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Кафедра политологии и политического управления

Подвальный Евгений Семенович

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Юрист в государственном и муниципальном управлении

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реализуемой без применения электронного (онлайн) курса

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Автор–составитель:

К.пед.н.,доцент кафедры ППУ Т.В.Золотухина

К.пед.н., доцент, доцент кафедры ППУ Н.К.Кубанёва

Заведующий кафедрой ППУ, д.полит.н.,профессор А.А.Слинько

РПД Б1.О.06 «Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной деятельности» (английский) одобрена на заседании кафедры политологии и политического управления. Протокол от 15 марта 2024 г. № 7

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1. Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине, соотнесённых с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы

1.1. Дисциплина Б1.О.06 «Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной деятельности» (английский) обеспечивает овладение следующей компетенцией с учётом этапа:

Код компетенции	Наименование компетенции	Код компонента компетенции	Наименование компонента компетенции
УК ОС-4	Способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач профессиональной деятельности	УК ОС-4.1.2	Способен формулировать в устной и письменной форме задачи на иностранном языке для своей профессиональной деятельности
		УК ОС-4.2.1	Способен в устной и письменной формах осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке для выполнения задач в профессиональной деятельности

1.2. В результате освоения дисциплины у студентов должны быть сформированы:

ОТФ/ТФ трудовые или профессиональные действия	Код компонента компетенции	Результаты обучения
Информационно-аналитическое проведение подготовки проекта государственно-частного партнерства	УК ОС-4.1.2	*на уровне знаний:* • грамматических норм формирования лексико-синтаксических структур; • лексического минимума по темам профессионально ориентированной направленности; • иноязычной юридической терминологии.
		на уровне умений: • подготовить сообщение на заданную тему с использованием профессионально ориентированной лексики.
		на уровне навыков: • вести дискуссию в рамках конкретной деловой ситуации.
	УК ОС-4.2.1	*на уровне знаний:* • правил и особенностей чтения текстов профессионально ориентированной направленности; • правил структурирования речевого высказывания по текстам профессионально-ориентированной направленности.
		на уровне умений: • использовать иностранный язык в межличностном общении и профессиональной деятельности.
		на уровне навыков: • выражения своих мыслей и мнения в межличностном и деловом общении на иностранном языке; • извлечения необходимой информации из оригинального текста на иностранном языке по проблемам юриспруденции; • перевода профессионально ориентированных текстов с иностранного (английского) языка на русский.

2. Объём и место дисциплины в структуре ОПВО

Общая трудоёмкость дисциплины составляет 8 зачётных единиц (288 академических часов).

Освоение дисциплины опирается на минимальный объём знаний, умений и навыков в области иностранного языка, полученных в вузе.

Количество академических часов, выделенных на контактную работу с преподавателем (по видам учебных занятий) и на самостоятельную работу обучающихся, а также формы промежуточной аттестации в соответствии с учебным планом, представлены в Таблице 1.

Таблица 1.

Заочная форма обучения

Вид учебных занятий и самостоятельная работа		**Объем дисциплины, час.(акад. / астроном.)**				
		Всего	**Курс**			
			1		2	
			1	2	3	4
Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем, в том числе:		***32/24***	*8/6*	*8/6*	*8/6*	*8/6*
Лекционного типа(Л)						
практического(семинарского)типа(ПЗ)		***32/24***	*8/6*	*8/6*	*8/6*	*8/6*
Самостоятельная работа обучающихся(СР)		***235/176,25***	*60/45*	*60/45*	*60/45*	*55/41,25*
Промежуточная аттестация	**форма**	***зачёт, экзамен***	***зачёт***	***зачёт***	***зачёт***	***экзамен***
	час.	***21/15,75***	*4/3*	*4/3*	*4/3*	*9/6,75*
Общая трудоемкость(час.акад./з.е.)		***288/216/8***	***72/54/2***	***72/54/2***	***72/54/2***	***72/54/2***

Данная дисциплина может реализоваться с применением дистанционных образовательных технологий(ДОТ). Доступ к системе дистанционных образовательных осуществляется каждым обучающимся самостоятельно с любого устройства на портале: https://lms.ranepa.ru. Пароль и логин к личному кабинету / профилю предоставляется студенту в деканате.

Все формы текущего контроля, проводимые в системе дистанционного обучения, оцениваются в системе дистанционного обучения. Доступ к видеоматериалам лекции предоставляется в течение всего семестра. Доступ к каждому виду работ и количество попыток на выполнение задания предоставляется на ограниченное время согласно регламенту дисциплины, опубликованному в СДО. Преподаватель оценивает выполненные обучающимся работы не позднее 10 рабочих дней после окончания срока выполнения.

3. Содержание и структура дисциплины

3.1. Структура дисциплины

Заочная форма обучения

№п/п	Наименование тем(разделов)	Объем дисциплины, час.						Форма текущего контроля успеваемости**,промежуточной аттестации
		Всего	Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем По видам учебных занятий				СР	
			Л/ДОТ	ЛР/ДОТ	ПЗ/ДОТ	Конс.		
1сессия								
Тема 1	Что такое право: актуальные вопросы	24			4/0		20	УО
Тема 2	Карьера в юриспруденции: взгляды и мнения	22			2/0		20	УО
Тема 3	Конституционное право: актуальные вопросы	22			2/0		20	УО
Промежуточная аттестация		4						**зачёт**
Всего за семестр:		**72**			**8/0**		**60**	**4**
2сессия								
Тема 1	Договорное право: актуальные вопросы	24			4/0		20	УО
Тема 2	Деликтное право: актуальные вопросы	22			2/0		20	ДИ
Тема 3	Уголовное право: актуальные вопросы	22			2/0		20	ПЗ,ПР
Промежуточная аттестация		4						**зачет**
Всего за семестр:		**72**			**8/0**		**60**	**4**
3сессия								
Тема 1	Коммерческое право: актуальные вопросы	24			4/0		20	УО
Тема 2	Право интеллектуальной собственности (ИС): актуальные вопросы	22			2/0		20	ПЗ
Тема 3	Законодательство о компаниях: актуальные вопросы	22			2/0		20	ПР
Промежуточная аттестация		4						**зачёт**
Всего за семестр:		**72**			**8/0**		**60**	**4**
4сессия								
Тема 1	Трудовое право: актуальные вопросы	34			4/0		30	УО
Тема 2	Судебные и арбитражные споры: актуальные вопросы	17			2/0		15	ПЗ
Тема 3	Международное право: актуальные вопросы	12			2/0		10	
		9						**экзамен**

Всего за семестр:	**72**			**8/0**		**55**	**9**
ИТОГО:	**288**			**32/0**		**235**	**21**

[**]*–устный опрос(УО),презентация (ПР),письменное задание(ПЗ), деловая игра(ДИ)*

3.2. Содержание дисциплины

1 семестр(1сессия)

Тема 1 What is Law: current issues
Reading: What is law?
Language in use: Present Simple, Present Continuous.
Listening and Writing: optional

Тема 2 A career in law: views and opinions
Reading: A career in law: Legal education in the UK. Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys.
Language in use: The Future
Writing: A lawyer's curriculum vitae (CV)
Listening: optional

Тема 3 Constitutional Law: current issues
Reading: Constitutional Law. The US Constitution. The constitutional framework of the United Kingdom. The Russian Federation Constitutional system.
Speaking: speaking about some differences in constitutions of the following countries: The UK, The USA and The Russian Federation.
Language in use: The Past Simple.
Listening and Writing: optional.

2 семестр(2сессия)

Тема 1 Contract Law: current issues
Reading: Elements of a contract. Signing of a contract. Business acquisition agreement.
United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods: extracts.
Writing (optional): Business acquisition agreement.
Language in use: Present Perfect.

Тема 2 Tort Law: current issues
Reading: Current issues of "Tort Law". McLibel case, Liebeck vs. McDonalds restaurants - famous cases.
Language in use: Past tenses.
Listening: optional.

Тема 3 Criminal Law: current issues
Reading: Criminal Law: current issues. Criminal procedure. People in court/Types of courts. Criminal offence. Crimes. A trial.
Listening: optional.
Language in use: Passive Voice.

3 семестр(3сессия)

Тема 1 Commercial Law: current issues
Reading: Commercial Law: regulation of business commerce and consumer transaction. Commercial agents. International Chamber of Commerce.
Negotiable instruments: key terms.
Language in use: Negative and interrogative (question) forms.
Writing: Promissory note (optional)

Тема 2 Intellectual property (IP) law: current issues

Reading: Current trends of IP Law. Key terms of IP law. Copyright and fair use. Patents.
Language in use: Question tags. Indirect questions.
Writing: A patent application (optional)

Тема 3 Company Law: current issues
Reading: Formation and regulation of business entities. Key terms. Business structures: sole trader vs. Limited company
Language in use: degrees of comparison of adjectives.

4 семестр(4сессия)

Тема 1 Employment Law: current issues
Reading: Key terms of Employment Law.
Language in use: Conditional sentences.

Тема 2 Litigation and arbitration: current issues
Reading: Solving disputes in court. Alternative dispute resolution - current trends.
Sample arbitration clause (optional)
Writing: Sample arbitration clause (optional)
Language in use: Modals.

Тема 3 International Law: current issues
Reading: Legal relations among states and nations. Private international Law and Supranational Law. The European Union. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Language in use: The Sequence of tenses.

