Негосударственное частное некоммерческое
образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Армавирский гуманитарно-социальный институт»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:
Ректор НЧНОУ ВО «АГСИ»

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_____ А.С.Токарь

«24» июня 2024 г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Б.1.О.05. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В СФЕРЕ ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИИ

Направление подготовки: 40.03.01 - Юриспруденция (бакалавр)
Профиль: гражданско-правовой
Форма обучения: очная, очно-заочная, заочная
(2023, 2024 год набора)

Армавир, 2024

1. ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

1.1. Целью освоения дисциплины «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» является формирование способности осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах).

1.2. Задачи:

- развитие и совершенствование коммуникативных умений во всех основных видах речевой деятельности (говорение, аудирование, чтение и письмо) в рамках изучаемых специальных тем, а также умений планировать свое речевое и неречевое поведение в профессиональных ситуациях;

− обучение специальным речевым моделям, коррекции профессионального дискурса;

−систематизация языковых знаний, полученных на предыдущем этапе изучения иностранного языка; увеличение их объема за счет информации профильно-ориентированного характера; овладение языковыми средствами (фонетическими, лексическими, грамматическими) на основе аутентичного материала по специальности; освоение лингвистических особенностей языка права;

−развитие навыков оперирования специальными языковыми единицами в коммуникативных целях;

− развитие и совершенствование коммуникативных умений во всех основных видах речевой деятельности (говорение, аудирование, чтение и письмо) в рамках изучаемых специальных тем, а также умений планировать свое речевое и неречевое поведение в профессиональных ситуациях;

− дальнейшее увеличение объема знаний о социокультурных особенностях страны изучаемого в рамках специальности;

− формирование профессиональной компетентности средствами иностранного языка путем работы с иноязычными источниками информации: профессионально-ориентированной литературой и информационными ресурсами;

− создание благоприятных условий для автономного обучения, формирования умений самостоятельной работы с юридическими материалами на иностранном языке, для самосовершенствования (в частности, накопления и расширения словарного запаса), а также для развития умения применять разные виды чтения для извлечения информации из разных типов текстов, т.е. для обеспечения зрелости чтения, развитие и воспитание у обучающихся способности к личностному и профессиональному самоопределению, социальной адаптации;

− развитие таких личностных качеств, как культура общения, умение работать в сотрудничестве;

− дальнейшее развитие и воспитание понимания важности изучения английского языка и потребности пользоваться им как средством общения, познания, самореализации и ведения профессиональной деятельности.

Цель воспитания – развитие личности гражданина, ориентированной на традиционные культурные, духовные и нравственные ценности российского общества, способной к активной социальной адаптации в обществе и самостоятельному жизненному выбору, к началу трудовой деятельности и продолжению профессионального образования, к самообразованию, самосовершенствованию.

2. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В СТРУКТУРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» относится к обязательной части блока 1 «Дисциплины (модули)» основной профессиональной образовательной программы.

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» изучается в 1 и 2 семестрах

очной формы обучения, в 1 и 2 семестрах заочной формы обучения, в 1 и 2 семестрах очно-заочной формы обучения.

3. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ПЛАНИРУЕМЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ, СООТНЕСЕННЫХ С ПЛАНИРУЕМЫМИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТАМИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

Код и наименование компетенции	**Наименование индикатора достижения компетенции**	**Планируемые результаты обучения, соотнесенные с индикаторами достижения компетенций**
УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	УК 4.1. Использует деловую коммуникацию с соблюдением норм литературного языка и жанров устной и письменной речи на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (ых) языке(ах) в зависимости от целей и условий взаимодействия;	**Знать:** языковой материал (лексические единицы и грамматические структуры), достаточный для установления и развития профессиональных контактов; правила и способы коммуникации в профессиональном взаимодействии; **Уметь:** анализировать систему коммуникационных связей и применять технологию построения эффективной коммуникации в профессиональной деятельности; **Владеть:** грамматическими и лексическими категориями русского и иностранного(ых) языков, навыками использования современных средств информационно-коммуникационных технологий;
	УК 4.2. Демонстрирует навыки перевода профессиональных текстов с иностранного (-ых) языка (ов) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, а также с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный (-ые) язык (-и);	**Знать:** особенности и правила перевода официальных и профессиональных текстов с иностранного языка на русский, с русского языка на иностранный язык; **Уметь:** переводить и понимать официальные и профессиональные тексты на иностранном языке; **Владеть:** навыками чтения и перевода профессиональных текстов с иностранного(ых)на государственный язык РФ и с государственного языка РФ на иностранный (ые)

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен:

Знать:

- иностранный язык в объеме, необходимом для получения профессиональной информации из зарубежных источников и элементарного общения на общем и профессиональном уровне;
- правила речевого этикета и ведения диалога.

Уметь:

- понимать устную (монологическую и диалогическую) речь на специальные темы;
- использовать знание иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности
-читать и понимать со словарем специальную литературу по широкому и узкому профилю специальности, участвовать в обсуждении тем, связанных со специальностью;

- использовать иностранный язык в межличностном общении и деловой коммуникации;
-устанавливать, поддерживать и развивать межличностные и деловые отношения.

Владеть:

- навыками ведения диалога с соблюдением правил речевого этикета;
-навыками выражения своих мыслей и мнения в межличностном, деловом и профессиональном общении на иностранном языке;
- различными навыками речевой деятельности на иностранном языке.

4. ОБЪЕМ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В ЗАЧЕТНЫХ ЕДИНИЦАХ С УКАЗАНИЕМ КОЛИЧЕСТВА АКАДЕМИЧЕСКИХ ЧАСОВ, ВЫДЕЛЕННЫХ НА КОНТАКТНУЮ РАБОТУ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ С ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЕМ (ПО ВИДАМ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАНЯТИЙ) И НА САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНУЮ РАБОТУ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

Очная форма обучения

Вид учебной работы	Всего часов	1семестр	2 семестр
1.Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем:	**80.5**	**40.2**	**40.3**
Аудиторные занятия всего, в том числе:	72	36	36
Лекции			
Практические занятия	72	36	36
Контактные часы на аттестацию (зачет), (экзамен)	0,5	0,2	0.3
Консультация	4	2	2
Контроль самостоятельной работы	4	2	2
2. Самостоятельная работа	**72.5**	**31.8**	**40.7**
Контроль	**27**		**27**
ИТОГО:	**180**	**72**	**108**
Общая трудоемкость	**5**	**2**	**3**

Очно-заочная форма обучения

Вид учебной работы	Всего часов	1 семестр	2 семестр
1.Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем:	**68,5**	**32.2**	**36,3**
Аудиторные занятия всего, в том числе:	60	28	32
Лекции			
Практические занятия	60	28	32
Контактные часы на аттестацию (зачет), (экзамен)	0,5	0.2	0,3
Консультация	4	2	2
Контроль самостоятельной работы	4	2	2
2. Самостоятельная работа	**84,5**	**39.8**	**44.7**
Контроль	**27**		**27**
ИТОГО:	**180**	**72**	**108**
Общая трудоемкость	**5**	**2**	**3**

Заочная форма обучения

Вид учебной работы	Всего часов	Установочная	1 семестр	2 семестр
1.Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем:	**18,5**	**2**	**8,2**	**8,3**
Аудиторные занятия всего, в том числе:	10	2	4	4
Лекции				
Практические занятия	10	2	4	4
Контактные часы на аттестацию (зачет), (экзамен)	0,5		0,2	0,3
Консультация	4		2	2
Контроль самостоятельной работы	4		2	2
2. Самостоятельная работа	**148,5**	**34**	**59,8**	**54.7**
Контроль	**13**		**4**	**9**
ИТОГО:	**180**	**36**	**72**	**72**
Общая трудоемкость	**5**	**1**	**2**	**2**

5. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Наименование раздела (темы) дисциплины	Содержание раздела (темы разделов)	Индекс компетенции
Тема 1. Английский язык в жизни современного человека	Определение понятия «Языковая карта мира»; английский язык как язык международного общения, как «lingua franca»; стилистическое расслоение английских слов по сферам употребления (термины, общеупотребительная лексика, профессионализмы); монологическое / диалогическое высказывание на английском языке по теме «Роль английского языка в профессиональной деятельности юриста». Работа с текстом: «The English Language in the Life of a Modern Man». Таблица видовременных групп английского глагола, действительный залог. Времена группы «Simple». Основные категории и понятия, описывающие логически верную, аргументированную и ясную устную и письменную речь. Орфография, лексика и стилистика русского языка на уровне, обеспечивающем построение логически верной устной и письменной речи; основы культуры речи.	УК-4
Тема 2. Я- студент	Работа с текстом «I am a Student»; составление монологического высказывания на английском языке по теме «I study at Krasnodar Institute of Cooperation». Работа с текстом«Krasnodar Institute of Cooperation». Ключевая лексика по теме: university, institute, faculty, higher education, to enter, to pass exams, to fail exams (an exam), first-year student/ freshman, applicant, to be good at a subject (subjects), to work hard at smth, to hand in a paper, to attend classes, to miss classes, to do well in subjects, to lag behind the group, to catch up with the group; b) full-time student, part-time student, extra-mural student, fellow-	УК-4

	students; c) to run a company, to go into business, to be in the diplomatic service, to work in the field of, hard-working, intelligent, smart, honest, to be cut out for smth. Структура простого и сложного предложений в английском языке. Типы вопросов.	
Тема 3. Введение в закон	Ключевая лексика по теме: criminal law, civil law, traditions, customs, to make laws, law enforcement, to enforce, prescriptive, descriptive laws, prescriptive laws, society, to regulate relations, to be regulated by law, to deal with, to break the law/ rules, code of behavior. Работа с текстом «What is Law?». Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.	УК-4
Тема 4. Моя будущая профессия	Ключевая лексика по теме: lawyer, judge, notary, investigator, detective, police officer, public prosecutor, barrister, solicitor, Q.C., attorney, in-house lawyer, court, courtroom, give legal advice, prepare documents, have the right of audience, case, hear cases, civil case, criminal case, hearing, disputes over property, client, to consult clients. Работа с текстом «Legal Profession In England, in the USA, in the Russian Federation». Название юридических профессий на английском языке; работа с текстом «Юридическая профессия в Англии. Этапы обучения». Изучающее чтение текста «Judges in England». Монологическое высказывание по теме «Lega lProfession in England, the USA and Russia» Таблица видовременных групп английского глагола, страдательный залог. Времена группы «Simple». Практика письменной речи. Правила составления резюме на английском языке («Writing a CV». Особенности юридического образа мышления, применения логических законов в профессиональной сфере.	УК-4
Тема 5. Профессиональная терминология	Понятия «термин», «словарная статья»; знакомство с основными типами юридических словарей английского языка. Анализ состава словарной статьи. Изучение терминологического минимума по теме «Crime and Punishment». Понятия «устойчивые словосочетания» и «фразеологические единицы»; изучение английских фразеологических единиц, содержащих юридические термины. Работа с текстом«Law and Order», «Types of Law». Изучающее чтение отрывка из художественного текста (The Chamberby John Grisham). Юридическая лексика при осуществлении профессиональной коммуникации. Публичные выступления и речевой этикет.	УК-4
Тема 6. Правовая система в Великобритании	Ключевая лексика по теме: magistrates, Justice of the Peace, coroner, coroner’s court, crown court, county court, tribunals, court of appeal, Royal Court of Justice, juror, jury, keep in custody, release on bail, plea bargaining, disputes over taxation, offender, violent, unnatural death. Чтение и перевод текстов «Legal System in England and Wales;	УК-4

	Types of Law Courts in England»; термины для обозначения различных типов судов в Англии. Разработка мультимедийных проектов по темам: «Jury Panel in English Courts», «Types of English Judges», «The Supreme Court of England». Реферирование газетной статьи «The Supreme Courtin Scotland». Стилистические особенности публицистического текста. Сложноподчиненное предложение в английском языке. Условные придаточные предложения.	
Тема 7. Правовая система в США	Ключевая лексика по теме: state courts, federal courts, the Supreme courts, appellate courts, the courts of last resort, resolve cases, a citizen(s), individuals, state judges, federal judges, impeachment, jury, to appoint, elections. Работа с текстом«The Court System in the USA» (учебное пособие «Just English»), «The Legal System in the USA». Составление монологического высказывания по теме.	УК-4
Тема8. Ювенальная преступность	Ключевая лексика по теме: dysfunctional family, neglect in the family, violent behavior, peer pressure, ignorance of law, to be liable for prosecution, correctional institutions for young offenders, alcohol misuse, terrorism. Работа с текстом Juvenile Delinquency. Решение проблемных ситуаций. Составление монологического высказывания по теме.	УК-4
Тема 9. Альтернатива тюремному заключения	Ключевая лексика по теме: community service, fine, imprisonment, suspended sentence, probation, capital punishment, death penalty, life imprisonment, exile, correctional institutions, level of security, imprisonment Работа с текстом: «Alternatives to Prison», «The Creative Justice in the USA». Составление монологических высказываний на основе прочитанных текстов. Изучение речевых клише для составления аргументированного высказывания на английском языке (according to statistics, as facts/figures show). Работа с текстом«The History of Punishment». Составление аннотации/ подробного плана к тексту.	УК-4
Тема10. Виды правонарушений	Ключевая лексика по теме: case, civil/criminal case, to sue, a suit, complain, counterclaim, plaintiff, defendant, burden of proof, reach a verdict, unanimous verdict, information, preponderance of evidence, litigation. Работа с текстом«Kinds of Cases». Составление монологического высказывания по теме.	УК-4
Тема 11. Этапы судебного разбирательства	Ключевая лексика по теме: presentation of evidence, testimony of witness, physical exhibits, opening statement, instructions, law, objection, valid/invalid, sustain/overrule the objection, an argument, to argue a case, retire to the jury room, foreman, clerk of the court, court report, side of defence / prosecution, jury box, witness stand, gavel, coat of arms. Работа с текстом«Steps of a Trial». Составление монологического высказывания по теме. Практика письменной речи: Описание зала судебного заседания на	УК-4

	английском языке. Предлоги места: in front of, above, under, near, next to, opposite. Грамматическая конструкция: There is/There are. Грамматика. Страдательный залог.	
Тема 12. Служба Присяжных	Ключевая лексика по теме: jury panel, jury pool, jury, a juror(s), to be eligible, potential juror, challenging a juror, challenge for cause, perimtory challenge, to excuse, to decide by ordeals, to reveal a wrongdoer, perjury. Работа с текстом«Jury Service». Работа с текстом «The Origin of Jury» Составление конспекта текста. Составление монологического высказывания по теме.	УК-4

6. СТРУКТУРА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ С УКАЗАНИЕМ КОЛИЧЕСТВА АКАДЕМИЧЕСКИХ ЧАСОВ И ВИДОВ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАНЯТИЙ

Очная форма обучения

Наименование раздела (темы) дисциплины	Виды учебной деятельности, включая самостоятельную работу (в часах)			
	Л	ЛР	ПЗ	СРС
Тема 1. Английский язык в жизни современного человека	-	-	6	5
Тема 2. Я- студент	-	-	6	5
Тема 3. Введение в закон	-	-	6	5
Тема 4. Моя будущая профессия	-	-	6	5
Тема 5. Профессиональная терминология	-	-	6	5
Тема 6. Правовая система в Великобритании	-	-	**6**	**6,8**
Тема 7. Правовая система в США	-	-	6	6
Тема8. Ювенальная преступность	-	-	6	6
Тема 9. Альтернатива тюремному заключения	-	-	6	7
Тема10. Виды правонарушений	-	-	6	7
Тема 11. Этапы судебного разбирательства	-	-	6	7
Тема 12. Служба Присяжных	-	-	6	7,7
Итого (часов)	-	-	72	72.5
Форма контроля	Зачет, Экзамен			

Очно-заочная форма обучения

Наименование раздела (темы) дисциплины	Виды учебной деятельности, включая самостоятельную работу (в часах)			
	Л	ЛР	ПЗ	СРС
Тема 1. Английский язык в жизни современного человека	-	-	4	6
Тема 2. Я- студент	-	-	4	6
Тема 3. Введение в закон	-	-	4	7
Тема 4. Моя будущая профессия	-	-	4	7
Тема 5. Профессиональная терминология	-	-	6	7
Тема 6. Правовая система в Великобритании	-	-	**6**	**6,8**
Тема 7. Правовая система в США	-	-	4	7
Тема8. Ювенальная преступность	-	-	4	7

Тема 9. Альтернатива тюремному заключения	-	-	6	7
Тема10. Виды правонарушений	-	-	6	8
Тема 11. Этапы судебного разбирательства	-	-	6	8
Тема 12. Служба Присяжных	-	-	6	7,7
Итого (часов)		-	60	84.5
Форма контроля	Зачет, Экзамен			

Заочная форма обучения

Наименование раздела (темы) дисциплины	Виды учебной деятельности, включая самостоятельную работу (в часах)			
	Л	ЛР	ПЗ	СРС
Тема 1. Английский язык в жизни современного человека	-	-	1	12
Тема 2. Я- студент	-	-	0.5	12
Тема 3. Введение в закон	-	-	0.5	12
Тема 4. Моя будущая профессия	-	-	1	12
Тема 5. Профессиональная терминология	-	-	1	12
Тема 6. Правовая система в Великобритании	-	-	1	12
Тема 7. Правовая система в США	-	-	1	12
Тема8. Ювенальная преступность	-	-	1	12
Тема 9. Альтернатива тюремному заключения	-	-	1	12
Тема10. Виды правонарушений	-	-	1	14
Тема 11. Этапы судебного разбирательства	-	-	0.5	14
Тема 12. Служба Присяжных	-	-	0.5	12,5
Итого (часов)	-	-	10	148,5
Форма контроля	Зачет, Экзамен			

7. САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Основная цель самостоятельной работы обучающегося при изучении дисциплины «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» – сформировать коммуникативные умения по видам речевой деятельности,(чтение, письмо, аудирование, устная речь), в соответствии с требованиями, определенными в ходе практических занятий.

