fair decision.
- 6) _____ (draft) the contract, the lawyer checked every detail.
- 7) The witness, _____ (testify) truthfully, helped the investigation.
- 8) _____ (examine) the documents, the notary certified them.
- 9) The prosecutor, _____ (prepare) his speech carefully, presented strong arguments.
- 10) _____ (break) the law, the defendant faced serious consequences.

Вариант 2

Choose the correct option.

1 In the UK, a court of summary jurisdiction held before two or more Justices of the Peace is called:

- a) the High court
- b) the Crown court
- c) the County court

d) the Magistrates' court

2 In the UK, a specialized judicial body established to hear certain types of dispute is called:

- a) crown court
- b) trial court
- c) county court
- d) tribunal

3 A court's power to hear a case is called:

- a) enforcement
- b) judicial branch
- c) judicial review
- d) jurisdiction

4 Complete the sentence with the correct form of the verbs (Active or Passive).

The Supreme Court ... of the Judicial Panel for Civil Affairs, the Judicial Panel for Criminal Affairs, and the Military Panel.

5 Read the text. Arrange the following steps in the correct order.

Legal systems around the world play a crucial role in facilitating international commerce. These frameworks provide the necessary structure within which businesses operate, helping to establish rights, obligations, and mechanisms for resolving disputes. One of the most significant developments in recent decades has been the harmonization of laws across countries, particularly in regions such as the European Union (EU). In the EU, member states work to create a uniform set of regulations that govern trade, competition, and consumer protection.

Another important aspect is the role of international treaties and agreements, such as the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG). This treaty establishes a common framework for contracting and helps parties from different countries understand their rights and obligations. By providing a baseline of legal principles, such treaties minimize the risks associated with international trade.

However, despite these advancements, challenges remain. Different legal systems can create complexities concerning enforcement and compliance. Businesses must navigate various regulations and legal standards, which can vary significantly from one jurisdiction to another. Understanding these frameworks is vital for companies looking to expand their operations internationally, as adhering to local laws and international agreements can determine their success.

Ultimately, the interaction between legal systems and global commerce highlights the importance of establishing robust and adaptable legal frameworks that promote fair and efficient trade practices.

1) Businesses must navigate various regulations and legal standards in different jurisdictions.

2) International treaties help establish a common framework for contracts.

- 3) Legal systems provide structure for businesses operating internationally.
- 4) The EU works to create uniform regulations for trade among member states.

6 Match the following legal concepts with their correct descriptions.

- 1) Jurisdiction
- 2) Statute
- 3) Precedent
- 4) Codification
- 5) Litigation
- 6) Arbitration
- 7) Due process
- 8) Subpoena

- a) The process of resolving disputes through the court system
- b) A court order requiring a person to appear in court
- c) The authority of a court to hear and decide cases
- d) A law enacted by a legislative body
- e) A previous court decision that serves as a guide for future cases
- f) The process of arranging laws into a systematic code
- g) An alternative dispute resolution method using a neutral third party
- h) The legal requirement that all citizens are entitled to fair treatment under the law

7 Complete the sentences using the appropriate participle forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) _____ (sign) by the president, the law came into effect.
- 2) The judge, _____ (preside) over the trial, showed great patience.
- 3) _____ (find) guilty, the defendant was sentenced to prison.
- 4) The attorney, _____ (argue) the case passionately, won the trial.
- 5) _____ (base) on solid evidence, the verdict was unanimous.
- 6) The documents, _____ (seal) in an envelope, were kept safely.
- 7) _____ (call) to testify, the witness provided valuable information.
- 8) The court, _____ (sit) in session, heard the case thoroughly.
- 9) _____ (write) by an experienced legal advisor, the report was comprehensive.
- 10) The lawyer, _____ (specialize) in criminal law, handled the case expertly.

Тема 7 «Отрасли права»

Вариант 1

Choose the correct option.

- 1 Customary law and conventional law are primary sources of:
- a) international law
 - b) public law
 - c) civil law
 - d) economic law

2 The principal judicial body of the United Nations is:

- a) International Court of Justice
- b) Court of Human Rights
- c) European Court of Justice
- d) Court of International Justice

3 The branch of law that prescribes the rights, duties, and obligations of persons to one another, rather than the procedures by which these laws are enforced is called:

- a) substantive law
- b) public law
- c) procedural law
- d) private law

4 Choose «if» or «unless».

She won't know the truth ... you tell it to her.

5 Match the following branches of law with their correct description.

- 1) Criminal Law
- 2) Civil Law
- 3) Administrative Law
- 4) Constitutional Law
- 5) Family Law
- 6) Labor Law
- 7) Environmental Law
- 8) Commercial Law

- a) Regulates relations between employers and employees
- b) Deals with crimes and their punishments
- c) Governs the creation and operation of businesses
- d) Protects the environment and regulates its use
- e) Regulates personal and property relations between citizens
- f) Controls government activities and public administration
- g) Regulates marriage, divorce, and child custody
- h) Establishes the fundamental principles of state power

6 Put the following steps of law application process in the correct order.

Steps of Process:

- a) Investigation of the case and collection of evidence
- b) Decision-making by the court
- c) Filing a claim or complaint
- d) Enforcement of the court decision
- e) Examination of evidence in court
- f) Notification of parties about the case

- g) Preparation of case materials
- h) Appeal of the decision (if necessary)

7 Fill in the blanks with appropriate conditional forms.

- 1) If a witness _____ (give) false testimony, they can be charged with perjury.
- 2) The lawyer would prepare a stronger case if _____ (he/have) more time.
- 3) If the suspect _____ (confess) now, he might receive a lighter sentence.
- 4) The court order would have been executed if _____ (the parties/comply).
- 5) If a person _____ (not/pay) their taxes, they will face penalties.
- 6) The contract would be valid if _____ (both parties/sign) it.
- 7) If the jury _____ (find) the defendant guilty, the judge will sentence him.
- 8) The appeal process could begin if _____ (new evidence/emerge).
- 9)

Вариант 2

Choose the correct option.