4. Материалы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся

4.1. В ходе реализации дисциплины «Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной деятельности» используются следующие методы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся:

Тема и/или раздел	Методы текущего контроля успеваемости
Тема 1. What is Law: current issues	Устный опрос
Тема 2. A career in Law: views and opinions	Устный опрос
Тема 3. Constitutional Law: current issues	Устный опрос
Тема 1. Contract Law: current issues	Устный опрос
Тема 2. Tort Law: current issues	Деловая игра
Тема 3. Criminal Law: current issues	Письменное задание, презентация
Тема 1. Commercial Law: current issues	Устный опрос
Тема 2. Intellectual property (IP) Law: current issues	Письменное задание
Тема 3. Company Law: current issues	Презентация
Тема 1. Employment Law: current issues	Устный опрос
Тема 2. Litigation and arbitration: current issues	Письменное задание
Тема 3. International Law: current issues	Устный опрос

4.2. Типовые материалы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся

1 семестр(сессия).

Типовые оценочны есредств по теме1.
What is Law: current issues
Форма текущего контроля: устный опрос

TEXT

What is law? Introduction to Law.

Active Vocabulary

1. natural phenomena(sing.aphenomenon)—явлении яприроды
2. consistent—последовательный, непоколебимый
3. to impose upon—налагать на
4. to enforce against—применять к, осуществлять
5. civil law—гражданское право
6. framework— основа,рамки
7. implementation of justice—осуществление правосудия
8. public opinion—общественное мнение
9. practical considerations—практические соображения
10. crimerate—уровень преступности
11. common sense— здравый смысл
12. to break an agreement with— нарушить соглашение с
13. to retain power —удерживать власть
14. to inheri ttraditions—перенимать, наследовать традиции

The English word law refers to limits upon various forms of behaviour. Some laws are descriptive: they simply describe how people ,or even natural phenomena, usually behave .An example is rather consistent law of gravity; another is the less consistent law of economics. Other laws are prescriptive — they prescribe how people ought to behave. For example, the speed limits imposed upon drivers are laws that prescribe how fast we should drive. They rarely describe how fast we actually do drive, of course.

In all societies, relations between people are regulated by prescriptive laws. Some of them are customs—that is, informal rules of social and moral behaviour. Some are rules we accept if we belong to particular social institutions, such as religious, educational and cultural groups. And some are precise laws made by nations and enforced against tall citizens within their power.

What motives do governments have in making and enforcing laws? Social control is undoubtedly one purpose. Public laws establish the authority of the government itself, and civil laws provide a framework for interaction among citizens. Without laws, it is argued, there would be anarchy in society (although anarchists themselves argue that human beings would be able to interact peacefully without laws if there were no governments to interfere in our lives).

Another purpose is the implementation of justice. Justice is a concept that most people feel is very important but few are able to define. Sometimes a just decision is simply a decision that most people feel is fair. But can we create a just society by simply observing public opinion? If we are always fair to majorities, we will often be unfair to minorities. If we do what seems to be fair at the moment, we may create unfairness in the future. Many philosophers have proposed concept sof justice that are much more theoretical than everyday notions of fairness, and sometimes governments are influenced by philosophers. But in general, governments are guided by more practical considerations such as rising crime rates or the lobbing of pressure groups.

Sometimes laws are simply an attempt to implement common sense. It is obvious to most people that dangerous driving should be punished; that fathers should provide financial support for their children if they desert their families; that a person should be compensated for losses when someone else breaks an agreement with him or her. But in order to be enforced, common sense needs to be defined in law, and when definitions are being written, it becomes clear that common sense is not such a simple matter. Instead, it is a complex skill based upon long observation of many different people in different situations. Laws based upon common sense do not necessarily look much like common sense when they have been put into words.

In practice, governments are neither institutions solely interested in retaining power, nor clear-thinking bodies implementing justice and common sense. They combine many purposes and inherit many traditions. The laws that the make and enforce reflect this confusion.

1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. How are descriptive laws distinguished from prescriptive ones? Can you give examples of both types?

2. What kind of laws regulate interaction between people?
3. Why do governments make and enforce laws?
4. How can one tell public laws from civil laws?
5. Which issues influence governments in the implementation of justice?
6. Why do some laws appear to contradict common sense?
7. What examples of common sense issues put into action by law sare given in thetext?
8. How is the nature of governments described in the text?

Типовые оценочные средства по теме 2.
A career in Law: views and opinions
Форма текущего контроля: устный опрос

TEXT

Top Ten Legal Skills Active

Vocabulary

1. **Legal Skills** - юридические навыки
2. **scope** - масштаб
3. **responsibility** - ответственность
4. **to consider a career in law** - думать о карьере юриста
5. **to convey information** - передавать информацию
6. **teamwork** - работа в команде
7. **to assimilate** - усваивать
8. **substantive law** - материальное право

While legal positions vary greatly in scope and responsibility, there are several core legal skills that are required in most legal functions. If you are considering a career in law, it is wise to polish these top ten legal skills to excel in today's competitive legal market.

1. Oral Communication.
Language is one of the most fundamental tools of the legal professional.
Convey information in a clear, concise, and logical manner.
Legal professionals must:
Convey information in a clear, concise, and logical manner.
Communicate persuasively.
Advocate a position or a cause.
Master legal terminology.
Develop keen listening skills.

2. Written Communication.
From writing simple correspondence to drafting complex legal documents, writing is an integral function of nearly every legal position. Legal professionals must:
Master the stylistic and mechanical aspects of writing.
Master the fundamentals of grammar.
Learn how to write organized, concise and persuasive prose.
Draft effective legal documents such as motions, briefs, memos, resolutions and legal agreements.

3. Client Service.
In the client-focused legal industry, serving the client honestly, capably and responsibly is crucial to success.

4. Analytical and Logical Reasoning.
Legal professionals must learn to review and assimilate large volumes of complex information in an efficient and effective manner. Legal analytical and logical reasoning skills include: reviewing complex written documents, drawing inferences and making connections among legal authorities; developing logical thinking, organization and problem-solving abilities; structuring and evaluating arguments; using inductive and deductive reasoning to draw inferences and reach conclusions.

5. Legal Research.

Researching legal concepts, case law, judicial opinions, statutes, regulations and other information is an important legal skill.

6. Technology.
Technology is changing the legal landscape and is an integral part of every legal function. To remain effective in their jobs, legal professionals must master communications technology including e-mails, voice messaging systems, videoconferencing and related technology.

7. Knowledge of Substantive Law and Legal Procedure.
All legal professionals, even those at the bottom of the legal career chain, must have basic knowledge of substantive law and legal procedure.

8. Time Management.
In a profession based on a business model (billable hours) that ties productivity to financial gain, legal professionals are under constant pressure to bill time and manage large workloads.

9. Organization.
In order to manage large volumes of data and documents, legal professionals must develop top-notch organizational skills.

10.Teamwork.
Legal professionals do not work in a vacuum. Even solo practitioners must rely on secretaries and support staff and team up with co-counsels, experts to deliver legal services.

Find Russian equivalents of English words and phrases in the text:

substantive law
legal procedure
responsibility
to assimilate
teamwork
to bill time
to develop top-notch organizational skills
persuasively
support staff and team
to develop logical thinking
to consider a career in law
to remain effective in one's job
to manage large workloads
to master communications technology
to use inductive and deductive reasoning
to make connections among legal authorities

Find English equivalents of Russian words and phrases in the text.

1. профессиональные компетенции юриста
2. представлять информацию в ясной и краткой форме
3. овладеть юридической терминологией
4. развивать способность внимательно слушать собеседника
5. составлять сложные юридические документы
6. овладеть основами грамматики
7. составлять ходатайства, записки по делу
8. обслуживать клиента честно и ответственно
9. просматривать и усваивать большой объем информации
10. навыки логического рассуждения
11. делать выводы и умозаключения
12. осваивать технологии общения (коммуникации)
13.на нижней ступеньке карьерной лестницы
14. знания материального права и судопроизводства
15. выдерживать большие рабочие нагрузки

16. почасовая оплата
17. развивать высочайшие навыки самоорганизации
18. работа в команде

Answer the following questions:

1. What is one of the most fundamental tools of the legal professional?
2. What are you going to do if you are considering a career in law?
3. Why legal professionals must develop keen listening skills?
4. What must you do to remain effective in the legal jobs?
5. How should you serve the client?
6. What does legal analytical and logical reasoning skills include?
7. Why do legal professionals need written communication?
8. Why is time management so important in legal profession?
9. Why do legal professionals must develop top-notch organizational skills?
10. Is teamwork necessary in legal practice? What is its role?

Типовые оценочные средства по теме
3.***Constitutional Law: current issues***
Форма текущего контроля: устный опрос

The System and Classifications of Law
Vocabulary focus:

1. public law – публичное право
2. private law – частное право
3. substantive law – материальное право
4. procedural law – процессуальное право
5. an administrative unit – административная единица
6. to impose punishment – назначить наказание
7. an offence against the public – преступление против общества
8. parties to a contract – стороны договора
9. a binding agreement – соглашение, имеющее обязательную силу
10. tort law – деликтное право
11. defamation – клевета; syn: slander, libel
12. product liability – ответственность производителя за качество товара
13. employment Law/Labour law – трудовое право
14. trade union - профсоюз
15. to file an appeal – подавать апелляцию
16. to breach a contract – нарушить договор
17. to be entitled to damages – иметь право на возмещение ущерба
18. enforceable agreement – соглашение, имеющее исковую силу (может быть принудительно исполнено в судебном порядке)

Read and translate the following text:

Every country has its own historically developing system of norms, legal institutions and branches of law, which regulates different types of social relations. In order to understand different aspects of a system of law it is necessary to look at various classifications of law, as branches of law are traditionally considered to be the most important elements of this system. Numerous classifications that vary from country to country usually reflect the peculiarities of different systems of law. Nevertheless there are the most common divisions singled out by contemporary jurists.