Самостоятельная работа обучающегося требует регулярных занятий, которые предполагают систематическое закрепление профессиональной лексики с целью ее адекватного использования в профессиональном общении, закрепление полученных навыков практического владения языком, включая речевое и неречевое поведение, формирование умений к использованию различных информационных источников, к сбору и критическому осмыслению информации, к постановке исследовательских задач и выбору путей их решения, формирование способностей к самоорганизации и саморазвитию. В результате, в процессе самостоятельной работы обучающиеся должны овладеть способностью к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах иностранном языке для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия и навыками профессионального общения на иностранном языке.

Самостоятельная работа обучающегося в процессе изучения дисциплины включает:

- выполнение практических заданий,
- написание рефератов,

- работу с основной и дополнительной литературой, в том числе в электронной библиотечной системе; изучение материалов Интернет-ресурсов

- подготовка к зачету, экзамену.

8. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

8.1 Основная литература:

1. Жаровская, Е. В. Английский язык для направления подготовки «Юриспруденция» [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие / Е. В. Жаровская. – Электрон. текстовые данные. – Саратов: Вузовское образование, 2018. – 222 c. – ISBN 978-5-4487-0317-1. – Режим доступа: http://www.iprbookshop.ru/77285.html. – ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю
2. Лебедева, А. А. Английский язык для юристов. Предпринимательское право. Перевод контрактов [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие для студентов вузов, обучающихся по специальности «Юриспруденция» / А. А. Лебедева. – Электрон. текстовые данные. – Москва: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2022. – 231 c. – ISBN 978-5-238-01928-4. – Режим доступа: https://www.iprbookshop.ru/123378.html. – ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю
3. Попов, Е. Б. Legal English. Quick Overview. Английский язык в сфере юриспруденции. Базовый курс [Электронный ресурс]: учебник для бакалавров (исправленное и дополненное издание) / Е. Б. Попов, Е. М. Феоктистова, Г. Р. Халюшева; под ред. Е. Б. Попова. – Электрон. текстовые данные. – Оренбург: Оренбургский институт (филиал) Московского государственного юридического университета имени О. Е. Кутафина, 2017. – 315 c. – ISBN 978-5-4417-0439-7. – Режим доступа: http://www.iprbookshop.ru/54493.html. – ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю

8.2. Дополнительная литература:

1. Аликина, Е. В. Теория перевода первого иностранного языка [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие / Е. В. Аликина, С. С. Хромов. – Электрон. текстовые данные. – М.: Евразийский открытый институт, 2010. – 168 c. – ISBN 978-5-374-00352-9. – Режим доступа: http://www.iprbookshop.ru/10866.html. – ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю
2. Английский язык [Электронный ресурс]: сборник тестовых заданий по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский) для студентов 1-го курса. – Электрон. текстовые данные. – Кемерово: Кемеровский государственный институт культуры, 2012. – 84 c. – ISBN 2227-8397. – Режим доступа: http://www.iprbookshop.ru/21950.html. – ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю
3. Вульфович, Е. В. Английский язык в сфере юриспруденции [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие / Е. В. Вульфович, С. П. Фокина. – Электрон. текстовые данные. – Владимир: Владимирский филиал Российской академии народного хозяйства и государственной службы при Президенте Российской Федерации, 2014. – 99 c. – ISBN 978-5-906051-81-3. – Режим доступа: http://www.iprbookshop.ru/51347.html. – ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю
4. Гаврилова, Ю. В. Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции [Электронный ресурс]: учебно-методическое пособие по английскому языку / Ю. В. Гаврилова, Ю. С. Кильченко. – Электрон. текстовые данные. – М.: Московский гуманитарный университет, 2017. – 50 c. – ISBN 978-5-906912-39-8. – Режим доступа: http://www.iprbookshop.ru/74722.html. – ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю
5. Захарова, И. С. Английский язык. Система подготовки студентов юридического факультета к сдаче Федерального Интернет-экзамена в сфере профессионального образования [Электронный ресурс]: учебно-методическое пособие / И. С. Захарова, Т. А. Николаева. – Электрон. текстовые данные. – М.: Московский гуманитарный университет,

2015. – 41 с. – ISBN 978-5-906822-08-6. – Режим доступа: http://www.iprbookshop.ru/50665.html. – ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю

6. Иностранный язык (английский) [Электронный ресурс]: сборник юридических текстов для подготовки научно-педагогических кадров; сост. С. П. Синявская, П. Б. Кондратьев. – Электрон. текстовые данные. – СПб.: Санкт-Петербургский юридический институт (филиал) Академии Генеральной прокуратуры РФ, 2016. – 82 с. – ISBN 2227-8397. – Режим доступа: http://www.iprbookshop.ru/73005.html. – ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю

7. Коскевич, В. В. Английский язык в сфере юриспруденции. Часть I [Электронный ресурс]: учебно-практическое пособие / В. В. Коскевич. – Электрон. текстовые данные. – Екатеринбург: Уральский институт коммерции и права, 2014. – 120 с. – ISBN 978-5-89057-214-1. – Режим доступа: http://www.iprbookshop.ru/49693.html. – ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю

8. Коскевич, В. В. Английский язык в сфере юриспруденции. Часть II [Электронный ресурс]: учебно-практическое пособие / В. В. Коскевич. – Электрон. текстовые данные. – Екатеринбург: Уральский институт коммерции и права, 2014. – 188 с. – ISBN 978-5-89057-222-6. – Режим доступа: http://www.iprbookshop.ru/49694.html. – ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю

9. Мурашова, Л. П. Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие для бакалавров направления подготовки 40.03.01. «Юриспруденция» / Л. П. Мурашова, В. С. Колодезная. – Электрон. текстовые данные. – Краснодар, Саратов: Южный институт менеджмента, Ай Пи Эр Медиа, 2017. – 81 с. – ISBN 978-5-93926-290-3. – Режим доступа: http://www.iprbookshop.ru/62642.html. – ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю

10. Попов, Е. Б. Грамматика английского языка (2-е издание) [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» / Е. Б. Попов, Е. М. Феоктистова. – Электрон. текстовые данные. – Оренбург: Оренбургский институт (филиал) Московского государственного юридического университета имени О. Е. Кутафина, 2017. – 143 с. – ISBN 2227-8397. – Режим доступа: http://www.iprbookshop.ru/54494.html. – ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю

11. Попов, Е. Б. Перевод в сфере договорного права. Английский язык для юристов [Электронный ресурс]: элективный курс / Е. Б. Попов. – Электрон. текстовые данные. – Оренбург: Оренбургский институт (филиал) Московского государственного юридического университета имени О. Е. Кутафина, 2016. – 162 с. – ISBN 2227-8397. – Режим доступа: http://www.iprbookshop.ru/40210.html. – ЭБС «IPRbooks», по паролю

Словари

1. Акопян, А. А. Англо-русский словарь / А. А. Акопян, А. Д. Травкина, С. С. Хватова. – М.: Мартин, 2001.

2. Батлер, У. Э. Русско-английский юридический словарь / У. Э. Батлер. –М.: Зерцало –М, 2001.

3. Владимиров,В. В. Англо-русский юридический словарь по гражданскому и международному частному праву = English-Russian Legal Dictionary of Civil and International Private Law / В. В. Владимиров, Е. А. Заруцкая, Т. Ренквист.–М.: Мир, право, информация, 2001.

4. Крупнов, В. Н. Англо-русский словарь современной общеупотребительной лексики: 5000 словар. ст., 50000 слов и словосочетаний / В. Н. Крупнов. –М.: АСТ: Астрель, 2003.

5. Литвинов, П. П.3000 английских слов: Техника запоминания = 3000 English Words: Metorizing Technique: [Темат. слов.-минимум] / П. П. Литвинов. –3-е изд. –М.: Айрис-Пресс, 2004.

6. Мюллер, В. К.Новый англо-русский словарь = Modern English-Russian Dictionary: около 170000 слов и словосочетаний / В. К. Мюллер. –11-е изд., испр. и доп. –М.: Рус. яз. – Медиа, 2004.

7. Пивовар, А. Г. Большой англо-русский юридический словарь = Great English-Russian Jurisprudence Dictionary: более 50000 слов и выражений: юрид. терминология по всем отраслям права / А. Г. Пивовар. –М.: Экзамен, 2003.