1 The form of organization means:

- a) the type of ownership
- b) the type of assets
- c) the disposition of profits
- d) the type of legal obligations

2 A business owned and operated by a single person is called:

- a) partnership
- b) private business
- c) sole proprietorship
- d) corporation

3 Capital which is borrowed is called:

- a) loan
- b) bill
- c) debt
- d) letter of credit

4 Choose «if» or «unless».

They won't arrive on time ... they finish the work early.

5 Match the following branches of law with their primary functions.

- 1) International Law
- 2) Property Law
- 3) Tax Law
- 4) Procedural Law

- 5) Inheritance Law
- 6) Intellectual Property Law
- 7) Land Law
- 8) Maritime Law

- a) Regulates relations in the field of creation, use, and protection of intellectual property
- b) Establishes rules for the movement of goods and services across borders
- c) Regulates relations related to the transfer of property upon death
- d) Governs the collection and payment of taxes
- e) Regulates shipping and maritime commerce
- f) Establishes rules for the use and protection of land
- g) Regulates relations between states and international organizations
- h) Determines the procedure for protecting and realizing rights

6 Arrange the following stages of legal regulation development in the correct chronological order.

- a) Formation of basic legal norms and principles in society
- b) Development of customary law
- c) Creation of written legal codes
- d) Emergence of professional legal system
- e) Formation of separate branches of law
- f) Development of international legal relations
- g) Creation of judicial system
- h) Formation of legal education system

7 Fill in the blanks with appropriate conditional forms

- 1) If a person _____ (break) the law, they will face legal consequences.
- 2) The lawyer would have won the case if he _____ (prepare) better.
- 3) If the jury _____ (find) the defendant guilty, the judge will sentence him.
- 4) The court would issue an injunction if _____ (the evidence/be) sufficient.
- 5) If a witness _____ (refuse) to testify, they could be held in contempt of court.
- 6) The contract would be void if _____ (it/not/comply) with legal requirements.
- 7) If the defendant _____ (plead) guilty, he might receive a reduced sentence.
- 8) The court would order restitution if _____ (the plaintiff/prove) damages.

Тема 8 «Юридические профессии»

Вариант 1

Choose the correct option.

1 Justices of the US Supreme Court have life:

- a) tenure
- b) sentence
- c) career
- d) time

2 In Russia, to supervise the correct application and observance of the law is the task of:

- a) notary offices
- b) Commercial courts
- c) the Investigative Committee
- d) the Prosecutor's office

3 A person authorized to perform certain legal formalities, especially to draw up or certify contracts, deeds, and other documents for use in other jurisdictions is:

- a) a notary
- b) a judge
- c) a prosecutor
- d) an investigator

4 Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Legal secretaries are essential to the smooth ... (to function) of a law office.

5 Match the following legal professions with their primary responsibilities.

- 1) Solicitor
- 2) Barrister
- 3) Judge
- 4) Prosecutor
- 5) Defense Attorney
- 6) Notary Public
- 7) Legal Advisor
- 8) Paralegal

- a) Provides legal advice, prepares cases, and drafts legal documents
- b) Presides over court proceedings and makes rulings
- c) Represents clients in court and provides expert legal opinion
- d) Represents the state in criminal proceedings
- e) Represents defendants in legal proceedings
- f) Witnesses and certifies documents, takes affidavits
- g) Advises organizations on legal matters and compliance
- h) Assists lawyers with case preparation and research

6 Put the stages of becoming a legal professional in the correct order.

- a) Gain practical experience through internships
- b) Pass the bar exam (if required)
- c) Obtain a law degree (LLB or equivalent)
- d) Complete additional specialization courses
- e) Enroll in undergraduate studies
- f) Start working as a junior lawyer
- g) Join a law firm or open a practice
- h) Complete postgraduate legal education

7 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of Complex Subject.

- 1) The witness is seen _____ (sign) the contract.
- 2) The lawyer seems to _____ (prepare) the documents carefully.
- 3) The judge is reported _____ (make) an important decision.
- 4) The defendant is thought _____ (commit) the crime.
- 5) The jury is expected _____ (reach) a verdict.

Вариант 2

Choose the correct option.

1 A set of rules that outlines the professional and ethical standards is called:

- a) the Code of Conduct
- b) plain language
- c) rule of law
- d) law practice

2 Select the answer which best completes the meaning of the sentence. To fill the vacancy in the accounting department, they are seeking the person who is best:

- a) required
- b) retired
- c) qualified
- d) authorized

3 A person who carries out a formal inquiry or investigation is:

- a) a legal adviser
- b) an investigator
- c) a legal person
- d) a prosecutor

4 Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Legal advisers are important to the smooth ... (to function) of a law office.

5 Match the legal professions with their main duties. Choose the most appropriate description for each profession.

- 1) Lawyer
- 2) Judge
- 3) Notary
- 4) Police officer
- 5) Paralegal
- 6) Solicitor
- 7) Prosecutor
- 8) Defense attorney

- a) Assists lawyers with paperwork and research

- b) Represents clients in court and provides legal advice
- c) Presides over trials and makes rulings
- d) Investigates crimes and arrests suspects
- e) Prepares and certifies legal documents
- f) Represents the state in criminal cases
- g) Works directly with clients and prepares cases
- h) Protects the rights of the accused

6 Arrange the typical daily activities of a lawyer in their logical order.

- a) Review case files and prepare for upcoming hearings
- b) Meet with clients to discuss their cases
- c) Research relevant laws and precedents
- d) Draft legal documents and correspondence
- e) Participate in court hearings
- f) Plan the day's schedule and prioritize tasks
- g) Consult with colleagues on complex issues
- h) Follow up on completed cases and update records

7 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of Complex Subject.

- 1) The attorney is likely _____ (win) the case.
- 2) The prosecutor is known _____ (find) new evidence.
- 3) The notary is supposed _____ (certify) the document.
- 4) The court is expected _____ (issue) a ruling.
- 5) The legal team is believed _____ (prepare) for trial.