Thus law is frequently classified into public and private and substantive and procedural. The distinction is often made between public and private law.

Public Law governs the relationship between the state and an individual, who is either a company or a citizen. Public law covers three subdivisions: constitutional, administrative and criminal law.

Constitutional Law deals with the structure of the government and the relations between private citizens and the government.

Administrative Law deals with the decision-making of administrative units of government (for example, tribunals, boards or commissions) in such areas as police law, international trade, manufacturing, the environment, taxation, immigration and transport.

Criminal Law, or penal Law, is the body of law that relates to crime, i.e. illegal conduct that is prohibited by the state and sets out the punishment to be imposed on those who break these laws. A crime is considered to be an offence against the public, although the actual victim may be an individual. This is because the state considers anti-social behaviour not simply as a matter between two individuals but as a danger to the well-being and order of society as a whole.

Private Law is also known as civil law. It involves relationships between individuals, or private relationships between citizens and companies. The main branches of private law are contract, tort, family, employment and land Law.

Contract law deals with legally binding agreements between people or companies that are called parties to a contract.

Tort Law deals with civil wrongs which result in physical, emotional or financial harm to a person or property. Tort cases comprise road accidents, defamation, product liability (for defective consumer products), copyright infringement, environmental pollution (toxic torts), etc.

Family Law is an area of the law that deals with family-related issues such as marriage and divorce, adoption, custody of children, child abuse and alimony.

Employment Law is law relating to the employment of workers, their contracts, conditions of work, trade unions and legal aspects of industrial relations. Employment law is also called labour law.

Land Law is the law which deals with rights and interests related to owning and using land. Land is the most important form of property, so the name land law is often used for the law of property.

The next classification which is widely used is subdivision of law into substantive and procedural.

There are many laws and legal rules found in statutes, cases decided by courts (legal precedents) and other sources that are applied by courts in order to decide lawsuits. These rules and principles of law are classified as substantive law.

On the other hand, the legal procedures that provide how lawsuit is begun, how the trial is conducted, how appeals are filed, and how a judgment is enforced are called procedural law. In other words, substantive law is the part of the law that defines rights, and procedural law establishes the procedures which enforce and protect these rights. For example, two parties entered into a contract, but then one of the parties breached this contract. The rules of bringing the breaching party into court and the conduct of the trial are rather mechanical and constitute procedural law. Whether the agreement was enforceable and whether the other party is entitled to damages are matters of substance and will be determined on the basis of the substantive law of contract.

Find Russian equivalents of English words and phrases in the text

1) reflect the peculiarities of different systems of law
2) common division
3) subdivision of public law
4) contemporary jurists
5) legally binding agreement
6) product liability
7) child abuse
8) custody of children
9) to enforce a judgment
10). to enter into a contract

Answer the following questions:

1. What does a system of law include?
2. How is law usually classified? Why are classifications of law so important?
3. What is the difference between public and private law?
4. What does public law include?
5. A victim of a crime is usually an individual. Why is criminal law considered to be a branch of public law?
6. Why do you think private law is sometimes called civil law?
7 .What are the main branches of private law? What do they deal with?
8. What examples of tort cases can you give?
9. How do you understand the term “substantive law”?
10. What does procedural law determine?

2 семестр(сессия).

Типовые оценочные средства по теме 1.
Contract law: current issues
Форма текущего контроля: устный опрос

Contract Law

Vocabulary focus:

1. party to a contract – сторона, заключающая контракт
2 .to be binding in law – иметь обязательную силу по закону
3. to make a contract – заключать контракт
4. offer – предложение, оферта
5. acceptance – принятие, акцепт
6. valid – юридически действительный
7. exchange of consideration – обмен встречными удовлетворениями
8. valuable consideration – надлежащее встречное удовлетворение
9. to be enforceable in court of law – способный быть удовлетворенным в судебном порядке
10. contract of insurance – контракт по страхованию
11. hire-purchase – купля-продажа в рассрочку
12. to be entitled to a remedy –иметь право на средство судебной защиты
13. remedy – средство судебной защиты
14. breach of contract – нарушение контракта
15. party in breach – сторона нарушившая контракт
16. injured party – потерпевшая сторона
17. to seek remedies for the breach in court – обращаться в суд для получения средств судебной защиты за нарушение контракта
18 .damages – возмещение ущерба, компенсация
19. means – средство, способ
20. monetary compensation – денежная компенсация
21. to suffer some loss– понести убытки
22. mental distress – моральный ущерб
23. to award damages – присуждать возмещение ущерба
24. specific performance – реальное исполнение
25. to claim damages – требовать возмещения ущерба

Read and translate the following text:

Contract Law is a body of rules governing the formation, performance, and enforcement of contracts. Its major purpose is to protect the reasonable expectations of individuals, businesses, and governments, that contract will be binding on and enforceable by the parties.

A contract is an agreement which is made between two or more parties and which is binding in law.

The parties must have a legal intention to be legally bound before making a contract. They must agree to contract

on certain terms, they must know what they are agreeing to.

In order to be binding in law the agreement must include an offer and an acceptance of that offer. In every valid contract there must be an exchange of consideration. A valuable consideration is something a person has given, or done, or agreed not to do when making a contract. For example, when you buy an item at a store, your consideration is the money you pay, and the seller's consideration is the item you buy.

Most contracts can be either written or oral. However, certain kinds of contracts must be in writing to be enforceable in court of law. These include contracts for the sale of land and estate, contracts of insurance and hire-purchase. In a valid contract each person is legally bound to do what is promised. If one party to a contract does not carry out the promise, the other party can go to court and be entitled to a remedy.

First, the court must decide if a contract has been made. The judge will also consider if the contract has all the essential elements: an offer, an acceptance and a valuable consideration. It is very important for a judge to consider the capacity of contractors, which is whether they are legally competent to make a contract.

When one party refuses to perform or fails to perform the obligations under the contract, it is called a breach of contract. The party in breach must compensate the other party. Accordingly, the injured party may seek any of several remedies for the breach in court. A remedy is the means to enforce a right or to compensate for injury. The usual remedy is damages – monetary compensation. In addition to financial loss a plaintiff sometimes tries to claim damages for mental distress caused by the breach of contract. A court will award damages only for the loss closely connected with the defendant's breach.

Instead of damages, a plaintiff sometimes asks the court to force the other contractor to carry out the contract. In English law it is called specific performance. Sometimes the court decides to award damages instead of specific performance, and sometimes it awards both.

Find Russian equivalents of English words and phrases in the text:

1. to contract on certain terms
2. to be legally bound
3. valuable consideration
4. party to a contract
5. monetary compensation
6. damages
7. specific performance
8. remedy
9. mental distress
10. injured

Answer the following questions:

1. What is a contract?
2. What must a valid contract include?
3. In what forms do contracts exist?
4. What contracts must always be in writing?
5. What is a breach of a contract?
6. What may the injured party seek in court?
7. What is a remedy?
8. Who must compensate for a breach of a contract?
9. What are damages?

Типовые оценочные средства по теме 2
Tort law: current issues
Форма текущего контроля: Письменное задание

Tort Law

A tort is a private wrong that injures another person's physical well-being, property, or reputation. A person who commits a tort is called a tort feasor. The other party is alternately referred to as the injured party, the innocent

party, or the victim. If a lawsuit has been filed, the injured party is called the plaintiff and the tortfeasor is called the defendant.

The primary purpose of tort law is to compensate the innocent party by making up for any loss suffered by that victim. Another objective is to protect potential victims by deterring future tortious behavior. Criminal law involves a public wrong, that is, a wrong that affects the entire society. When a crime is committed, government authorities begin legal actions designed to remove the offender from society. It is possible, however, for a single act to be both a tort and a crime.

Businesspeople must be especially aware of tort law because of the doctrine of responde at superior (let the master respond). That doctrine may impose legal liability on employers and make them pay for the torts committed by their employees within the scope of the employer's business.

No legal liability can be imposed against an individual unless two elements are present: the first element is duty, which is an obligation placed on individuals because of the law; the second element is a violation of that duty. A duty can be violated intentionally, through negligence, or under the theory of strict liability.

Legal duties arise corresponding to each right within each member of our society.

Intentional violations of duty include a variety of intentional torts, all of which have their own individual elements. The principal intentional torts are assault, battery, false imprisonment, defamation, invasion of privacy, misuse of legal procedure, infliction of emotional distress, nuisance, and interference with a contract.

People and property are sometimes injured even when no one intends that the injury occur. Such an occurrence is usually labeled «an accident.» Justice demands that the injured party be compensated. That part of tort law that is concerned with the compensation of accident victims is called negligence.

Under what circumstances can the actions of an alleged tort feasor be labeled negligent so that the tor tfeasor will be held liable? Four elements must be present to establish negligence: (1) legal duty, (2) breach of duty through a failure to meet the appropriate standard of care, (3) proximate cause, and (4) actual injury.

A breach of duty owed to the victim occurs if the tor tfeasor has not met the appropriate standard of care under the circumstances. To determine if the alleged tort feasor has met the standard of care, the court uses the reasonable person test. This test compares the actions of the tort feasor with those of a reasonable person in a similar situation. The reasonable person test is objective.

Determining this test may require the use of expert witnesses to testify as to the reasonable professional's conduct under the circumstances.

In order for the tort feasor to be held liable, the unreasonable conduct must be the proximate cause of the victim's injuries. Proximate cause (sometimes referred to as legal cause) is the connection between the unreasonable conduct and the resulting harm.