8. Ренквист, Т. Русско-английский словарь по гражданскому и международному частному праву = Russian-English legal dictionary of civil and international private law / Т. Ренквист. –М.: Мир, право, информация, 2002

8.3.Лицензионное программное обеспечение

1.Windows 10 pro (договор № 7 от 02.03.2020 г)
2.Liber Office (free), Open Office.org (free).
3.Professional Edition,7Zip (free).
4. Google Chrome (free,).
5. Mozilla Firefox (free),
6.VLC player (видео плейер).
7.AIMP (аудио плейер) GIMP (Графический редактор).
8. K-Lite (кодеки для воспроизведения видео) Irfanview (просмотр фото) Adobe Flash Player.
9.Adobe Reader (просмотр PDF).
10.Система «Эдиторум» ЭБС-ВКР (договор № 0121/20180625 от 25.06.2018 г.) .
11. Программный продукт АСУ УЗ ‘Universys Web Server 5’ Лицензионный договор на использование программы для ЭВМ №13-П23-306 от 15.09.2023г.
12. КонсультантПлюс (договор от 01. 01.2016 г.
13. ЭПС «Система Гарант» договор № 12376/НК/2019 от 09.12.2019 г. Программа для ЭБС 14. IRRbooks. Лицензионный договор №11 506/24С от 08.04.2024г

8.4 Современные профессиональные базы данных и информационные справочные системы

1. Электронно – библиотечная система «ЭБС IPRbooks» - http://www.iprbookshop.ru
2. Научная электронная библиотека – полнотекстовые журналы на русском и иностранных языках - https://www.elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp
3. Федеральный портал «Российское образование» - http://www.edu.ru
4. Научная электронная библиотека eLIBRARY.RU http://www.elibrary.ru/
5. Деловые встречи и переговоры - http://www.bibliotekar.ru/bank-13/43.htm
6. Информационнаясистема Everyday English in Conversation - http://www.focusenglish.com
7. База данных Oxford Journals Оксфордская открытая инициатива включает полный и факультативный открытый доступ к более, чем 100 журналам, выбранным из каждой предметной области - https://academic.oup.com/journals/pages/social_sciences
8. On line словарьитезаурус Cambridge Dictionary - https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/

Информационные справочные системы:

1. Справочно-правовая система «Консультант Плюс» - Режим доступа: http://www.consultant.ru

2. Информационно-правовой сервер «Гарант» http://www.garant.ru

9. МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

Учебная аудитория для проведения: занятий лекционного типа, практических занятий, групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации 352905, Краснодарский край, г. Армавир, улица Тургенева, д. 147, 1 этаж, помещение №11 (аудитория 1.3) общей площадью 47,3 кв.м.	**Учебная мебель:** - комплекты учебной мебели: стол на два посадочных места (20 шт.), стул ученический (40 шт.) - стол преподавателя (1 шт.) - кресло преподавателя (1 шт.) - доска классная (1 шт.) **Технические средства обучения:** набор демонстрационного оборудования: - мультимедиа проектор - компьютер (ноутбук) с подключением к сети «Интернет» и доступом к ЭИОС вуза учебно-наглядные пособия, обеспечивающие тематические иллюстрации
Помещение для самостоятельной работы, оснащенное компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет» и обеспечением доступа к ЭИОС вуза. 352905, Краснодарский край, г. Армавир, улица Тургенева, д. 147, 2 этаж, помещение №7 общей площадью 12,4 кв.м.	- комплекты учебной мебели; - компьютерная техника с подключением к сети «Интернет» и доступом к ЭИОС вуза;
Помещение для хранения и профилактического обслуживания учебного оборудования 352905, Краснодарский край, г. Армавир, улица Урицкого, д. 117, помещение №7б общей площадью 3,5 кв.м.	Стеллажи, инвентарь, учебное оборудование

10.ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАДАНИЙ ОБУЧАЮЩИМИСЯ-ИНВАЛИДАМИ И ЛИЦАМИ С ОГРАНИЧЕННЫМИ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЯМИ ЗДОРОВЬЯ (ПРИ НАЛИЧИИ)

Особые условия обучения и направления работы с инвалидами и лицами с ограниченными возможностями здоровья (далее обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья) определены на основании:

– Закона РФ от 29.12.2012г. № 273-ФЗ «Об образовании в Российской Федерации»;

– Закона РФ от 24.11.1995г. № 181-ФЗ «О социальной защите инвалидов в Российской Федерации»;

– Приказ Минобрнауки России от 06.04.2021 N 245 «Об утверждении Порядка организации и осуществления образовательной деятельности по образовательным программам высшего образования - программам бакалавриата, программам специалитета, программам магистратуры».

– методических рекомендаций по организации образовательного процесса для обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья в образовательных организациях высшего образования, в том числе оснащенности образовательного процесса (утв. Минобрнауки России 08.04.2014 № АК-44/05вн).

Под специальными условиями для получения образования обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья понимаются условия обучения, воспитания и развития таких обучающихся, включающие в себя использование адаптированных образовательных программ и методов обучения и воспитания, специальных учебников, учебных пособий и дидактических материалов, специальных технических средств обучения коллективного и индивидуального пользования, предоставление услуг ассистента (помощника), оказывающего обучающимся необходимую техническую помощь, проведение групповых и индивидуальных коррекционных занятий, обеспечение доступа в здания вуза и другие условия, без которых невозможно или затруднено освоение образовательных программ обучающимися с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

В целях доступности изучения дисциплины инвалидами и обучающимися с ограниченными возможностями здоровья организацией обеспечивается:

1. Для инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья по зрению:

– наличие альтернативной версии официального сайта организации в сети «Интернет» для слабовидящих:

– размещение в доступных для обучающихся, являющихся слепыми или слабовидящими, местах и в адаптированной форме (с учетом их особых потребностей) справочной информации (информация должна быть выполнена крупным рельефно-контрастным шрифтом (на белом или желтом фоне) и продублирована шрифтом Брайля);

– присутствие ассистента. оказывающего обучающемуся необходимую помощь:

– обеспечение выпуска альтернативных форматов печатных материалов (крупный шрифт или аудиофайлы);

– обеспечение доступа обучающегося, являющегося слепым и использующего собаку-поводыря. к зданию организации;

2. Для инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья по слуху:

– дублирование звуковой справочной информации визуальной (установка мониторов с возможностью трансляции субтитров (мониторы, их размеры и количество необходимо определять с учетом размеров помещения);

– обеспечение надлежащими звуковыми средствами воспроизведения информации:

3.Для инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, имеющих нарушения опорно-двигательного аппарата. Материально- технические условия обеспечивают возможность беспрепятственного доступа обучающихся в помещения организации, а также пребывания в указанных помещениях (наличие пандусов, поручней, расширенных дверных проемов, локальное понижение стоек-барьеров: наличие специальных кресел и других приспособлений).

Обучение лиц организовано как инклюзивно, так и в отдельных группах.

11.ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

11.1 Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания

Этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения ОПОП прямо связаны с местом дисциплин в образовательной программе. Каждый этап формирования компетенции характеризуется определенными знаниями, умениями и навыками и (или) опытом профессиональной деятельности, которые оцениваются в процессе текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине (практике) и в процессе государственной итоговой аттестации.

Оценочные материалы включают в себя контрольные задания и (или) вопросы, которые могут быть предложены обучающемуся в рамках текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине. Указанные планируемые задания и (или) вопросы позволяют оценить достижение обучающимися планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине, установленных в соответствующей рабочей программе дисциплины, а также сформированность компетенций, установленных в соответствующей общей характеристике основной профессиональной образовательной программы.

На этапе текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине показателями оценивания уровня сформированности компетенций являются результаты устных и письменных опросов, написания рефератов, выполнения практических заданий, решения тестовых заданий.

Итоговая оценка сформированности компетенций определяется в период государственной итоговой аттестации.

Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций

Показатели оценивания	Критерии оценивания компетенций	Шкала оценивания
Понимание смысла компетенции	Имеет базовые общие знания в рамках диапазона выделенных задач	Минимальный уровень
	Понимает факты, принципы, процессы, общие понятия в пределах области исследования. В большинстве случаев способен выявить достоверные источники информации, обработать, анализировать информацию.	Базовый уровень
	Имеет фактические и теоретические знания в пределах области исследования с пониманием границ применимости	Высокий уровень
Освоение компетенции в рамках изучения дисциплины	Наличие основных умений, требуемых для выполнения простых задач. Способен применять только типичные, наиболее часто встречающиеся приемы по конкретной сформулированной (выделенной) задаче	Минимальный уровень
	Имеет диапазон практических умений, требуемых для решения определенных проблем в области исследования. В большинстве случаев способен выявить достоверные источники информации, обработать, анализировать информацию.	Базовый уровень
	Имеет широкий диапазон практических умений, требуемых для развития творческих решений, абстрагирования проблем. Способен выявлять проблемы и умеет находить способы решения, применяя современные методы и технологии.	Высокий уровень
Способность применять на практике знания, полученные в ходе изучения дисциплины	Способен работать при прямом наблюдении. Способен применять теоретические знания к решению конкретных задач.	Минимальный уровень
	Может взять на себя ответственность за завершение задач в исследовании, приспосабливает свое поведение к обстоятельствам в решении проблем. Затрудняется в решении сложных, неординарных проблем, не выделяет типичных ошибок и возможных сложностей при решении той или иной проблемы	Базовый уровень
	Способен контролировать работу, проводить оценку, совершенствовать действия работы. Умеет выбрать эффективный прием решения задач по возникающим проблемам.	Высокий уровень

10. 2 Оценочные материалыдля проведения текущего контроля

УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) (контролируемый индикатор достижения УК 4.1. Использует деловую коммуникацию с соблюдением норм литературного языка и жанров устной и письменной речи на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (ых) языке(ах) в зависимости от целей и условий взаимодействия; УК 4.2. Демонстрирует навыки перевода

профессиональных текстов с иностранного (-ых) языка (ов) на государственный язык Российской Федерации, а также с государственного языка Российской Федерации на иностранный (-ые) язык (-и)).