2.2 КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

Контрольно-оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся обеспечивают решение следующих задач:

– оценка достижения обучающимися запланированных результатов обучения по учебной дисциплине, указанных в п. 1.2 РПД, и оценка компетенций обучающихся на этапе освоения данной учебной дисциплины (определение уровня сформированности компетенций, элементами которых являются указанные результаты обучения);

– принятие решения о необходимости внесения изменений и дополнений в РПД и (или) КОС по учебной дисциплине.

2.2.1 БТЗ ДЛЯ ЗАЧЕТА С ОЦЕНКОЙ

В БТЗ для зачета с оценкой включены вопросы и задания по каждой теме учебной дисциплины, указанной в п. 2.2 РПД; в БТЗ отражены все «знать», формируемые учебной дисциплиной и указанные в п. 1.2 РПД.

Тестирование на промежуточной аттестации обучающихся проводится по 2 вариантам. В каждый вариант включено 25 вопросов и заданий (всего в БТЗ – 100

вопросов и заданий) в 4 тестовых формах: в закрытой и открытой, на установление последовательности и соответствия.

В вопросах в закрытой форме приведено 4 дистрактора (варианта ответов), среди которых есть правильный и неправильные, но максимально похожие на правильный ответ. Каждый дистрактор состоит не более чем из 7 слов.

1 Customary law and conventional law are primary sources of:

- a) international law
- b) public law
- c) civil law
- d) economic law

2 The principal judicial body of the United Nations is:

- a) International Court of Justice
- b) Court of Human Rights
- c) European Court of Justice
- d) Court of International Justice

3 A person authorized to perform certain legal formalities, especially to draw up or certify contracts, is:

- a) a notary
- b) a judge
- c) a prosecutor
- d) an investigator

4 Law students ... lectures and seminars every day.

- a) read
- b) have
- c) make
- d) do

5 A person who is in his or her first year at university is called:

- a) a pupil
- b) a first-year student
- c) a lecturer
- d) a lawyer

6 Poor grades are considered bad academic ...:

- a) performance
- b) qualification
- c) tuition
- d) discipline

7 In the UK, a court of summary jurisdiction is called:

- a) the High court

- b) the Crown court
- c) the County court
- d) the Magistrates' court

8 The highest legislative body in the United Kingdom is:

- a) the House of Lords
- b) the Prime Minister
- c) Parliament
- d) Government

9 The branch of law prescribing rights and duties between individuals is called:

- a) substantive law
- b) public law
- c) procedural law
- d) private law

10 A business owned by a single person is called a:

- a) partnership
- b) sole proprietorship
- c) private business
- d) corporation

11 A test or an examination is a form of:

- a) extracurricular activities
- b) progress
- c) syllabus
- d) assessment

12 The government is responsible for the ... of laws.

- a) enforcement
- b) creating
- c) ignoring
- d) opposition

13. Students' progress is ... by tests and exams.

- a) Passed
- b) Assessed
- c) Included
- d) Obtained

14 A document outlining a family's rules is called:

- a) a contract
- b) a covenant
- c) a charter
- d) a constitution

15 People who create laws are called:

- a) judges
- b) legislators
- c) attorneys
- d) citizens

16 The act of bringing legal action against someone is:

- a) prosecution
- b) litigation
- c) defense
- d) pleading

17 Choose the correct form of the verb: "The Supreme Court ____ (supervise) the work of lower courts."

- a) supervises
- b) is supervising
- c) supervised
- d) was supervising

18 Fill in the blank with the appropriate article: "____ (to write) constitution is a formal document defining the rules that govern the political system."

- a) A
- b) The
- c) An
- d) No article

19 Complete the sentence: "Students ____ (attend) lectures and seminars every day."

- a) have
- b) do
- c) make
- d) take

20 Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "The plural of crisis is ____."

- a) crises
- b) crises
- c) crisisies
- d) crisis's

21 Arrange the following steps in the correct order based on creating new laws:

- a) Drafting the bill
- b) Public consultation
- c) Voting in parliament
- d) Signing by the president

22 Match Law Professions with Their Roles:

- a) Lawyer
- b) Judge
- c) Prosecutor
- d) Paralegal

- 1) Presides over court proceedings.
- 2) A legal assistant who supports law firms.
- 3) Represents the state in criminal cases.
- 4) Advises clients and represents them in legal matters.

23 What is law?

24 What is the Civil Code?

25 Use the correct form of the verb: "Many people are interested ____ (in) visiting unusual places."

- a) at
- b) for
- c) in
- d) on

26 My grandparents _____ in a small village when they were young, but now they live in the city.

- a) would live
- b) used to live
- c) were used to live
- d) had lived

27 She's very close to her niece; they _____ on the phone for hours every week.

- a) speak
- b) talk
- c) chat
- d) say

28 When I was a child, my elder brother would always _____ me with my homework.

- a) assist
- b) help
- c) support
- d) aid

29 Which sentence is incorrect?

- a) I get on well with my stepmother.

- b) My parents divorced when I was ten.
- c) She's my aunt's daughter, so she's my cousin.
- d) He's the brother of my mother, so he's my uncle.

30 We're planning to _____ a family reunion next summer—all cousins, uncles, and aunts will come.

- a) do
- b) make
- c) organise
- d) set

31 My father _____ the household finances, while my mother manages the daily budget.

- a) controls
- b) oversees
- c) watches
- d) looks after

32 She _____ her children to be independent, so she encourages them to make their own decisions.

- a) lets
- b) makes
- c) wants
- d) allows

33 Which phrase means “to resemble someone in character or appearance”?

- a) to take after
- b) to look like
- c) to be similar to
- d) all of the above

34 We _____ dinner together every Sunday—it's our family tradition.

- a) are having
- b) have had
- c) have
- d) will have

35 He's not very close to his in-laws; they _____ eye to eye on most issues.

- a) don't see
- b) don't see (устойчивое выражение “don't see eye to eye”)
- c) don't look
- d) don't watch

36 Arrange the steps in the correct order.

- a) graduate with a Bachelor's degree in Law (4 years).