The injured party in a lawsuit for negligence must show that actual harm was suffered. In most cases, the harm suffered is a physical injury or in a form of property damage, and is, therefore, visible. Harm suffered due to fright or humiliation is difficult to demonstrate.

Several defenses can be used by the defendant in a negligence case. These defenses include contributory negligence, comparative negligence, and assumption of the risk.

The defense of contributory negligence involves the failure of the injured party to be careful enough to ensure personal safety. Contributory negligence completely prevents recovery by the injured party. The injured party's defense to a charge of contributory negligence is called last clear chance. Under this doctrine, a tortfeasor may be held liable if the injured party can show that the tortfeasor had the last chance to avoid injury.

The doctrine of comparative negligence requires courts to weigh the relative degree of wrongdoing in awarding damages, and to assign damages according to the degree of fault of each party.

Another defense to negligence is assumption of the risk, which involves the voluntary exposure of the victim to a known risk.

Under the doctrine of strict liability or absolute liability, the court will hold a tort feasor liable for injuries to a victim even though the tort feasor did not intend the harm and was not, in any way, negligent. Strict liability is generally applied when the harm results from an ultrahazardous or very dangerous activity.

Product liability is a legal theory that imposes liability on the manufacturer and seller of a product produced and sold in a defective condition (unreasonably dangerous to the user, to the consumer, or to property). Anyone who produces or sells a product in a defective condition is subject to liability for the physical or emotional injury to the ultimate consumer and for any physical harm to the user's property.

When a wrongdoer has injured another person by committing a tort, the victim can usually be compensated with monetary damages. Damages can include compensation for the repair or replacement of involved property, or for lost wages, medical bills, and any pain and suffering that the victim was forced to endure. If the tort feasor's acts are notoriously willful and malicious, a court may impose punitive damages (exemplary damages), which are damages above and beyond those needed to compensate the injured party. Punitive damages are designed to punish the tort feasor so that similar malicious actions are avoided by others.

If a tort involves a continuing problem the injured party may ask the court for an injunction. An injunction is a court order preventing someone from performing a particular act. If the company failed to satisfy an order, it

would be in contempt of court. Contempt of court is a deliberate violation of the order of a judge that can result in a fine or in incarceration for the wrongdoer.

Comprehension questions:

1. What are the kinds of violation of a duty?
2. What is done to determine if the alleged tortfeasor has met the standard of care?
3. What are the forms of the actual harm?
4. When do the courts deny damages in actions for negligence?
5. When is the strict liability applied?
6. What are the punitive damages designed for?
7. Explain what an injunction is.

Типовые оценочныес редства по теме 3

Criminal Law: current issues

Форм атекущего контроля: Письменное задание

Письменное задание представляет собой письменный перевод профессионально ориентированного текста. В ходе выполнения задания магистрант должен учитывать требования к переводу с иностранного языка (английского) на русский, а именно: полнота и точность передачи содержания, соблюдение стиля изложения, соблюдение норм языка перевода.

Текст для письменного перевода

Criminal Law

The most useful classification of legal liability for practical purposes is into civil and criminal. The basic difference is that an infringement of criminal law renders you liable to prosecution and, if you are convicted, you are liable to be punished; an infraction of the civil law means that the injured party may sue you and, if you are found liable, you are likely to have to pay a monetary compensation called damages or have some other remedy awarded against you.

One important reason for being able to distinguish between criminal and civil liability is that you can always compromise a claim in relation to the civil law, that is, you can bargain with the claimant (the person or company which is bringing the action against you) with a view to avoiding court action.

Criminal Law deals with criminal liability by assigning crimes and fixing punishments for them. Also included in criminal law are rules and procedures for preventing and investigating crimes and prosecuting criminals, as well as the regulations governing the constitution of courts, the conduct of trials, the organization of police forces, and the administration of penal institutions.

As a matter of fact criminal law is based on a number of universal principles. Here are some of them:

- there is a presumption that the accused is innocent and the prosecution must prove his guilt beyond reasonable doubt;
- responsibility can exist only in the presence of guilt;
- a person may not be considered guilty unless all elements of an alleged crime (corpus delicti) have been established in his acts;
- criminal punishment shall be applied only by a sentence of the court.
- The following general defenses may excuse the accused from criminal responsibility:
- lack of age (if an offender is under 14 he is incapable of committing a crime);
- self-defense (when people have good reason to believe they are in danger of serious injury or death, they can use force to protect themselves);
- defense of family members (courts will not punish someone for using force to rescue a family member from attack if there was good reason to believe the victim was in danger of severe bodily injury or death);
- insanity (but everyone is presumed sane until the contrary is proved);
- duress by threats or duress of circumstances;
- automatism (it may arise as the result of a reflex action or concussion);
- entrapment (if a law enforcement officer induces a law-abiding citizen to commit a crime, which would not have been committed without the involvement of the officer).

3 семестр

Типовые оценочные средства по теме 1

Commercial law: current issues
Форма текущего контроля :письменное задание, презентация

Письменное задание представляет собой письменный перевод профессионально ориентированного текста. В ходе выполнения задания магистрант должен учитывать требования к переводу с иностранного языка (английского) на русский, а именно: полнота и точность передачи содержания, соблюдение стиля изложения, соблюдение норм языка перевода.

Текст для письменного перевода

Corporate Law

What is Corporate Law?

Corporate law is the body of laws, rules, regulations and practices that govern the formation and operation of corporations. It's the body of law that regulates legal entities that exist to conduct business. The laws touch on the rights and obligations of all of the people involved with forming, owning, operating and managing a corporation.

What' s a corporation?

A corporation is a legal entity that exists to conduct business. It's a separate legal entity from the people who make it. A corporation can conduct business in its own name just like any person can. When a person owns a part of a corporation, their liability is limited to their ownership in the corporation. They can't lose more than their investment in the corporation.

The major characteristics of corporate law

There are five principles that are common to corporate law:

1. Legal personality

Corporation owners pool their resources into a separate entity. That entity can use the assets and sell them.Creditorscan'teasily take the assets back.Instead,they form their own entity that acts on its own.

2. Limited liability

When a corporation gets sued, it's only the corporation's assets that are on the line. The plaintiff can't go after the personal assets of the corporation's owners. A corporation's limited liability allows owners to take risks and diversify their investments.

3. Transferrable shares

If an owner decides they no longer want a share in the corporation, the corporation doesn't have to shut down. One of the unique features of a corporation is that owners can transfer shares without the same difficulties and hassles that come with transferring ownership of a partnership. There can be limits on how shareholders transfer ownership, but the fact that ownership can be transferred allows the corporation to go on when owners want to make changes.

4. Delegated management

Corporations have a defined structure for how they conduct their affairs. There's a board of directors and officers. These groups share and split decision-making authority. Board members hireandmonitorofficers.Theyalsoratifytheirmajordecisions.Theshareholders elect the board.

Officers handle the day to day operation of the company. They're the leaders for conducting transactions and making the business run each day. With a defined leadership structure, parties that do business with the corporation have the assurances that actions of officers and the board of directors are legally binding on the corporation.

5. Investor ownership

Owners have a say in making decisions for the corporation, but they don't directly run the company. Investors also have the right to the corporation's profits. Usually, an owner has decision-making authority and profit sharing in proportion to their ownership interest. Owners typically vote to elect board members.

Why do corporate laws exist?

The laws and rules that govern corporations keep all corporations operating on a level playing field. Corporate law is meant to be friendly for business. It's not meant to make it harder to get things done. The laws exist to make it easier for corporations to do business. Rules that govern forming a corporation and rules for how to take corporate actions are meant to help business and make things fair for everyone. They make sure that corporations act inpredictable ways that at her scan rely on.

Who are the people involved in a corporation?

A corporation has many different players. Not everyone who works for or interacts with acorporation is an owner. Some of the key people involved in the operation of a corporation include:

- Owners – A person who invests in a corporation is an owner. Typically, the larger share of the corporation that you own, the more say and control you have over decisions. Owners a real sooften called shareholders.
- Directors – Directors oversee the activities of the corporation. Usually, they vote onmajor decisions. They're typically elected by the owners, but they don't necessarily have to follow popular opinion when they vote.
- Officers – The officers in a corporation handle the most significant day to day decision making. They take direction from the board of directors on major decisions.
- Employees –Employees carry out the day to day functions of a corporation for pay.
- Creditors and debtors – When people and other companies do business with a corporation, they're the corporation's creditors and debtors.

Corporate law is civil

Corporate law is civil law. It's not generally not criminal law. When there are disputes, thecorporation'sofficialscangototheappropriatecivilcourtinordertoresolvethedispute.Of course, officers and employees can still face criminal liability for fraud and other criminal acts. However, the laws that govern the formation and operation of corporations are generally a civil body of law with civil remedies.

Who practices corporate law?

Most corporate lawyers work for medium or large law firms. That's because the legal needs of a corporation of appreciable size are significant. A corporation may need advice and help with adiverse set of issues. A large law firm typically has the resources and attorneys with diverse skill setsin order to meet whatever needs the corporation might have. A corporation might call on their lawyers to know every aspect of the laws that might impact the corporation including the formation of the corporation, governance, contracts, shareholder activity and making the appropriate reports to the Security and Exchange Commission.

Corporation leaders typically prefer to have one-stop shopping for their corporate needs. They also tend to prefer a long-term relationship with the attorneys they work with. Medium and large law firms allow large corporations to meet their needs conveniently through a long-term relationship with thei law firm.