Типовые задания, для оценки сформированности знаний

Результаты обучения
Знает языковой материал (лексические единицы и грамматические структуры), достаточный для установления и развития профессиональных контактов; правила и способы коммуникации в профессиональном взаимодействии; Знает особенности и правила перевода официальных и профессиональных текстов с иностранного языка на русский, с русского языка на иностранный язык;

Тематика рефератов

Тема 4. Моя будущая профессия

1. Legal Profession in Great Britain
2. The Work of the Russian Police
3. The Work of Police in the USA
4. Europol
5. Interpol
6. FBI

Тема 6. Правовая система в Великобритании

1. Criminal Procedure in England
2. Scotland Yard
3. Prisons in Russia
4. The Problem of Terrorism
5. Organized Crime in Russia
6. Nature of Investigation
7. Criminal Justice System in the USA
8. The Structure of English Courts
9. Lower Courts in America

Тема 7. Правовая система в США

1. The Judicial System in the USA
2. Shares and Membership of a Company
3. Concept of Ownership
4. Minority Protection and Action by Shareholders
5. Civil Procedure
6. Intellectual Property
7. Contract of employment
8. The Nature of Torts

Тема 9. Альтернатива тюремному заключению

1. Sources of Modern Law
2. Rome Law
3. Presumption of Innocence
4. The System of Courts in Russian Federation
5. The Problem of Punishment
6. The Jury
7. Judicial Procedure

Критерии оценивания выполнения реферата

Оценка	Критерии

Отлично	полностью раскрыта тема реферата; указаны точные названия и определения; правильно сформулированы понятия и категории; проанализированы и сделаны собственные выводы по выбранной теме; использовалась дополнительная литература и иные материалы и др.;
Хорошо	недостаточно полное, раскрытие темы; несущественные ошибки в определении понятий и категорий и т. п., кардинально не меняющих суть изложения; использование устаревшей литературы и других источников;
Удовлетворительно	реферат отражает общее направление изложения лекционного материала и материала современных учебников; наличие достаточного количества несущественных или одной-двух существенных ошибок в определении понятий и категорий и т. п.; использование устаревшей литературы и других источников; неспособность осветить проблематику дисциплины и др.;
Неудовлетворительно	тема реферата не раскрыта; большое количество существенных ошибок; отсутствие умений и навыков, обозначенных выше в качестве критериев выставления положительных оценок и др.

Грамматика

1. Таблица видовременных групп английского глагола, действительный залог.
2. Структура простого и сложного предложений в английском языке. Типы вопросов.
3. Таблица видовременных групп английского глагола, страдательный залог.
4. Сложноподчиненное предложение в английском языке. Условные придаточные предложения.
5. Предлогиместа: in front of, above, under, near, next to, opposite.

Лексика

university, institute, faculty, higher education, to enter, to pass exams, to fail exams (an exam), first-year student/ freshman, applicant, to be good at a subject (subjects), to work hard at smth, to hand in a paper, to attend classes, to miss classes, to do well in subjects, to lag behind the group, to catch up with the group; b) full-time student, part-time student, extra-mural student, fellow-students; c) to run a company, to go into business, to be in the diplomatic service, to work in the field of, hard-working, intelligent, smart, honest, to be cut out for smth. criminal law, civil law, traditions, customs, to make laws, law enforcement, to enforce, prescriptive, descriptive laws, prescriptive laws, society, to regulate relations, to be regulated by law, to deal with, to break the law/ rules, code of behavior. lawyer, judge, notary, investigator, detective, police officer, public prosecutor, barrister, solicitor, Q.C., attorney, in-house lawyer, court, courtroom, give legal advice, prepare documents, have the right of audience, case, hear cases, civil case, criminal case, hearing, disputes over property, client, to consult clients. magistrates, Justice of the Peace, coroner, coroner's court, crown court, county court, tribunals, court of appeal, Royal Court of Justice, juror, jury, keep in custody, release on bail, plea bargaining, disputes over taxation, offender, violent, state courts, federal courts, the Supreme courts, appellate courts, the courts of last resort, resolve cases, a citizen(s), individuals, state judges, federal judges, impeachment, jury, to appoint, elections. community service, fine, imprisonment, suspended sentence, probation, capital punishment, death penalty, life imprisonment, exile, correctional institutions, level of security, imprisonment case, civil/criminal case, to sue, a suit, complain, counterclaim, plaintiff, defendant, burden of proof, reach a verdict, unanimous verdict, information, preponderance of evidence, litigation.presentation of evidence, testimony of witness, physical exhibits, opening statement, instructions, law, objection, valid/invalid, sustain/overrule the objection, an argument, to argue a case, retire to the jury room, foreman, clerk of the court, court reporte, side of defence / prosecution, jury box, witness stand, gavel, coat of arms.presentation of evidence, testimony of witness, physical exhibits, opening statement, instructions, law, objection, valid/invalid, sustain/overrule the objection, an argument, to argue a case, retire to the jury room, foreman, clerk of the court, court report, side of defence / prosecution, jury box, witness stand, gavel, coat of arms.

Устная речь

1). Речевых клише для составления аргументированного высказывания на английском языке:

- выражение своего мнения
- противоположной точки зрения
- выражения согласия
- выражения несогласия, сомнения
- прояснения ситуации, акцентирование внимания
- профессиональная юридическая лексика
- приведения примеров, фактов

2). Темы для обсуждения

1. English in the Life of a Modern Man
2. I study at Krasnodar Institute of Cooperation
3. What is Law
4. My Future Profession
5. Professional Titles In England and in the USA
6. Legal Profession In England, in the USA, in the Russian Federation».
7. Judges in England
8. Law and Order
9. Types of Law
10. Crime and Punishment
11. Legal System in England and Wales
12. Types of Law Courts in England
13. Types of English Judges
14. The Supreme Court of England
15. The Court System in the USA
16. Juvenile Delinquency
17. Alternatives to Prison
18. The Creative Justice in the USA
19. The History of Punishment
20. Steps of a Trial
21. Jury Service
22. The Origin of Jury

Типовые тесты по дисциплине

1. Это коммуникативное качество (достоинство) хорошей речи состоит в том, что собеседник проявляет уважение к иной точке зрения, избегает употребления жаргонных, вульгарных слов и выражений …

a) правильность речи;
b) этика речи;
c) доступность речи;
d) экономичность речи.

2. К основным законам риторики не относится закон

a) гармонизирующего диалога
b) удовольствия
c) эмоциональности речи
d) краткости.

3. Риторика относится к … наукам

a) философским
b) гуманитарным
c) лингвистическим
d) филологическим

4. Наиболее полно соответствует современным научным взглядам следующее определение риторики

а) наука о речи, об ораторском искусстве

б) наука об искусной, витиеватой, украшенной речи

в) филологическая дисциплина, объектом которой является теория красноречия, ораторское искусство, способы построения выразительной речи во всех областях речевой деятельности (прежде всего в разных жанрах письменной и устной речи); близко соприкасается с поэтикой, стилистикой и культурой речи

5. Риторика считалась царицей всех наук в древнем государстве

a) Египет

b) Греция

c) Китай

d) Рим

6. ……rights of employees are regulated by the labour law.

a) criminal

b) labour

c) legal

d) illegal

7. A person who governs the country is a ……..

a) governor

b) jfficial

c) mayor

d) judge

8. Government agencies enforce employment standarts codified by…… law.

a) criminal

b) civil

c) contract

d) labour

9. Governments have many ways of making sure that citizens……the law.

a) obey

b) make

c) commit

d) regulate

10. ……..is a system of rules which regulates society.

a) rule

b) right

c) law

d) statement

Типовые задания для тестирования

Тест 1

1. … written law was the Law Code of Hammurabi.

a) earliest

b) early

c) the earliest

d) earlier

2. We are late. The film already … by the time we get to the cinema.

a) starts
b) will start
c) will have started
d) is starting

3. The scientists … to read this Code at the beginning of the 20-th century.
a) manages
b) have managed
c) had managed
d) managed