- b) Pass the Unified State Exam (USE) in Russian, Social Studies, and History/Foreign Language.
- c) Pass the qualification exam for lawyers and join the Bar Association.
- d) Complete a 1-year internship at a law firm or state agency.

37 Sort the steps for the UK in chronological order.

- a) Earn an LLB (3 years) or GDL after a non-law degree.
- b) Complete the Legal Practice Course (LPC) or Bar Professional Training Course (BPTC).
- c) Secure a 2-year training contract (solicitors) or pupillage (barristers).
- d) Pass the Solicitors Qualifying Examination (SQE).

38 In Russia, what is the standard duration of a Bachelor's degree in Law?

- a) 3 years
- b) 4 years
- c) 5 years
- d) 6 years

39 Which exam must Russian school leavers pass to enter a law faculty?

- a) SAT
- b) LSAT
- c) Unified State Exam (USE)
- d) GCSE

40 In the USA, what is the typical first professional degree for aspiring lawyers?

- a) LLB
- b) Juris Doctor (JD)
- c) Master of Laws (LLM)
- d) Bachelor of Arts in Law

41 What is the name of the final licensing exam for lawyers in the USA?

- a) MCAT
- b) GRE
- c) Bar Exam
- d) BARC

42 In the UK, what course follows the LLB for those who want to become solicitors?

- a) JD
- b) LLM
- c) Legal Practice Course (LPC)
- d) Bar Professional Training Course (BPTC)

43 Which of these is not a typical stage in becoming a barrister in the UK?

- a) Joining one of the Inns of Court

- b) Completing pupillage
- c) Passing the BPTC
- d) Taking the LSAT

44 In Russia, after graduation, what is usually required before one can practice as a lawyer?

- a) A PhD in Law
- b) A 6-month online course
- c) A 1-year internship and a qualification exam
- d) Only a bachelor's diploma

45 Since 2021, what new exam has replaced the LPC for solicitors in England and Wales?

- a) SQF
- b) SQE (Solicitors Qualifying Examination)
- c) SQE2
- d) LPE

46 Match each stage (1–5) with the corresponding description (A–E).

Stages:

- 1) Undergraduate degree
- 2) LSAT
- 3) Law school (JD programme)
- 4) Bar Exam
- 5) Legal internship/clerkship

Descriptions:

- A. A standard 3-year professional law degree required to practice law.
- B. Practical experience gained during or after law school, often with a judge or law firm.
- C. A prerequisite test for admission to most US law schools.
- D. A four- or five-year programme in any major; no specific pre-law requirement.
- E. A state-specific exam required to obtain a law licence.

47 Match each term with its definition.

- 1) JD (Juris Doctor)
- 2) LSAT (Law School Admission Test)
- 3) Bar Association
- 4) Pro bono work
- 5) Casebook
- 6) Socratic method

Definitions:

- A. A teaching technique where the professor asks students pointed questions to stimulate critical thinking and analysis of legal cases.

- B. The primary degree awarded by US law schools; typically takes 3 years.
- C. Free legal services provided to low-income clients; common in law firm training.
- D. A professional organisation that regulates lawyers and administers the Bar Exam.
- E. A standardised test assessing reading, analytical, and logical reasoning skills for law school admission.
- F. A textbook containing edited court opinions and legal problems used in law school courses.

48 What is the typical first professional law degree awarded in Canadian law schools?

- a) Bachelor of Laws (LLB)
- b) Juris Doctor (JD)
- c) Master of Laws (LLM)
- d) Doctor of Juridical Science (SJD)

49 How long does a full-time JD programme usually take to complete in Canada?

- a) 2 years
- b) 3 years
- c) 4 years
- d) 5 years

50 Which of the following is a mandatory step to become a licensed lawyer in Canada after graduating from law school?

- a) Passing the Bar Exam (called “Bar Admission Exam” in most provinces)
- b) Completing a PhD in Law
- c) Working as a legal assistant for 2 years
- d) Publishing a legal research paper

51 In Canada, what is the period of supervised practical training called before one can be called to the bar?

- a) Pupillage
- b) Clerkship
- c) Articling
- d) Internship

52 Which standardized test is commonly required for admission to Canadian law schools (though some schools are moving away from it)?

- a) LSAT (Law School Admission Test)
- b) GRE (Graduate Record Examination)
- c) GMAT (Graduate Management Admission Test)
- d) MCAT (Medical College Admission Test)

53 Fill in the gap with the correct modal verb.

After graduating with a law degree, you _____ complete a one-year internship and pass a qualification exam to practice as a lawyer in Russia.

54 Fill in the gap with the correct modal verb.

If you want to specialize in international law, you _____ consider taking additional courses in comparative law and foreign legal systems.

55 Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets (gerund/infinitive/infinitive without *to*).

To become a lawyer in the USA, you need _____ the LSAT before applying to law schools.

56 What is the capital city of the United States?

- a) New York City
- b) Washington, D.C.
- c) Los Angeles
- d) Chicago

57 How many states are there in the USA?

- a) 48
- b) 49
- c) 50
- d) 52

58 Which ocean borders the USA on the west?

- a) Atlantic Ocean
- b) Indian Ocean
- c) Arctic Ocean
- d) Pacific Ocean

59 What is the national anthem of the USA called?

- a) "God Save the Queen"
- b) "The Star-Spangled Banner"
- c) "America the Beautiful"
- d) "My Country, 'Tis of Thee"

60 Which of these is NOT one of the three branches of the US federal government?

- a) Legislative
- b) Executive
- c) Judicial (note: correct spelling is "Judicial" → "Judicial" is a typo; correct form is "Judicial")
- d) Military

61 When is Independence Day celebrated in the USA?

- a) July 1

- b) July 4
- c) September 17
- d) December 25

62 What is the highest mountain in the continental USA?

- a) Mount McKinley (Denali)
- b) Mount Rainier
- c) Mount Whitney
- d) Mount Elbert

63 Which river is often called the “Father of Waters” and is the longest in the USA?

- a) Colorado River
- b) Hudson River
- c) Mississippi River
- d) Rio Grande

64 Grand Canyon, located in Arizona, is one of _ most famous natural landmarks in the country.

- a) –
- b) the
- c) a
- d) an

65 Insert the correct article (a, an, the, or no article (-)) in each gap.

The United States is located in North America, between _(1) Pacific Ocean and _(2) Atlantic Ocean. It has _(3) diverse landscape: from _(4) Rocky Mountains in the west to the rolling plains of the Midwest.