With corporations throughout the United States and the world, corporate lawyers work everywhere.It's also one reason why large firms might have multiple offices throughout many jurisdictions in the country and in the world. Lawyers who focus on corporate law must know the subtleties that might apply in the various jurisdictions where the corporation has offices or conducts business.

In house counsel

Because all corporations of any appreciable size have significant corporate needs, some corporations choose to meet this need by employing lawyers directly with the company. Hiring lawyers to work as employees and work exclusively for the company is called using in-house counsel. A lawyer who works as in-house counsel for a corporation may advise the corporation on a wide variety of matters that relate to corporate law and business activity. A large corporation might find it convenient to have lawyers in offices down the hall who are personally invested in the well being of the corporation.

Solo and small firm corporate lawyers

There are some corporate lawyers who work by themselves or in a small firm. They might focus on the business needs of smaller corporations or startups. A corporate lawyer in a small or solo practice might build their client base with smaller corporations who operate in the geographic area. They might help a corporation get started but refer litigation to another firm. A corporation might want to use a smaller law firm if it's compatible with their needs.

Why become a corporate lawyer?

Corporate lawyers help companies conduct business. They help corporations do business better. Lawyers who like to read and write might enjoy corporate law. Lawyers in this area of practice have to understand and use a complex body of rules and regulations. For lawyers with great reading and reasoning skills, corporate law can be a challenging fit.

A corporate lawyer may represent a corporation throughout the lawyer's entire career. They

might see the corporation through many years of business. Lawyers who prefer a long-term client base might appreciate the long-term working relationships that can form with corporate leaders in this are of practice.

Practicing corporate Law

Corporate law is a foundation of economic activity. Corporate lawyers help corporations form and help them do business. A lot of their work is foreseeing problems before they start and helping the corporation take steps to avoid things that can be problematic. Practicing corporate law offers a challenging and sound career for attorneys who can tackle complex concepts and exercise sound judgment.

Типовые оценочные средства по теме 2.
Intellectual property (IP) law: current issues
Форма текущего контроля: устный опрос

TEXT

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Intellectual Property (IP) traditionally includes the three legal areas of patents, trademarks, and copyrights. What they have in common is a relatively amorphous character and a highly abstract concept of property.

The "property" of intellectual property is not the concrete form that characterizes the area of real property, for instance. Unlike a piece of land or a car, for example, intellectual property has no material existence.

It has been said, with respect to tort law, that anyone can recognize a punch in the nose. Unlike a punch in the nose, though, the force of intellectual property is more like that of the invisible beam of a ray gun. Patents and trademarks, for example, cannot be discussed except as a form of property, for they come into being precisely at the point that they are legally recognized.

Although intellectual property may be intangible or abstract, once in existence intellectual property rights bear much in common with the rights associated with real property. Those who "trespass" on another's intellectual property can be held to account. Ownership generally gives an exclusive right to exploit the property or to give others a license to do so in a variety of ways.

Clint Eastwood doesn't want the tabloids* to write about him. Rudolf Valentino's heirswant to control his film biography. George Lucas wants to keep Strategy Defense Initiative fans from calling it "Star Wars". Pepsico doesn't want singers to use the word "Pepsi" in their songs. And scads of copyright holders see purple when their creations are made fun of.

It is also the case that while IP is itself intangible, it will be embodied in real objects. A Coca Cola sign, a bestselling novel, a new wonder drug may each constitute the physical embodiment of an intellectual property right: a registered trade mark, a copyright and a patent respectively.

Each of the diverse intellectual property rights has, of course, its own separate history. The first patent for an invention was granted as early 1565. Registered trade marks were only brought into existence by the Trade Marks Act 1875. The design right was introduced as late as 1988. In the last three years, the UK has acquired a database right, which is actually governed, in part, by quite different legal rules and procedures. Obviously, each of these areas of intellectual property law has been shaped in response to changing economic and social conditions.

Some forms of intellectual property, such as trademarks, date to ancient times*. But comprehensive legal protection* for intellectual property did not become common until the 18th century. The American colonies had laws granting patents long before the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775. Soon after the revolution, all but one of the 13 original colonies adopted copyright laws.

When the Constitution of the United States was ratified in 1789, it granted the U.S.Congress the authority to "promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". Under this power, Congress adopted both patent and copyright laws in 1790, one of its first acts. Congress has amended the intellectual property statutes frequently since then in response to changes in technology and economics. There are committees in both houses of Congress that have the responsibility of keeping intellectual property laws up to date.

International protection of intellectual property rights was first addressed in treaties beginning in the late 19th century. For example, the Berne Convention of 1886 protected artistic and literary works among member countries. Since then, many international treaties have addressed intellectual property rights.

Intellectual property law is divided into four areas of law which include: (1) copyright law, (2) patent law, (3) trademark law and (4) trade secret law.

The general domain of copyright law is often misunderstood. In particular, its boundaries are often confused with those of the law of patents and trademarks. These three fields are commonly grouped together as "intellectual property", but they are quite different in important respects.

The purpose of copyright and patent is to provide incentives to "promote the progress of science and useful arts". The purpose of trademark is to prevent confusion in the commercial marketplace – and thereby to assure accurate information and the maintenance of quality of goods and services.

Copyright is the body of law that deals with the ownership and use of works of literature, music and art. The basic purpose of copyright is to enrich our society's wealth of culture and information. The means for doing so is to grant exclusive rights in the exploitation and marketing of a work as an incentive to those who create it.

Copyright law protects original works of authorship which are written down or recorded. The U.S. International Trade Commission has defined "copyright" as "a form of protection provided by a national government to authors of original works of authorship, including literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, and certain other intellectual works". As with other types of policies for intellectual property, the fundamental policy of copyright law is to provide protection for works so that they can be distributed in the public domain. In the United States, the copyright protection lasts for the life of the author, plus fifty years. Copyright protection applies to: literary works, plays, computer programs, and other kinds of works of authorship. The owner of a copyright may place a copyright symbol on the work as a warning to others that the work is protected. The symbol consists of the letter "C" with a circle around it: Following the creation of the Copyright Act of 1976, most copyright law in the United States is governed by federal statut. If copyright is violated, the owner of the right may seek damages for the copyright infringement.

Comprehension questions:

1. What is the common feature of the areas of IP?
2. How can you define the difference between IP and real property?
3. When can the aspects of intellectual property be considered as existing?
4. Why can "trespassers" on someone's intellectual property be held to account?
5. When did the UK IP law start to develop?
6. What are the most ancient forms of intellectual property?
7. When and where was International protection of intellectual property rights first addressed?
8. In what way do intellectual property laws reward the creators of original works?

Типовые оценочные средства по теме 3.
Company Law: current issues
Форма текущего контроля: презентация

Тематика презентаций:

1. Classification of sources of corporative law.
2. Constitutional principles of corporative law.
3. Types of employment contracts.
4. Disciplinary responsibility of employees.
5. Collective labor disputes and the procedure for their resolution.

Студенты готовят презентацию по одной из предложенных тем. После представления презентации происходит обсуждение содержательного компонента, логики подачи информации, оформления презентации и умения публичного выступления. Объём презентации составляет 10-15слайдов.

4.семестр(сессия)

Типовые оценочные средства по теме 1.
Employment Law: current issues
Форма текущего контроля: устный опрос

TEXT
Vocabulary focus:

1. legal rights – законные права
2 .trade union – профсоюз
3. branches of law – отрасли права
4 .conditions of work – условия труда
5 .social security – социальная защита, обеспечение
6. disability insurance – страховка на случай нетрудоспособности

7 .welfare – благосостояние
8 .provisions – положения, условия
9. to negotiate an agreement – договариваться об условиях
10. favourable – благоприятный
11. restrictions – ограничение
12. grievance - жалоба, трудовой конфликт
13. dismissal – увольнение, отставка

Read and translate the following text:

Labour Law is the body of laws, administrative rulings, and precedents which address the legal rights of, and restrictions on, working people and their organizations. As such it mediates many aspects of the relationship between trade unions and employers. Out of all different branches of law, this one deals with the terms and conditions of work, and disputes regarding employment of labour. This is a set of rulings and regulations that govern the relationship and terms between employers and employees.

In its most comprehensive sense the term includes social security and disability insurance as well. In addition to the individual contractual relationships growing out of the traditional employment situation, labour law deals with the statutory requirements and collective relationships that are increasingly important in mass-production societies, the legal relationships between organized economic interests and the state, and the various rights and obligations related to some types of social services.

The basic subject matter of labour law can be considered under nine broad heads: employment; individual employment relationships; wages and remuneration; conditions of work; health, safety, and welfare; social security; trade unions and industrial relations; the administration of labour law; and special provisions for particular occupational or other groups.

There are special rules about the employment of children and young people.
Your rights at work will depend on:
- your statutory rights and
- your contract of employment.

Statutory rights are legal rights based on laws passed by Parliament. Nearly all workers, regardless of the number of hours per week they work, have certain legal rights.

The contract of employment is the agreement made between the employer and the employee. This could be in the form of a written agreement or what has been agreed verbally between them. In addition, the contract of employment will also include “custom and practice” agreements. These are how things are usually done in the workplace, for example, if the employer always gives the employees a day’s holiday in August. Even though this is not mentioned in the written contract this will form part of the contract of employment as it is usual practice. If the written contract says one thing, but in practice all the employees have been doing something else with the employer’s knowledge and agreement, the “custom and practice” would form the contract rather than the written statement. A trade union may have negotiated an agreement with an employer about conditions at work. The negotiated agreement will often form part of a contract of employment, particularly if the conditions are more favourable than the previous ones. One of the main functions of trade unions is to protect the rights of workers.