4. How long … you … this company?
a) have; run
b) do; run
c) are; running
d) have; been running

5. The absolutism … power … the monarch was typical … legal systems until the time … the Greeks.
a) in; of; in; of
b) of; in; of; of
c) in; of; in; in
d) of; in; in; of

6. What time … shops … in London?
a) do; open
b) does; open
c) does; opens
d) are; opening

7. In 594 B.C. Solon ... Draco's Code and published new laws.
a) has repealed
b) was repealed
c) had repealed
d) repealed

8. Odd one out
a) affirm
b) reverse
c) amend
d) innocent

9. Business law … rules that … to business situations and transactions.
a) covers; apply
b) cover; applies
c) covers; applies
d) cover; apply

10. … an offer … forever?
a) does; lasts
b) do; lasts
c) does; last
d) is; last

11. A … is someone who was present during the incident and has personal knowledge of the facts.
a) plaintiff
b) witness
c) defendant
d) judge

12. Ordinarily, an offer can … by the offerer at any time before it has been accepted.
a) be revoked
d) revoke
c) revokes
d)revoked
13. You can find this book …. (где угодно).
a) somewhere
b) anywhere
c) nowhere
d) everywhere
14. We … to the dentist at 2 p.m. next Wednesday.
a) are going
b) will have been going
c) will go
d) go
15. Please be quiet! The trial jury … to reach a verdict.
a) try
b) tries
c) trying
d) is trying
16. Have you seen John anywhere? Yes, I … just … him at the Dean's office.
a) has; seen
b) have; see
c) …; see
d) have; seen
17. There … several hostel buildings on the campus where students from other cities ….
a) are; live
b) is; live
c) are; lives
d) is; lives
18. Ann … a lot of money yesterday. She … a dress which … 50 pounds.
a) spend; buy; cost
b) spent; bought; cost
c) spend; bought; cost
d) spends; buys; costs
19. Who knows him … than you?
a) well
b) better
c) the best
d) good
20. We didn't have any money but Tom had ….
a) a little
b) many
c) few
d) a few
21. We haven't got … free time on weekdays.
a) many
b) a little
c) much
d) a few
22. Это наша аудитория.

a) Those are our class room.
b) These are our class room.
c) This is our class room.
d) That is our class room.

23. When we got home last night, we found that somebody … into the flat

a) break
b) broke
c) had broken
d) has broken

24. Can you hear those people? What … they … about?

a) are; talk
b) are; talking
c) do; talking
d) do; talk

25. Tom's father … him how to swim when he was 6.

a) teach
b) taught
c) teaches
d) is teaching

26. Jack likes to keep fit, so he … every day.

a) have a swim
b) has swim
c) has a swim
d) had swim

27. Moscow State University is … higher educational institution in Russia.

a) oldest
b) the old
c) the oldest
d) older

28. We complained about the food in our hotel. But instead of improving, it got ….

a) bad
b) the worst
c) worst
d) worse

29. Nick is … student in our group.

a) good
b) better
c) the best
d) best

30. The higher court will … affirm … reverse the decision … send the case back to the court from which it came.

a) either; or; or
b) both; and; and
c) either; or; and
d) neither; no; no

Тест 2

Часть 1

1. This … monument was created by a group of people.

a) stone b) shelter c) share d) culture

2. This … has a lot of problems.

a) stone b) generation c) shelter d) difference
3. The culture influences the … of people.
a) feature b) way c) behaviour d) growth
4. At that period they were planting …
a) crops b) animals c) skins d) habits
5. … was the material for different things.
a) animals b) habits c) bone d) crops
6. He was … when he was talking with her.
a) human b) uneasy c) whole d) mostly
7. There are different ways of … expression.
a) human b) artistic c) similar d) uneasy
8. One of the important steps in the growth of culture was … development.
a) tools b) growth c) steps d) prison
9. There are specific … in our culture.
a) steps b) features c) invaders d) courts
10. They are obtaining … there.
a) steps b) food c) culture d) expression

Часть 2
1. These things … by these people.
a) is shared b) was shared c) share d) are shared
2. These goods … from foreign countries.
a) obtain b) are obtained c) obtained d) are obtaining
3. They are not similar, they … from each other.
a) differs b) differ c) are differed d) were differed
4. The behavior of people … by the culture.
a) is influenced b) influences c) influence d) influenced
5. As a rule he … with all these things.
a) deal b) to deal c) deals d) dealing
6. They … the habits of the animals last year.
a) were learning b) was learning c) are learning d) learn
7. It … long before.
a) occur b) occurs c) occurred d) has occurred
8. At present they … crops.
a) was planting b) are planting c) planted d) were planting
9. He … yet.
a) has not appeared b) have not appeared c) has appeared d) appeared
10. In some minutes they … this song.
a) record b) will record c) recorded d) were recording

Часть 3
1. What is culture?
a) Arts.
b) Customs and traditions.
c) The whole way of life.
2. What is culture in its narrow meaning?
a) The whole way of life.
b) Art, literature and music.
c) Customs and traditions.
3. When did the foundations for human culture develop?

a) In modern times.
b) Nowadays.
c) In prehistoric times.
4. When was the first system of writing developed?
a) About 3500 BC.
b) About 9000 BC.
c) 2 million years ago.

Тест 3
1. Rice ... in Britain
a) don't grow
b) doesn't grow
c) doesn't grows
d) isn't grow
2. A decision ... not ... until the next meeting.
a) is; be made
b) will; made
c) will; be made
d) was; be made
3. Listen to those people. What language ... they ... ?
a) are speaking
b) were speaking
c) ... speaking
d) is speaking
4. A new ring-road ... round the city now.
a) is being built
b) are being built
c) is built
d) was being built
5. That bag looks heavy. I ... you with it.
a) help
b) helps
c) will help
d) am helping
6. I saw ... accident this morning. ... car crashed into ... wall. ... driver of the car wasn't hurt but ... car was quite badly damaged.
a) an; a; a; the; the
b) the; the; the; the; the
c) a; a; a; the; the
d) the; a; a; the; the
7. When you ... Brian again, you ... him.
a) see; won't recognize
b) will see; won't recognize
c) see; recognize
d) see; are recognizing
8. He is not popular. He has ... friends.
a) fewer
b) little
c) much
d) few
9. The scientists ... to read an ancient Law Code in 1901.

a) managed
b) manage
c) have managed
d) has managed

10. The examination was ... than we expected. The examination wasn't as ... as we expected.

a) easier; difficult
b) easy; difficult
c) easy; more difficult
d) easier; more difficult

11. George ... off the ladder while he ... the ceiling

a) fell; was painting
b) fall; was painting
c) fell; is painting
d) fallen; was painting

12. The ... the hotel, the ... the service.

a) most expensive; better
b) more expensive; better
c) most expensive; best
d) more expensive; best

13. Simon ... Belfast all his life.

a) have lived
b) has live
c) has lived
d) had lived

14. Odd one out:

a) punishment
b) penalty
c) fine
d) harsh

15. They ... here for over an hour.

a) have been waiting
b) has been waiting
c) had been waiting
d) were waiting

16. Criminal Law is:

a) law enacted by a state or federal legislature;
b) law concerned with public wrongs against society;
c) law that governs relations between individuals;
d) law created by appellate courts

17. Tom and I ... each other since we were at school.

a) know
b) has known
c) have known
d) knows

18. In 594 B.C. Solon ... Draco's Code and published new laws.

a) has repealed
b) have repealed
c) had repealed
d) repealed

19. He ... a beard but now he ... it off.

a) grew; has shaved

b) grow; have shaved
c) has grown; has shaved
d) grew; shaved

20. What contribution to ancient law ... Solon ...?
a) did; make
b) does; make
c) did; made
d) do; make

21. When I ... home, I ... that someone ... into my flat and ... my fur coat.
a) get; find; has broken; has stolen
b) got; found; had broken; had stolen
c) got; found; broken; stolen
d) got; found; have broken; have stolen

22. Odd one out:
a) review
b) investigate
c) prosecute
d) tenant

23. I ... tennis a lot, but now I'm too lazy.
a) used to play
b) use to play
c) used to played
d) used

24. What cases ... by civil law?
a) is governed
b) are governed
c) do govern
d) are governing

25. The fire spread through the building very quickly but everyone ... escape.
a) were able to
b) was able to
c) could
d) was able

26. Jack was an excellent tennis player. He ... beat anybody.
a) could
b) can
c) were able to
d) could to

27. Ann was feeling ill last night. She ... leave the party early.
a) has to
b) have to
c) had
d) had to

28. Tourists complained about the food in the hotel. But instead of improving, it got ….
a) the best
b) better
c) worst
d) worse

29. I ... wear a suit to work but I usually do.
a) doesn't have to
b) didn't have to

c) don't have to
d) haven't to

30. I can hear you quite clearly. You ... shout.

a) mustn't
b) needn't to
c) needn't
d) need to

Критерии оценивания образовательных достижений для тестовых заданий

Оценка	Коэффициент К (%)	Критерии оценки
Отлично	Свыше 80% правильных ответов	глубокое познание в освоенном материале
Хорошо	Свыше 70% правильных ответов	материал освоен полностью, без существенных ошибок
Удовлетворительно	Свыше 50% правильных ответов	материал освоен не полностью, имеются значительные пробелы в знаниях
Неудовлетворительно	Менее 50% правильных ответов	материал не освоен, знания обучающегося ниже базового уровня

11.2 Оценочные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации

Типовые задания, для оценки сформированности умений

Результаты обучения
Умеет анализировать систему коммуникационных связей и применять технологию построения эффективной коммуникации в профессиональной деятельности; Умеет переводить и понимать официальные и профессиональные тексты на иностранном языке;

Типовые практические зачетные материалы для подготовки к зачету:

Grammar

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

Example: He stole some money and was arrested for it.
He was ...
Answer: He was arrested for stealing some money.