66 Who is the head of state in the Russian Federation?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Chairman of the State Duma
- c) President
- d) General Secretary

67 How long is the presidential term in Russia (as of current constitution)?

- a) 4 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 6 years
- d) 7 years

68 Which body holds the legislative power in the USA?

- a) The Supreme Court
- b) The Congress (House of Representatives and Senate)
- c) The Cabinet

d) The Federal Reserve

69 How many senators does each US state send to the US Senate?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) It depends on the state's population

70 What is the highest judicial body in Russia?

- a) The State Duma
- b) The Constitutional Court
- c) The Ministry of Justice
- d) The Supreme Arbitration Court

71 Who confirms US presidential appointments (e.g., Supreme Court justices)?

- a) The House of Representatives
- b) The Senate
- c) The Vice President alone
- d) State governors

72 Which Russian body represents the regions and reviews federal laws?

- a) The State Duma
- b) The Federation Council
- c) The Government
- d) The Constitutional Assembly

73 How often are elections for the US House of Representatives held?

- a) Every 2 years
- b) Every 3 years
- c) Every 4 years
- d) Every 6 years

74 Arrange the following steps in the correct order (1–5) that a bill typically goes through to become a federal law in the USA.

- a) The bill is signed by the President (or becomes law via pocket veto/override).
- b) The bill is introduced in either the House of Representatives or the Senate.
- c) The bill goes to a conference committee (if versions differ between House and Senate).
- d) The bill is debated and voted on separately in the House and the Senate.
- e) The bill is referred to a standing committee for review, amendments, and markup.

75 Put the following stages of electing the President of Russia in the correct chronological order.

- a) The Central Election Commission verifies signatures and registers candidates.

b) Voters go to the polls; if no candidate wins >50 % in the first round, a second round is held two weeks later.

c) Potential candidates collect signatures (or are nominated by political parties) to qualify for registration.

d) The President's term nears its end; the date of the next election is set by law (second Sunday of March).

e) Campaigning begins after registration; candidates present platforms and debate.

76 Which sentence is in the passive voice?

a) The judge delivered the verdict yesterday.

b) The jury is listening to the witness's testimony.

c) The verdict was delivered by the judge yesterday.

d) Lawyers prepare their arguments carefully.

77 Rewrite in the passive voice: "The Supreme Court will review the case next month."

a) The case will be reviewed by the Supreme Court next month.

b) The case is reviewed by the Supreme Court next month.

c) The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court next month.

d) The case reviews by the Supreme Court next month.

78 Which active-voice sentence matches this passive sentence?

"The new law was passed by Parliament last week."

a) Parliament passes the new law last week.

b) Parliament passed the new law last week.

c) Parliament will pass the new law last week.

d) Parliament is passing the new law last week.

79 Choose the correct passive form for this sentence:

"Lawyers often cite this landmark ruling in court."

a) This landmark ruling is often cited by lawyers in court.

b) This landmark ruling are often cited by lawyers in court.

c) This landmark ruling was often cited by lawyers in court.

d) This landmark ruling has often cited by lawyers in court.

80 Find the correct definition (a-d) for each term (1-4).

Terms:

1) Precedent

2) Statute

3) Jurisdiction

4) Appeal

Definitions:

a law passed by a legislative body (parliament, congress, etc.).

b The authority of a court to hear and decide a case.

- c A request to a higher court to review a lower court's decision.
- d A previous court decision that serves as a guide for future similar cases.

81 Arrange the following stages of a common law case in the correct chronological order.

- a) The judge delivers a written opinion, setting a precedent for future cases.
- b) A plaintiff files a complaint, initiating legal proceedings.
- c) The losing party decides whether to appeal to a higher court.
- d) Both sides exchange evidence and conduct discovery.
- e) The higher court issues a ruling; the case may be remanded or finalized.
- f) The case goes to trial: witnesses testify, and the jury/judge decides the outcome.

82 Which legal system is primarily based on written codes and statutes rather than case law?

- a) Common Law
- b) Civil Law
- c) Customary Law
- d) Islamic Law

83 In which legal system do judges rely heavily on precedents (previous court decisions) to decide cases?

- a) Sharia Law
- b) Customary Law
- c) Common Law
- d) Civil Law

84 Which of these is a key feature of Islamic Law (Sharia)?

- a) It is based solely on legislative statutes passed by parliaments.
- b) It relies exclusively on local customs and unwritten traditions.
- c) It derives rules from religious texts (Quran and Hadith) and covers both religious and secular matters.
- d) It follows the principle of judicial review without reference to moral or religious norms.

85 What distinguishes Customary Law from other legal systems?

- a) It is codified in detailed legal statutes.
- b) It is applied uniformly across all countries.
- c) It is based on oral traditions, local customs, and community practices, often without written rules.
- d) It requires all judges to follow binding precedents from higher courts.

86 Fill in the blank with the correct word.

You cannot become a licensed lawyer in most countries _____ you pass the required bar exam.

87 Fill in the gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

If the defendant _____ (plead) guilty during the arraignment, the judge will set a sentencing date immediately.