All workers, regardless of the number of hours they work per week, are entitled to receive a written statement from their employer, within two months of starting work. The statement describes the main terms of the contract of employment. The statement must give details about: job title, wages and hours of work, sick pay, pension schemes, holiday entitlement, grievance, dismissal and disciplinary procedure and so on.

Answer the following questions:

1. How can you define the term “labour law”?
2. What does labour law deal with?
3. What does labour law govern?
4. Why is this branch of law so important?
5. What are the main elements of labour law?
6. How do you understand the expression “custom and practice agreement”?
7. What is the main function of trade unions?

8. What does the written statement from the employer describe?

Типовые оценочные средства по теме 2.
Litigation and arbitration: current issues
Форма текущего контроля: устный опрос

The Work of Police
Vocabulary focus:

1. organs of internal affairs – органы внутренних дел
2. rescue — спасать, выручать, приходить на помощь
3. prevention of crime – предупреждение преступности
4. apprehend – задерживать, арестовывать
5. to pass the buck to ... — свалить ответственность на ...
6. suppression – подавление, пресечение
7. emergency — авария, непредвиденный случай, крайняя необходимость
8. crime scene – картина преступления
9. accident — несчастный случай, авария
10. embezzlemen - растрата
11. to reveal the criminal activity – выявлять преступную деятельность
12. trace a fugitive – отследить беглеца
13. juvenile delinquency – преступность среди несовершеннолетних
14. The Correctional System – исправительная система
15. Organized crime –организованная преступность

Read and translate the following text:

Our police was created by the working people to protect their rights. The officers of our police have always displayed courage and heroism in the fight against enemies of our state during the Great Patriotic War as well as in the years of peaceful construction.

The main aim of police has always been to maintain public order, to protect state and personal property and safeguard the rights of our citizens. Nowadays great attention in the work of police is paid to prevention of crime, to its suppression. But if a crime has been committed, the police officers are to solve the crime as quickly as possible. To fulfill these tasks the organs of internal affairs arc composed of different departments.

The Criminal Detection Department is one of the most complicated police services. The main responsibility of the officer of the Criminal Detection Department is to detect the criminal, that is to locate and apprehend him. In many cases the detective must trace a fugitive who is hiding. The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department collect facts to prove the guilt or innocence of the suspect. The final test of a criminal investigation is in presentation of evidence in court. Corpus delicti must be established, the defendant must be identified and associated with the crime scene. The investigator must also provide competent witnesses.

Economic Crimes Department fights against those who don't want to live an honest life. The responsibility of the officers o f this Department is to reveal the criminal activity of those who commit embezzlement and other economic crimes, bring them to justice.

The State Auto-lnspection is responsible for traffic regulation and safety on the roads.

The Transport Police maintains law and order on the railway, air lines and water ways of the country.

The Juvenile Inspection handles "difficult" juveniles and their careless parents. They also do much work to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The Correctional System is supposed to rehabilitate offenders through labour. This is the purpose of correctional establishments.

A new service for the fight against organized crime has been created in our police. Organized crime operates on fear, bribery and force. Police officers of organized crime department are devoting their efforts to collect sufficient evidence to bring gang leaders to justice.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is our police created for?
2. How did the police work during the history o f its existence?
3. What is the aim of police's activity?
4. What departments is police composed of?
5. What is the main responsibility of the Criminal Detection Department?
6. What arc the duties o f the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department?

Типовые оценочные средства по теме 2.
International law: current issues
Форма текущего контроля: устный опрос

Vocabulary focus:

1. public internationall aw – международное публичное право
2 .private international law – международное частное право
3. supranational aw – наднациональное право
4. conflict of laws – коллизия правовых норм, коллизионное право
5. body of rules – совокупность норм
6. to govern rights and duties – регулировать права и обязанности
7.to govern conflicts – регулировать споры
8.to be in conflict with – находиться в противоречии с
9. source of law – источник права
10.binding source of law – обязательный источник права
11.custom – обычай
12.customary law – обычное право
13.customs – таможня
14.customs union – таможенный союз
15.charter – устав, хартия

International Law

In its widest sense, international law can include public international law, private international law and, more recently, supranational law. In its narrowest meaning, the term international law is used to refer to what is commonly known as public international law. Private international law is sometimes referred to as conflict of laws. Conflict of laws can also refer to conflicts between states in a federal system, such as the USA.

Public international law is the body of rules, laws or legal principles that govern the rights and duties of nation states in relation to each other. It is derived from a number of sources, including custom, legislation and treaties. Article 2 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) defines a treaty as 'an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law …'. These treaties may be in the form of conventions, agreements and charters.

Custom, also referred to as customary international law, is another binding source of law, and originates from a pattern of state practice motivated by a sense of legal right or obligation. Laws of war were a matter of customary law before being codified in the Geneva Conventions and other treaties.

International institutions and intergovernmental organizations whose members are states have become a principal vehicle for making, applying, implementing and enforcing public international law, especially since the end of World War II. The best-known intergovernmental organization is the United Nations, which develops new recommendatory standards, e.g. the Declaration of Human Rights. Other international norms and laws have been established through international agreements such as Geneva Conventions on the conduct of war or armed conflict, as well as by other international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund.

Private international law refers to the body of rights and duties of private individuals and business entities of different states. It is concerned with two main questions:
1) the jurisdiction in which a case may be heard, and
2) which laws from which jurisdiction(s) apply.
It is distinguished from public international law because it governs conflicts between private individuals or business entities, rather than conflicts between states or other international bodies.

Supranational law, or the law of supranational organizations, refers to regional agreements where the laws of a nation state are not applicable if in conflict with a supranational legal framework. At present, the only example of this is the European Union, which constitutes a new legal order in international law where sovereign nations have united their authority through a system of courts and political institutions.

Answer the following questions:
1. What is international law in its widest sense? And its narrowest?
2. What does public international law govern?
3. What are the three main sources of public international law?
4. How is an international treaty defined?
5. What forms may it take?
6. What is the role of international institutions and international organizations today?
7. What international organizations do you know?
8.What does private international law deal with?
9. Why is it distinguished from public international law?
10. What is a supranational legal framework?

5.Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

5.1. Промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме: 1-3 семестр (сессия) – зачёт; 4 семестр (сессия) – экзамен.

Зачет проводится в два этапа. Первый этап проходит в форме устной беседы с преподавателем по изученным темам, второй- тестирование.

Экзамен проводится в устной форме и включает в себя три вопроса: чтение и перевод профессионально направленного текста, обсуждение проблематики текста, высказывание по одной из изученных тем.

5.2. Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации

Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы. Показатели и критерии оценивания компетенций с учетом этапа их формирования

Код компетенции	Наименование компетенции	Код компонента компетенции	Наименование компонента компетенции
УК ОС-4	Способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач профессиональной деятельности	УК ОС-4.1.2	Способен формулировать в устной и письменной форме задачи на иностранном языке для своей профессиональной деятельности
		УК ОС-4.2.1	Способен в устной и письменной формах осуществлять коммуникацию на иностранном языке для выполнения задач в профессиональной деятельности

Компонент компетенции	Промежуточный/ключевой индикатор оценивания	Критерий оценивания
УК ОС-4.1.2	Обладает грамматическими нормами формирования лексико-синтаксических структур по темам профессионально ориентированной направленности с использованием иноязычной юридической терминологии	Обучающийся способен использовать грамматические нормы формирования лексико-синтаксических структур английского языка На основе использования юридического тезауруса
УК ОС-4.2.1	Извлечение необходимой информации из оригинального текста на иностранном языке по проблемам юриспруденции	Обучающийся способен извлекать необходимую информацию из аутентичных источников (аннотирование и реферирование) юридической направленности с учетом профессиональной правовой терминологии

Типовые оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации

Задания закрытого типа: выбор из множества ответов одного правильного (Multiple Choice)

№ п/п	Формулировка вопроса	Правильный ответ
	Тема: Понятие права	
1.	Choose the right answer. Relations between people are regulated by… a) the government. b) prescriptive laws. c) people’ s experience. d) customs and traditions.	b) Prescriptive laws
	Тема: Система и отрасли права России и стран изучаемого языка	
1.	Name the branch of law that corresponds to the following definition. A branch of law which deals with civil wrongs committed by one individual against another person, his property or reputation a) Contract law b)Family law c)Private law	c) Private law
	Тема: Уголовное право	
1.	Choose the right answer. What is the maximum punishment when criminal damage caused by fire, i.e. arson? a)10 years b)20 years c)45 years d)Life imprisonment	d) Life imprisonment
	Тема: Корпоративное право	
1.	Choose the right answer.	a) Commercial Law

	Corporate law is subsection of a)Commercial Law b)Private Law c)Statutory Law d)None of the above	

Задания закрытого типа: на установление соответствия (Matching)