1. The firm lost 100,000 pounds last year owing to strikes.
The firm made _____
2. You could say John is a little difficult sometimes.
John might _____
3. There was little demand for the book I wanted.
The book _____
4. I'd like to ask you a personal question if I may.
Would you _____
5. I had never had to do anything so difficult before.
It was _____
6. Someone broke into their house last week.
The house _____
7. The local authorities have finally opened the new motorway.
The new motorway _____
8. The city council will ban all traffic from the city centre.
All traffic _____

Compete the sentences by putting each verb into a form of the present simple or present continuous. Each sentence verbs may be in the same or different tenses.

9. Every time inflation _____(go up) people_____ (demand) higher wages.
10. Inflation_____ (fall) quite quickly, which _____ (mean) that the government can keep the interest rates low.
11. _____(you/wait) for Victoria Chambers? I _____ (not / think) she'll be long.
12.What exactly _____ (our customers/want)? Nobody around here _____ (seem) to know.
13. Carlo doesn't have much-experience of the situation. I_____ (hope) he_____ (know) what he _____ (do).
14. What exactly_____ (you/mean)? I _____ (not / understand).
15. What exactly _____ (you/say)? _____ (you / want) to renegotiate the whole contract?

Compete the sentences by putting one verb into past simple and one in the past perfect.

16. When the film started I _____ (realise) I _____ (see) it before.
17. By the time I _____ (get) to the phone it _____ (stop) ringing.
18. How_____ (y o u / find out) that you_____ (get) the job?
19. Before he _____(join) ABN he _____ (work) as an investment analyst.
20. I _____ (send) her an email just to see how things were going. Meanwhile, my boss _____(.already / speak) to her boss.

Complete each sentence using the verb in brackets in one of these forms: *will do, would do, would have done*

21. If we got a virus on the network, we _____ (lose) all our data.
22. If my train isn't late, I _____ (be) in Paris at six.
23. If your talk had been shorter, I think they _____ (ask) more questions.
24. If you tell me what you want, I _____ (get) it for you at the airport.
25. We _____(get) more inquiries if we advertised more often.
26. If we hadn't left so early, _____ (miss) the train.
27. If I worked abroad, I _____ (not see) my family so often.
28. If you haven't got any change, I _____ (leave) the tip.
29. We_____ (sort out) the problem much sooner if we had had the manual.
30. If you were in his situation, what _____ (you/do)?

<u>Vocabulary</u>

Complete the table with the correct word in each space.

Crime	*Criminal*
Mugging	
Burglary	
Robbery	
Theft	
Murder	
Shoplifting	
Vandalism	
Kidnapping	

Complete the definitions below using words in the box.

prisoner barrister jury trial judge witness

31. The _____ is the person who makes decisions on legal matters.
32. The 12 people who have been chosen to listen to all the facts in a trial in a law court and to decide whether a person is guilty or not guilty are the _____ .
33. A _____is a person who sees an event happening, especially a crime or an accident.
34. A _____ is a person who is kept in prison as a punishment.
35. A _____ is a type of lawyer in Britain who is qualified to give specialist legal advice and can argue a case in both higher and lower law courts.
36. A _____ is what takes place in a court of law.

Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable word.

37. The defendant is accused ofa range of _____ from theft to murder.
38. There are _____ against drinking in the street.
39. When someone _____ a crime, there are many victim.
40. The _____ are investigating fraud allegations against him.

Reading

Read the text below and decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).

In England a person accused of crime must always be presumed innocent until he has been proven guilty. If a criminal case is serious it is always investigated with a jury. What is a jury and how does it function?

There are 12 members of the jury both men and women. There are quite a lot of people in England who think that 12 ordinary men and women are not capable of understanding properly all the evidence given at criminal trials. But there is no doubt about it because judges are great experts in summing up the evidence. The judge calls the jury's attention to all most important points in the evidence. He favours neither prosecution nor defence. The members of the jury decide only the questions of fact. Questions of law are for the judge. The jury retires to a private room to consider the verdict. If the jury cannot agree, they must be discharged (распущен) and a new jury is formed.

A verdict has to be unanimous. English law requires that the guilt of an accused man must be proved 'beyond reasonable doubt'. When the jury returns to the courtroom, they have to give only one answer "Guilty" or "Not guilty".

1) There are twenty members of the jury.
2) Serious criminal cases are investigated with a jury.
3) A person is always innocent in the eyes of the law until they have been proved to be guilty.
4) The members of the jury decide both the questions of fact and the questions of law.

Критерии и шкала оценивания ответов за практические задания

Оценка за ответ	Критерии
Отлично	выставляется при условии правильного ответа студента не менее чем на 85% контрольных заданий
Хорошо	выставляется при условии правильного ответа студента не менее чем на 70% контрольных заданий
Удовлетворительно	выставляется при условии правильного ответа студента не менее чем на 51% контрольных заданий
Неудовлетворительно	выставляется при условии правильного ответа студента менее чем на 50% контрольных заданий

Типовые практические задания, направленные на формирование профессиональных навыков, владений

Результаты обучения
Владеет грамматическими и лексическими категориями русского и иностранного(ых) языков, навыками использования современных средств информационно-коммуникационных технологий; Владеет навыками чтения и перевода профессиональных текстов с иностранного(ых)на государственный язык РФ и с государственного языка РФ на иностранный (ые).

Типовые практические задания для подготовки к экзамену:

Типовые тестовые задания

Вариант № 1.
Choose the correct answer:
1. I ... glad you ... in London.
a) am; b) is; c) are
2. ... you got children?
a) has; b) are; c) have
3. What ... the secretary do in the office?
a) do; b) is; c) does
4. We meet customers ... the morning.
a) on; b)in; c) at
5. Who ... the President of your company?
a) is; b) are; c) does
6. How ... children have you got?
a) much; b) many; c) a lot
7. The manager ... an offer from YMZ now.
a) read; b) is reading; c) reads
8. I drink ... coffee in the morning.
a) few; b) little; c) many
9. Where is ... pen?
a) he; b) him; c) his
10. What company do you do much business ... ?
a) from; b) with; c) at
11. They are making an appointment ... Friday.
a) on; b) for; c) at
12. I ... to the office at 8 and ... there at 9.
a) come; b) go; c) arrive
13. Mr. Brown ... the problem lately.
a) has discussed; b) discussed; c) is discussing
14. The machines are ... high quality.
a) from; b)with; c) of
15. The office manager ... through the catalogues the other day.
a) looks; b) looked; c) is looking
16. ... you write a letter to Dunn and C?
a) can; b) may; c) must
17. They ... to the football match yesterday.
a) go; b) went; c) goes
18. ... your son speak English?
a) is; b) does; c) do
19. My friend ... every day.
a) learn; b) learned; c) learns

20. We ... never been to London.
a) had; b) were; c) have

Вариант №2.
Choose the correct answer:
1. Don't stay at this hotel. It's ... in our city.
a) had; b) worse; c) the worst
2. Whose magazine is this? It's ... .
a) my; b) mine; c) me
3. Moscow is ... city of our country.
a) larger; b) more large; c) the largest
4. When the director ... back I'll tell him about Black and C's offer.
a) come; b) comes; c) will come
5. Ask the secretary when the engineers ... the talks.
a) finish; b) finished; c) will finish
6. Can you tell me ... about the place of interest of London?
a) something; b) anything; c) nothing
7. Rossexport will make payment ... 10 days.
a) for; b) during; c)within
8. The director ... the catalogues at two o'clock yesterday.
a) looked through; b) was looking through; c) were looking through
9. We've received two offers this month, one is for compressors Model 25, ... is for Model 29.
a) others; b) another; c) the other
10. We didn't like the machine they offered us and asked them to show us ... .
a) other; b) another; c) the other
11. You'll ... stay in the office late tomorrow.
a) must; b) can; c) have to
12. We ... to reserve accommodation for Mr. Brown tomorrow.
a) can; b) could; c) will be able
13. I ... the words for an hour, but I still don't remember them.
a) am learning; b) had learned; c) have been learning
14. He ... the manager since 10 o'clock.
a) is waiting for; b) was waiting for; c) has been waiting for
15. The Hamiltons enjoyed ... during the camping holidays.
a) them; b) themselves; c)their
16. They ... terms of payment before they signed the contract.
a) discussed; b) have discussed; c) had discussed
17. The manager had already left when I ... to see him.
a) come; b) came; c) had come
18. Mr. Blake said they usually ... goods on CIF terms.
a) sell; b) sold; c) have sold
19. Mr. Bell said he ... to Moscow the previous month.
a) fly; b) flew; c) had flown
20. Mr. Smith said their plane ... take off on time tomorrow.
a) will; b) would; c) should