88 If the court _____ the evidence admissible, the trial will proceed next week.

- a) finds
- b) found
- c) will find
- d) had found

89 If the legislature _____ stricter environmental regulations, companies would reduce their carbon emissions significantly.

- a) enacts
- b) enacted
- c) had enacted
- d) would enact

90 If the defendant _____ legal counsel earlier, he might not have signed the unfavourable settlement.

- a) had hired
- b) hired
- c) would hire
- d) has hired

91 Match each branch of law (1–8) with its correct description (a-h).

- 1 Criminal Law
- 2 Civil Law
- 3 Constitutional Law
- 4 Administrative Law
- 5 Contract Law
- 6 Family Law
- 7 Labour (Employment) Law
- 8 Environmental Law

Descriptions:

a) Regulates agreements between individuals and/or organisations; ensures enforceability of promises.

b) Deals with offences against society (e.g., theft, assault); aims to punish wrongdoers and protect public safety.

c) Governs the relationship between employers and employees, including wages, working conditions, and disputes.

d) Concerned with government agencies and their powers; regulates administrative decisions and procedures.

e) Focuses on marriage, divorce, child custody, and adoption; resolves family-related disputes.

f) Protects natural resources and regulates pollution; sets standards for sustainable development.

g) Defines the structure and powers of government; interprets a country's constitution and fundamental rights.

h) Covers private disputes between individuals (e.g., property, torts); seeks compensation rather than punishment.

92 Which branch of law deals with disputes between individuals or organisations and typically aims to provide compensation rather than punishment?

a) Criminal Law

b) Civil Law

c) Constitutional Law

d) Administrative Law

93 If a government agency makes a decision that affects your rights, which branch of law would you rely on to challenge that decision?

a) Family Law

b) Labour Law

c) Administrative Law

d) Environmental Law

94 Which branch of law regulates the relationship between employers and employees, including working conditions and wages?

a) Contract Law

b) Criminal Law

c) Family Law

d) Labour (Employment) Law

95 Which branch of law defines the structure of government, interprets the constitution, and safeguards fundamental rights?

a) International Law

b) Property Law

c) Constitutional Law

d) Tort Law

96 Complete the sentence using the correct form of the Infinitive.

The defence attorney ... (report) to have uncovered new evidence in the case.

97 Complete the sentence using the correct form of the Infinitive.

Judges ... (believe) to be reviewing the appeal documents right now.

98 Match each legal profession (1–8) with its primary function (a-h).

Legal Professions:

1 Judge

2 Lawyer (general)

- 3 Prosecutor
- 4 Defence Lawyer
- 5 Solicitor (UK)
- 6 Barrister (UK)
- 7 Notary Public
- 8 Legal Assistant (Paralegal)

Functions:

- a Represents the state in criminal cases; aims to prove the defendant's guilt in court.
- b Oversees court proceedings, interprets the law, and delivers binding rulings or sentences.
- c Provides general legal advice, drafts documents, and may represent clients in lower courts.
- d Assists lawyers with research, document preparation, and administrative tasks.
- e Defends the accused in criminal trials; works to establish innocence or mitigate charges.
- f Specialises in courtroom advocacy, particularly in higher courts (UK); often instructed by solicitors.
- g Certifies and authenticates legal documents (e.g., contracts, affidavits) to ensure their legal validity.
- h Advises clients, negotiates settlements, and represents individuals or organisations in legal matters.

99 Which legal professional is primarily responsible for presenting the state's case against a defendant in a criminal trial?

- a) Defence Lawyer
- b) Prosecutor
- c) Notary Public
- d) Legal Assistant

100 Who typically provides general legal advice, drafts contracts, and may represent clients in lower courts (especially in the UK system)?

- a) Barrister
- b) Judge
- c) Solicitor
- d) Bailiff

2.2.2 КЕЙС-ЗАДАЧИ ДЛЯ ЗАЧЕТА С ОЦЕНКОЙ

В кейс-задачах для зачета с оценкой отражены все «уметь», указанные в качестве результата обучения по учебной дисциплине в п. 1.2 РПД. Каждая задача рассчитана на проверку нескольких «уметь» (комплекса умений обучающегося).

Каждая задача моделирует реальную ситуацию и представляет собой текст с описанием условий. Задачи реалистичны и связаны с одним или несколькими

основными видами деятельности, к выполнению которых готовятся обучающиеся в рамках ППСЗ.

Кейс-задача № 1: A law student is assigned to draft a simple contract for a housing agreement between a landlord and a tenant. The student must include clauses regarding the duration of the lease, rental amount, and responsibilities of both parties.

Кейс-задача № 2: A junior lawyer is given a case involving a breach of contract. They need to analyze the involved parties' obligations and determine if there was a valid contract.

Кейс-задача № 3: A legal intern must conduct research on copyright laws relevant to digital media. They need to find current legislation and any significant case law that might impact their client.

Кейс-задача № 4: A new client approaches a law firm seeking advice on starting a business. The lawyer needs to explain different business structures.

Кейс-задача № 5: Law students participate in a mock trial where they assume roles of attorneys and witnesses. They are tasked with preparing their arguments and witness testimony to present a case effectively.

Кейс-задача №6: Jessica, a law student, is faced with a dilemma during her internship when she discovers that her supervising attorney is not fully disclosing important information to their clients. She knows that ethical standards are crucial in the legal profession and must decide whether to confront her supervisor or report the issue to higher authorities.

Кейс-задача №7: A student is assigned to investigate the implications of international treaties on domestic law. They have to analyze how the adoption of treaties affects a specific country's legislative framework.

Кейс-задача №8: Participants in a workshop simulate the legislative process by drafting a bill, debating its merits, and voting on its passage. They must understand the steps involved in transforming an idea into law.

Кейс-задача №9: A group of students visits a local court to observe proceedings. They need to write a report reflecting on what they learned about courtroom procedures and the roles of different legal professionals.

Кейс-задача №10: A student is tasked with writing an article about recent changes in family law. They need to research the topic's current status and potential implications for clients.