№ п/п	Формулировка вопроса	Правильный ответ
	Тема: Понятие права	
1.	Find Russian equivalents of English words. 1. to achieve the status 2. to seek legal advice 3. to defend the accused person 4. to make a will 5. to apply to the court 6. a general practitioner a) юрист широкого профиля b) защищать обвиняемого c) искать юридического совета d) составлять завещание e) обращаться в суд f) достичь статуса	1-f) 2-c) 3-b) 4-d) 5-e) 6-a)
	Тема: Система и отрасли права России и стран изучаемого языка	
1.	Find Russian equivalents of English words. 1. International law 2. Criminal law 3. Employment law 4. Financial law 5. Banking law 6. Land law a) Трудовое право b) Финансовое право c) Банковское право d) Земельное право e) Уголовное право f) Международное право	1-f) 2-e) 3-a) 4-b) 5-c) 6-d)
	Тема: Уголовное право	
1.	Find English equivalents of Russian words. 1. Обвинительный приговор 2. Совершать преступление 3. Перекрестный допрос 4. Ответчик 5. Растрата, присвоение 6. Улики, доказательство a) To commit a crime b) Evidence c) Cross-examination d) Conviction e) Defendant	1-d) 2-a) 3-c) 4-e) 5-f) 6-b)

	f) Embezzlement	
Тема: Корпоративное право		
1.	Find English equivalents of Russian words. 1. Понести убытки 2. Моральный ущерб 3. Средство судебной защиты 4. Обмен встречными удовлетворениями 5. Юридически действительный 6. Купля-продажа в рассрочку a) hire-purchase b) valid c) remedy d) mental distress e) exchange of consideration f) to suffer some loss	1-f) 2-d) 3-c) 4-e) 5-b) 6-a)

Задания закрытого типа на альтернативный ответ (True/False)

№ п/п	**Формулировка вопроса**	**Правильный ответ**
Тема: Понятие права		
1.	Is the statement true or false? A person who gives you a job is an employee.	False
Тема: Система и отрасли права России и стран изучаемого языка		
1.	Is the statement true or false? Labour law is the body of laws, administrative rulings, and precedents which address the legal rights of, and restrictions on, working people and their organizations.	True
Тема: Уголовное право		
1.	Is the statement true or false? A prisoner is a person that is not put into prison.	False
Тема: Корпоративное право		
1.	Is the statement true or false? When a bilateral mistake is made, neither party may avoid the contract.	False

Задания открытого типа с ограничениями на ответ (Gap filling)

Инструкция: Вам предлагаются утверждения. Вставьте пропущенное слово

№ п/п	**Формулировка вопроса**	**Правильный ответ**
Тема: Понятие права		
1.	_____ rights of employees are regulated by the Labour law.	Legal
Тема: Система и отрасли права России и стран изучаемого языка		
1.	_____is the law which deals with rights and interests related to owning and using land.	Land law
Тема: Уголовное право		
1.	An ____ is not automatically a crime because it is hurtful or sinful.	Act
Тема: Корпоративное право		

1.	The _____ in a corporation handle the most significant day to day decision making.They take direction from the board of directors on major decisions.	Officers

Образец экзаменационного текста

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Its Statute is an integral part of the United Nations Charter.

The Court is open to the parties to its Statute, which automatically includes all Members of the United Nations. A State which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute on conditions determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

All countries which are parties to the Statute of the Court can be parties to cases before it .Other States can refer cases to it under conditions laid down by the Security Council. In addition, the Security Council may recommend that a legal dispute be referred to the Court.

Both the General Assembly and the Security Council can ask the Court for an advisor yopinion on any legal question; other organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, when authorized by the General Assembly, can ask for advisory opinions on legal questions within the scope of their activities.

Jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the Court covers all questions which States refer to it, and all matters provided for in the United Nations Charter or in treaties or conventions in force. States may bind themselves in advance to accept the jurisdiction of the Court in special cases, either by signing a treaty or convention which provides for reference to the Court or by making a special declaration to that effect.SuchdeclarationsacceptingcompulsoryjurisdictionmayexcludecertainclassesofcasesIn accordance with Article 38 of its Statute, the Court,in deciding disputes submitted to it, applies: international conventions establishing rules recognized by the contesting States; international custom as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;

the general principles of law recognized by nations; and judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations ,as a subsidiary means for determining the rules o flaw.

Membership. The Court consists of 15 Judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently. They are chosen on the basis of their qualifications, not on the basis of nationality, and care is taken to ensure that the principal legal systems of the world arerepresentedintheCourt.NotwoJudgescanbenationalsofthesameState.TheJudgesserveforaterm of nine years and may be re-elected. They cannot engage in any other occupation during their term of office.

The Court normally sits in plenary, but it may also form smaller units called chambers if the parties so request. Judgments given by chambers are considered as rendered by the full Court. The seat of the Court at the Hague.

Темы для устной беседы:

1) Civi llaw
2) Criminal law
3) Labour law
4) Family law
5) Corporate law

Шкала оценивания

Зачёт

Зачтено	Не зачтено
владеет темой в достаточном объеме: понимает речь преподавателя и аутентичные звучащие и письменные тексты; реализует речевое высказывания в соответствии с произносительной нормой языка; отвечает на проблемные вопросы(возможно допущение некоторого количества ошибок)	не освоил обязательного минимума знаний предмета, неспособен ответить на вопросы билета

Экзамен

Оценка «отлично»	владеет темой в полном объеме учебной программы: полное понимание речи преподавателя и аутентичных звучащих и письменных текстов; реализация речевого высказывания в соответствии с произносительной нормой языка; активное использование лексико-синтаксических структур в монологическом высказывании; исчерпывающие ответы на проблемные вопросы (диалогическая речь)
Оценка «хорошо»	владеет темой почти в полном объеме учебной программы: достаточное понимание речи преподавателя и аутентичных звучащих и письменных текстов; реализация речевого высказывания с частичным нарушением произносительной нормы языка; использование лексико-синтаксических структур в монологическом высказывании с небольшим количеством ошибок; недостаточно полные ответы на проблемные вопросы (диалогическ я речь)
Оценка «удовлетворительно»	владеет темой в ограниченном объёме: частичное понимание речи преподавателя и аутентичных звучащих и письменных текстов; реализация речевого высказывания с нарушениями произносительной нормы языка; использование лексико-синтаксических структур в монологическом высказывании с допущением ошибок; неполные ответы на проблемные вопросы (диалогическая речь)
Оценка «неудовлетворительно»	не освоил обязательного минимума знаний предмета, неспособен ответить на вопросы билета

6.Методические материалы для освоения дисциплины

Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций, определены «Порядком проведения текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся по образовательным программам высшего образования - программам бакалавриата, программам магистратуры в Воронежском филиале РАНХиГС» от 08.02.2018 г. № 114-39 и «Порядком проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по образовательным программам высшего образования - программам бакалавриата, программам магистратуры в Воронежском филиале РАНХиГС» от08.02.2018г. №114-40.

Советы по планированию и организации времени, необходимого для изучения дисциплины

При изучении иностранного языка самостоятельная работа занимает особое место. В отличие от других предметов, при изучении которых главным является усвоение определенной суммы знаний, владение иностранным языком требует не только приобретения знаний, но также развития умений и формирования речевых навыков. Это достигается путем систематического выполнения большого количества тренировочных упражнений различной направленности, регулярных занятий аудированием и практикой речи, периодического повторения изученного языкового материала, постоянного пополнения лексического запаса.

С учётом специфики дисциплины «Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной коммуникации» рекомендуется уделять ежедневно самостоятельной работе 1,5 часа, из них: аудированию (10минут) ,чтению (30минут),переводу(20минут),грамматике(15минут), лексике (15минут).

Описание последовательности действий студента или сценарий изучения

дисциплины

Магистранту следует обратить особое внимание на последовательность работы со следующими аспектами:

1) грамматика

1. Проработайте теоретический материал по указанной теме.
2. Выделитеглавныепризнакиизучаемогограмматическогоявления.Запишите их в тетрадь.
3. Выполните тренировочные упражнения на закрепление изученной темы, придерживаясь последовательности:

- правила образования грамматической структуры;
- употребление грамматической структуры;
- перевод с английского на русский и с русского на английский;
- распознавание данного грамматического явления в тексте;
- проверка усвоения грамматического материала по тесту.

2) лексика

1. Определите значения слова из контекста;

2. Обратите внимание на интернациональную лексику;

3. Запоминайте не отдельные слова ,а словосочетания, выражения или целые фразы;

4. Составьте тематический словарь изучаемой лексики.

3) чтение

Чтобы научиться понимать и переводить иноязычный текст, необходимо, в первую очередь, научиться выделять и понимать содержание на уровне: *текста, абзаца* и *предложения,* а также дифференцировать основную и второстепенную информацию.

Основные признаки текста:

1) *связность;*

2) *тематичность* (все предложения объединены какой-либо одной темой);

3)*цельность* (использование средств связи между предложениями).

Тема текста. Текст представляет собой сложное суждение, в котором есть текстовый субъект (о чем говорится в тексте) и текстовый предикат (что говорится в тексте).
Текстовым *субъектом* является тема текста, которая находит словесное выражение, чаще всего в заголовке или в самом начале текста.
Текстовый *предикат* представляет собой группу суждений, раскрывающих тему текста, т.е. сам текст.

Главное содержание текста. Понять содержание текста– значит уяснить его тему и идею.

Тема текста – это предмет данного описания, т.е. предмет, явление, событие, о которых идет речь в тексте.
Идея текста – это главная мысль о данном предмете, авторское отношение к описываемому предмету. Идея текста – это вывод, к которому должен прийти читающий после ознакомления содержанием текста.
Тема часто сообщается в заголовке или в первом предложении текста. Понять идею можно лишь после прочтения всего текста. Иногда она не имеет словесного выражения,тогда читающий должен сам сделать определенные выводы.

Основное содержание текста. Для этой цели выделяются элементы, в которых заключена основная смысловая информация текста. Они называются “ключевыми фрагментами” (слово,словосочетание,предложение,группапредложений).Каждыйабзацимеетключевоепредложение–“абзацную фразу”,если их объединить, то можно получить основное содержание текста. Ключевое предложение может находиться: а) в верхней части абзаца (*дедуктивная* структура – изложение мысли от общего к частному); б) в нижней части абзаца (*индуктивная* структура – изложение мысли от частного к общему); в) в верхней и в нижней части (*рамочная* логическая структура).Другие предложения текста представляют собой способ логического развития

мысли в абзаце.