Кейс-задача №11: A law student is tasked with preparing a service agreement between a freelance graphic designer and a small business client. The student must ensure the document covers key aspects of the working relationship.

Кейс-задача №12: A junior lawyer is assigned a case where a supplier claims a retailer breached their distribution agreement by failing to place minimum orders as stipulated. The retailer counters that the supplier consistently delivered substandard goods, justifying their reduced orders.

Кейс-задача №13: A junior lawyer is handling a dispute between a construction company and a materials supplier. The construction company alleges the supplier breached their contract by failing to deliver cement on schedule, causing project delays. The supplier argues the construction company failed to provide timely payment as required by the agreement, justifying the delayed shipments.

Кейс-задача №14: A legal intern must conduct research on copyright laws relevant to digital media. They need to find current legislation and any significant case law that might impact their client, who runs an online educational platform using third-party content (articles, images, videos). The client wants to ensure compliance and avoid infringement claims.

Кейс-задача №15: Law students participate in a mock trial where they assume roles of attorneys and witnesses. The scenario involves a breach-of-contract claim: a client hired a web developer to build an e-commerce site, but the final product lacked key features, and payment was withheld.

Кейс-задача №16: Elena, a third-year law student, is tasked with researching how the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) impacts her country's domestic legislation on employment equity. She must determine whether existing national laws align with the treaty's requirements or require amendment.

Кейс-задача №17: Mark, a law student has been assigned to analyze the impact of the Paris Agreement on his country's environmental legislation. He needs to evaluate how national laws on greenhouse gas emissions and renewable energy align with the treaty's commitments.

Кейс-задача №18: A group of students participates in a legislative simulation workshop. Their task is to turn a policy proposal — reducing plastic waste through extended producer responsibility — into a draft bill. They must navigate the full legislative process: from initial drafting and committee review to floor debate and final voting.

Кейс-задача №19: Students take part in a legislative simulation aimed at developing a bill to promote digital literacy in rural areas. Their goal is to transform the initiative into a viable draft law, going through all key stages.

Кейс-задача №20: A group of law students attends a series of hearings at a district court to observe civil and criminal proceedings. Their task is to analyze courtroom dynamics, take notes on procedural steps, and identify the functions of judges, lawyers, clerks, and other participants.

Кейс-задача №21: Alex, a law student, needs to write an article about recent changes in family law concerning child custody and alimony. The task is to research the current state of the legislation, explain the amendments, and assess their potential impact on clients and legal practice. The article should be informative both for lawyers and ordinary readers.

Кейс-задача №22: Law students participate in a mock trial simulating a dispute between a restaurant chain (plaintiff) and a food supplier (defendant). The supplier was to deliver weekly organic produce of specified quality, but the plaintiff alleges breaches: non-organic items and late deliveries forced menu cancellations and customer loss. Students assume roles as counsel, witnesses (restaurant owner, supplier manager, inspector), and court clerk, preparing arguments and evidence to support their side.

Кейс-задача №23: Elena, a law student, has been tasked with evaluating how the Global Biodiversity Framework affects her country's nature conservation laws. The findings will feed into a university research paper and could inform national biodiversity strategy updates.

Кейс-задача №24: Lawyer Anna is reviewing a dispute between a restaurant chain and a food supplier. The latter Client M alleges the supplier delivered substandard produce, forcing menu cancellations and reputational harm. Client N claims the quality specs were vague and blames extreme weather for crop damage. Anna must establish contract validity.

Кейс-задача №25: Lawyer David is reviewing a dispute between an electronics retailer and its component manufacturer. The latter alleges that the electronic retailer supplied defective circuit boards, leading to product recalls and significant financial losses. David must determine whether a valid contract exists.

ОПИСАНИЕ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ ПРОЦЕДУР

3.1 ОПИСАНИЕ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ ПРОЦЕДУР ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ

3.1.1 Применяемое оценочное средство текущего контроля успеваемости – ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ УСТНОГО ОПРОСА

Описание процедуры:

Процедура представляет собой развернутые монологические ответы обучающихся на вопросы, задаваемые преподавателем по контролируемой теме (вопросы приведены отдельно по каждой контролируемой теме в п. 2.1.1 настоящего КОС).

Вопросы, как правило, заранее сообщаются обучающимся для того, чтобы они имели возможность подготовиться к устному опросу.

На занятии вопросы задаются преподавателем поочередно. Обучающимся предоставляется возможность отвечать по желанию или по выбору преподавателя.

После ответа на каждый вопрос преподаватель может задать дополнительные вопросы, направленные на детализацию и (или) углубление учебного материала. К ответу на дополнительные вопросы могут привлекаться как обучающийся, отвечавший на данный вопрос, так и другие обучающиеся учебной группы.

Результаты устного опроса (оценки по 5-балльной шкале) преподаватель сообщает сразу после ответа обучающегося на конкретный вопрос или по завершении всего устного опроса.

Критерии оценки

Оценка **«отлично»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он демонстрирует глубокое знание содержания вопроса, использует необходимые языковые средства для реализации высказывания в форме ответа на вопрос.

Оценка **«хорошо»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он владеет содержанием вопроса, но допускает некоторые недочеты при ответе, допускает незначительные неточности при языковом оформлении высказывания, недостаточно аргументированно и (или) логически стройно выстраивает ответ на вопрос.

Оценка **«удовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он освоил основное содержание учебного раздела, но неаргументированно и (или) нелогично выстраивает ответ на вопрос, затрудняется при выборе лексических и грамматических средств языкового оформления высказывания, нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

Оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он не владеет содержанием вопроса или допускает грубые ошибки, затрудняется ответить на вопрос, не отвечает на уточняющие и (или) дополнительные вопросы преподавателя или допускает при ответе на них грубые ошибки.

3.1.2 Применяемое оценочное средство текущего контроля успеваемости – КЕЙС-ЗАДАЧИ

Описание процедуры:

Процедура включает в себя решение обучающимися кейс-задач, которые представлены по каждой контролируемой теме в п. 2.1.2 настоящего КОС.