Чтение с полным пониманием прочитанного
Цель–полностью понять содержание текста, выделить главную информацию,передать содержание, оценить его, сравнить с уже известным ранее.

Алгоритм

1. Перед чтением спрогнозируйте по заголовку содержание текста.
2. Читайте текст с полным пониманием ,т.е. старайтесь, как можно точнее понять содержание и смысл читаемого. При этом догадаться о значении слов вам помогут:
   - понятое содержание может подсказать значение незнакомого слова;
   - сходство слов со словами родного языка;
   - значение однокоренных слов;
   - разложение сложных существительных на составные компоненты;
   - использование словаря.

3. Проверьте, насколько Вы хорошо поняли содержание и смысл текста. Для этого необходимо:
- ответить на вопросы к тексту, позволяющие выделить детали;
- самостоятельно поставить вопросы к тексту;
- составить развернутый план прочитанного.

4. Для подготовки *пересказа* текста необходимо:
- найти в тексте и выписать основные ключевые слова и выражения;
- составить последовательность фактов и событий;
- изложить содержание текста с опорой на ключевые слова и выражения.

5. Для *характеристики* какого-либо объекта текста необходимо:

- определить объект характеристики;

- выписать слова и выражения, относящиеся к определяемому объекту;
- описать объект;
- высказать свое мнение о нём.

6. Для подготовки *высказывания* по проблеме текста следует:
- определить исходный тезис;
- определить основной материал для аргументирования;
- выписать ключевые слова и словосочетания;
- аргументировать тезис;
- привести примеры.

7. Для *обсуждения проблемы* текста следует:
- выделить предмет обсуждения;
- выделить информацию о предмете;
- выписать ключевые слова и словосочетания;
- выразить свое отношение к предмету;
- аргументировать свою точку зрения.

8. Для *реферирования* текста необходимо:
- зафиксировать основные опорные пункты;
- распределить информацию по степени важности.

9. Для *аннотирования* текста следует:
- зафиксировать тему и главную мысль;
- выразить свое отношение.

Рекомендации по работе с литературой

Процесс изучения дисциплины включает в себя активное использование различных типов словарей и электронных ресурсов.
Из всех типов словарей наиболее необходимым для изучающих иностранный язык является

д в у я з ы ч н ы й переводной словарь–англо-русский и русско-английский. Наиболее полные, точные: Англо-русский словарь под ред. В. К. Мюллера и Русско-английский словарь под ред. А.И.Смирницкого. Именно на их базе создан электронный словарь LINGVO (основной).Большой словарь должен включать не менее 80000 слов.

Второй тип словарей – это отраслевые словари, например экономический, юридический и т. п. Их электронные аналоги имеются в пакете программ LINGVO и в электронном переводчике PROMT. Существуют специализированные издания, например, словари сокращений, слэнга, новых слов и т. п.

Третий тип – толковые «англо-английские» словари. Можно выделить два основных подтипа: учебные и энциклопедические. К первым относится, например: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary,ко второму типу - Collins English Dictionary.

Все современные словари имеют электронные варианты. Они существуют как в off-line версиях на компакт-дисках, так и в режиме on-line. Следует учитывать, что электронный перевод всегда требует значительного редактирования.

Сайт электронного словаря LINGVO: http://www.lingvo.ru/lingvo/index.asp Сайт электронного переводчика PROMT: http://www.translate.ru/rus/

Сайт Британской энциклопедии: http://britannica.com/

Сайт, содержащий много полезных ссылок, в том числе на словари Oxford , Cambridge, Webster's, Macmillan, Encarta, Collins, Longman, самый известный английский тезаурус Роже(Roget's),ссылки магистрантов, тесты on-line и т.п.: http://www.polyglosso.com/links.htm

Сайт, в котором одним нажатием кнопки можно получить статьи сразу из нескольких десятков словарей и сравнить их: http://www.onelook.com/

Многоязычные словари :

http://www.ets.ru/udict-ru .htm

http://www.ets.ru/abbrdict-r.htm

http://www.yourdictionarycom/

http://wordreference.com / Электронные библиотеки:

Самая крупная в Интернете бесплатная многоязычная библиотека художественной литературы. Содержит тексты на английском, немецком, французском и многих других языках.

Пополняется ежедневно : http://www.gutenberg.org/

Библиотека Максима Мошкова – крупнейшая русскоязычная электронная библиотека.

Есть раздел «учим английский язык»:http://lib.ru

Рекомендации по подготовке к экзамену

При подготовке к сдаче экзамена по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной деятельности» необходимо повторить весь материал учебной дисциплины ,изученный как в процессе аудиторных занятий, так и самостоятельной работы. При этом следует опираться на список тем, вынесенных преподавателем к экзамену. Очень важно повторить тезаурус дисциплины .Перед экзаменом рекомендуется посещение консультаций преподавателя для получения методических указаний и помощи с целью качественного усвоения материала по наиболее сложным темам и вопросам учебной дисциплины.

Разъяснения по выполнению домашних заданий

- Разделите домашнее задание на несколько «порций» и распределите их по дням; единоразовое выполнение домашнего задания неэффективно.
- Изучите сначала устный материал (прочитайте и переведите текст),а затем, проанализировав все предложенные речевые образцы и лексические единицы, приступайте к выполнению тестовых заданий.
- Используйте в процессе подготовки домашнего задания словари, грамматические справочники и Интернет-ресурсы, указанные в программе.
- Старайтесь не заучивать учебный материал механически. Следует попытаться осмыслить его и проанализировать.

7.Учебная литература и ресурсы информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет»

7.1. Основная литература

1) Murphy Raymond. Essential Grammar in USE: a self-study reference and practice book for elementary students of English : with answers + CD-ROM User's Guide / Raymond Murphy. - 16th edition. - Printed in Singapore by Markono : Cambridge University Press, 2013. - 319 s.
2) Cotton David. Market Leader: intermediate business English course book: DVD Multi-ROM / David Cotton, David Falvey, Simon Kent. - 3rd edition. - Printed in China : Pearson Education Limited, 2013. - 176 s
3) Кубанева Н.К. Учебно-методическое пособие по специальности «Юриспруденция» для магистров 1- 2 курса дневной и заочной формы обучения: // составитель Н.К. Кубанева.- Воронеж: Воронежский филиал ФГОУ ВО «Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы при Президенте РФ», 2022. – 60 с.

7.2. Дополнительная литература

1) Попов Е.Б .Legal English. Specialties and Particulars. Английский язык для юристов.[Электронный ресурс]:углублённый курс / Е.Б.Попов.—Электрон. Текстовые данные. —Оренбург: Оренбургский институт (филиал) Московского государственного юридического университета имени О.Е. Кутафина, 2015. — 235 c. — 2227-8397. —Режим доступа:http://www.iprbookshop.ru/30546.html
2) Фокина С.П. Закон и порядок [Электронный ресурс] : учебно-методическое пособие поанглийскомуязыкудляразвитиянавыковпрофессиональнойкоммуникации/С.П.Фокина, Е.В. Вульфович. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — Владимир: Владимирский юридический институт Федеральной службы исполнения наказаний России, 2015.—109c.—978-5-93035-537-6.— Режимдоступа:http://www.iprbookshop.ru/51348.html
3) Золотухина Т.В., Спорышева М.Е. Grammar Guide & Tests for Law Students (revised and updated).– Воронеж: ВФ РАНХиГС, 2015
4) Кубанева Н.К. Academic English for Law Students .Part 2. Воронеж ВФ РАНХиГС, 2022 - 55
5) Ильина Н.Ю., Мартыненко И.А., Ратникова Е.В. Иностранный язык (английский)в правоведении. Учебник для магистров Legal English for Master's Programme Изд. Проспект-2023 -128

7.3. Нормативные правовые документы и иная правовая информация

1. «Порядок организации самостоятельной работы обучающихся в Воронежском филиале РАНХиГС» от 27.10.2017№114-367.
2. «Порядок проведения текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся по образовательным программам высшего образования - программам бакалавриата, программам магистратуры в Воронежском филиале РАНХиГС»от 08.02.2018 г. № 114-39
3. «Порядок проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по образовательным программам высшего образования- программам бакалавриата, программам магистратуры в Воронежском филиале РАНХиГС» от 08.02.2018г. № 114-40.

7.4. Интернет-ресурсы

http://www.lingvo.ru
http://www.learning-english.com/learnonline/grammar.htm
http://www.flo-joe.co.uk/fce/students/tests/
http://www.englishstudydirect.com/OSAC/medianews.htm
http://www.vocabulary.com
http://www.esl-lab.com
http://www.better-english.com/exerciselist.html
http://www.englishlearner.com
http://www.merriam-webster.com

7.5. Иные источники

ЭБСIPRbooks (http://www.iprbookshop.ru)
ЭБС издательства «Лань»
(https://e.lanbook.com/)
ЭБСЮРАЙТ(https://www.biblio-online.ru/)

8. Материально-техническая база, информационные технологии, программное обеспечение и информационные справочные системы

Материально-техническая база:

- аудитории, оснащённые ПК с доступом в Интернет
- CD-,DVD-проигрыватель, телевизор
- наглядные пособия,

карты Программное

обеспечение:

- Windows7
- Office2007
- Kaspersky End point Security