Решение задач может осуществляться как индивидуально, так и коллективно.

Кейс-задачи требуют развернутого ответа.

Кейс-задачи выполняются устно или письменно.

Время выполнения устанавливается преподавателем в зависимости от сложности конкретной задачи.

Проверка выполнения задач осуществляется преподавателем на занятии. Результаты (оценки по 5-балльной шкале) сообщаются обучающимся непосредственно на практическом занятии.

Критерии оценки

Оценка **«отлично»** выставляется обучающемуся, если кейс-задача решена верно, обучающимся были использованы языковые средства, необходимые для оформления высказываний, в установленное преподавателем время или с опережением времени, при этом обучающимся предложено решение, соответствующее предложенному кейсу.

Оценка **«хорошо»** выставляется обучающемуся, если задача решена верно, в установленное преподавателем время, допускается наличие несущественных недочетов в использовании языковых средств, а также незначительное нарушение логики изложения.

Оценка **«удовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, если при решении кейс-задачи были допущены ошибки не критического характера в выборе языковых средств для оформления высказывания, превышено установленное преподавателем время для подготовки к ответу, нарушена логика изложения.

Оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, если задача не решена или высказывание не соответствует кейсу или допущены грубые ошибки в языковом оформлении высказывания.

3.1.3 Применяемое оценочное средство текущего контроля успеваемости – ВОПРОСЫ И ЗАДАНИЯ В ТЕСТОВОЙ ФОРМЕ

Описание процедуры:

Процедура представляет собой бланковое тестирование обучающихся по вопросам и заданиям в тестовой форме, приведенным по каждой контролируемой теме отдельно в п. 2.1.3 настоящего КОС.

Перед началом тестирования преподаватель инструктирует обучающихся о порядке проведения тестирования, правилах оформления ответов и системе их оценки.

Преподаватель выдает каждому обучающемуся вариант для тестирования.

На выполнение тестирования отводится 20 минут.

Результаты тестирования (оценки по 5-балльной шкале) сообщаются обучающимся не позднее следующего практического занятия по учебной дисциплине.

Критерии оценки

Каждый вопрос (задание) в тестовой форме оценивается по дихотомической шкале: выполнено – 1 балл, не выполнено – 0 баллов.

Применяется следующая шкала перевода баллов в оценку по 5-балльной шкале:

- 7 - 6 баллов соответствуют оценке «отлично»;
- 5- 4 баллов – оценке «хорошо»;
- 3 – 2 баллов – оценке «удовлетворительно»;
- 1 баллов и менее – оценке «неудовлетворительно».

3.2 ОПИСАНИЕ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ ПРОЦЕДУР ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

Промежуточная аттестация обучающихся проводится в форме зачета с оценкой.

«Описание процедуры:

На зачете с оценкой процедура включает в себя:

- Бланковое тестирование;
- решение одной кейс- задачи;
- определение оценки по промежуточной аттестации.

Тестирование проводится по 2 вариантам. Варианты формируются по БТЗ для зачета с оценкой, приведенного в п. 2.2.2 настоящего КОС.

На выполнение тестирования отводится 40 минут.

Каждый вопрос (задание) оценивается по дихотомической шкале: выполнено – 1 балл, не выполнено – 0 баллов.

Применяется следующая шкала перевода баллов в оценку по 5-балльной шкале:

- 25-22 балла соответствуют оценке «отлично»;
- 21-18 баллов – оценке «хорошо»;
- 17-14 баллов – оценке «удовлетворительно»;
- 13 баллов и менее – оценке «неудовлетворительно».

После тестирования каждый обучающийся должен решить одну кейс-задачу из перечня для зачета с оценкой, приведенного в п. 2.2.3 настоящего КОС. Производственную задачу выбирает преподаватель.

На решение кейс-задачи предоставляется 15 минут.

Преподаватель может задать обучающемуся уточняющие вопросы.

Результат промежуточной аттестации (оценка по 5-балльной шкале сообщается обучающемуся по окончании его ответа.»¹.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка **«отлично»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он:

- свободно владеет терминологией учебной дисциплины;
- глубоко и прочно освоил 100-85% содержания учебного материала; исчерпывающе, последовательно, четко и логически стройно его излагает; не затрудняется с ответами на дополнительные вопросы; правильно обосновывает выводы; высказывает собственное мнение по дискуссионным вопросам;
- осмысленно осуществляет связь теории с практикой при выполнении практических заданий, иллюстрирует ее актуальными примерами;
- свободно справляется с практическими заданиями; самостоятельно решает производственные задачи; не затрудняется при видоизменении практических заданий и производственных задач; правильно обосновывает принятые решения; владеет разносторонними приемами выполнения практических заданий и решения производственных задач.

Оценка **«хорошо»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он:

- правильно и уместно пользуется терминологией учебной дисциплины;
- уверенно владеет 84-70% содержания учебного материала; грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос; делает аргументированные выводы;
- приводит доказательства и примеры связи теории с практикой;
- правильно применяет теоретические положения при выполнении практических заданий и решении производственных задач; владеет основными приемами их выполнения.

Оценка **«удовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он:

- допускает терминологические неточности;
- содержание материала освоил частично (69-51%); допускает недочеты и ошибки, нарушение логической последовательности в изложении материала; испытывает затруднения при обосновании выводов;
- приводит простейшие примеры связи теории с практикой;
- испытывает затруднения и (или) допускает недочеты и (или) ошибки при выполнении практических заданий и решении производственных задач; владеет элементарными приемами их выполнения.

Оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он:

- не владеет терминологией учебной дисциплины;
- не знает значительной части (50% и более) содержания учебного материала; допускает грубые ошибки в его изложении; не способен привести доказательства и примеры связи теории с практикой; не умеет делать выводы;
- допускает грубые ошибки при выполнении практических заданий и решении производственных задач; не владеет элементарными приемами их выполнения.