Ключи к тестам

Вариант №1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a,c	c	c	b	a	b	b	b	c	b	a	b,a	a	c	b	a	b	b	c	c

Вариант №2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
c	b	c	b	c	b	c	b	c	b	c	c	c	c	b	c	b	b	c	b

Вариант №3

Choose the correct answer:

1. The new comedy ... about.
a) has talked; b) is talked; c) talked
2. At the Customs I ... to open my suit-case.
a) ask; b) was asking; c) was asked
3. The letter ... to the manager half an hour ago.
a) was given; b) gives; c) gave
4. The contract ... two days ago.
a) is signed; b) will be signed; c) was signed
5. Mr. Dean ...a new job.
a) offered; b) was offered; c) had offered
6. They can ... us with the computers in March.
a) support; b) serve; c)supply
7. Usually fairs and exhibitions ... with visitors.
a)is crowded; b) are crowded; c) am crowded
8. The catalogues were ... with our offer.
a) enclosed; b) closed; c) close
9. The price depends ... the quantity of the machines.
a) of; b) at; c) on
10. They usually give a discount to customers who are ... close touch with them .
a) with; b) in; c) at
11. I expect ... to be in the office earliest tomorrow.
a) he; b) his; c) him
12. I expect ... to come on Friday.
a) them; b) their; c) they
13. I would like ... to study German.
a) she; b) he; c) him
14. A good rest in the open air has a good effect ... people.
a) at; b) on; c) with
15. The A 50 Model is different ... the A 40 Model.
a) of; b) on; c) from
16. ... time plays an important part in the daily life of business people.
a) a; b) -; c) the
17. ... time is ... money.
a) the, a; b) -,-; c) the, the
18. New films are often broadcast on ... Channel 1
a) -; b) the; c) a
19. The manufacturer is responsible ... the defects.
a) for; b) of; c) with
20. Mr. Brown ... to the Berlin Restaurant.
a) was inviting; b) invited; c)was invited

Вариант №4.

I. Choose the correct answer:

1) We cannot agree ..... your view that the engineers fees should be paid on a weekly basis.
a) to b) with c) about

2) The reimbursement ..... the Sellers expenses was settled yesterday.
a) to b) on c) of
3) Will you ..... to inform us of the results of the test?
a) remember b) remind c) read
4) Our actions are ..... full conformity with your wishes.
a)in b) at c) on
5) We suggest you should ..... port authorities.
a) offer b) ship c) contact
6) The consignee ..... the invoice.
a) received b) sailed c)contracted
7) We .... to direct the ship to another dock.
a) suggest b) offer c) recalculate
8) All training of the Buyers specialist ..... to the agents' account.
a) was covered b) was provided c) was charged
9) The motors were purchased ..... a consignment basis.
a) on b) with c) from
10) We had ..... the services of this firm as their commission was too high.
a) refused b) given up c) declined
11) We must choose ..... these 2 proposals.
a) among b) between c) of
12) This office ..... dute on goods.
a) estimates b) updrades c) imposes
13) They ..... a lot of innovations.
a)upgraded b) did c) made
14) We are ..... at increasing the output.
a) aimed b) faced c) proposed
15) Businessmen usually ..... new goals when they start a new business.
a) realize b) set c) aim

Ключи к тестам

Вариант №3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
b	c	a	c	b	c	b	a	c	b	c	a	c	b	c	b	b	a	a	c

Вариант №4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
b	c	a	a	c	a	b	c	a	a	b	c	c	a	b

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ТЕКСТЫ ДЛЯ ЧТЕНИЯ И ПЕРЕВОДА

Presents in Russia and America

Presents in Russia are generally a thing intended to be shrouded in mystery and surprise. In America, it is not uncommon to simply request what you want from family or friends and to receive it without ceremony. This is unthinkable in our tradition. It is a vital element of the present that it is picked out by the person giving it, that it is sincere and comes from the heart. It is also important to be surprised; advance knowledge of your present defeats the entire purpose. Presents are generally things of quality but modest in quantity; it would be considered extremely poor form to have a "wish list" or a "Christmas list" or something so pretentious. Likewise, giving money would be regarded as very blunt, offensive and unrefined.

Simply giving someone the means to buy themselves a present is contrary to the entire purpose. This is not to say that the giver of the present should ignore the apparent wishes of the receiver and get him something totally random. On the contrary, the point is to get someone you love what they want. If you are a parent, perhaps you overheard your son or daughter talking once about something they wish they had. You should keep this in mind for a present.

The point is for this to happen by implied understanding, and not by explicit request. It should be a surprise, and should be given based on an earnest desire to please.

It is also a matter of principle that presents retain a fog of mystery. That is to say, it is inappropriate to inquire as to when, where and how your present was obtained, before or after receiving it. It is also forbidden to ask about the price; if by chance there is a price sticker that the giver neglected to remove, you should throw it away promptly and act as though you never saw it. These things simply don't matter. In fact, not only is it a matter of ethics, but seeking information about presents is regarded by many superstitious people as inviting bad luck. The less you know, the better and the more magical it is.

Valentines Day

There are varying opinions as to the origin of **Valentine's Day**. Some experts state that it originated from St. Valentine, a Roman who was martyred for refusing to give up Christianity. He died on February 14, 269 A.D., the same day that had been devoted to love lotteries. Legend also says that **St. Valentine** left a farewell note for the jailer's daughter, who had become his friend, and signed it "From Your Valentine". Other aspects of the story say that **Saint Valentine** served as a priest at the temple during the reign of Emperor Claudius. Claudius then had Valentine jailed for defying him. In 496 A.D. Pope Gelasius set aside February 14 to honor St. Valentine.

Gradually, February 14 became the date for exchanging love messages and St. Valentine became the **patron saint of lovers**. The date was marked by sending poems and simple gifts such as flowers. There was often a social gathering or a ball.

In the United States, Miss Esther Howland is given credit for sending the first valentine cards. Commercial valentines were introduced in the 1800's and now the date is very commercialised. The town of Loveland, Colorado, does a large post office business around February 14. The spirit of good continues as valentines are sent out with sentimental verses and children exchange valentine cards at school.

History of Saint Valentines Day

Valentine's Day started in the time of the Roman Empire. In ancient Rome, February 14th was a holiday to honor Juno. Juno was the Queen of the Roman Gods and Goddesses. The Romans also knew her as the Goddess of women and marriage. The following day, February 15th, began the Feast of Lupercalia.

The lives of young boys and girls were strictly separate. However, one of the customs of the young people was name drawing. On the eve of the festival of Lupercalia the names of Roman girls were written on slips of paper and placed into jars. Each young man would draw a girl's name from the jar and would then be partners for the duration of the festival with the girl whom he chose. Sometimes the pairing of the children lasted an entire year, and often, they would fall in love and would later marry.

Under the rule of Emperor Claudius II Rome was involved in many bloody and unpopular campaigns. Claudius the Cruel was having a difficult time getting soldiers to join his military leagues. He believed that the reason was that roman men did not want to leave their loves or families. As a result, Claudius cancelled all marriages and engagements in Rome. The good Saint Valentine was a priest at Rome in the days of Claudius II. He and Saint Marius aided the Christian martyrs and secretly married couples, and for this kind deed Saint Valentine was apprehended and dragged before the Prefect of Rome, who condemned him to be beaten to death with clubs and to have his head cut off. He suffered martyrdom on the 14th day of February, about the year 270. At that time it was the custom in Rome, a very ancient custom, indeed, to celebrate in the month of February the Lupercalia, feasts in honor of a heathen god. On these occasions, amidst a variety of pagan ceremonies, the names of young women were placed in a box, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed.

The pastors of the early Christian Church in Rome endeavored to do away with the pagan element in these feasts by substituting the names of saints for those of maidens. And as the Lupercalia began about the middle of February, the pastors appear to have chosen Saint Valentine's Day for the celebration of this new feast. So it seems that the custom of young men choosing maidens for valentines, or saints as patrons for the coming year, arose in this way.

Art galleries of London

Speaking about art galleries of London we should first of all mention The national gallery, The national portrait gallery and The state gallery. I would like to tell you about National portrait gallery and about Tate gallery.
The national gallery houses one of the richest and most extensive collections of painting in the world. It stands to the north of the Trafalgar Square. The gallery was designed by William Wilkins and build in 1834-37. The collection covers all schools and periods of painting, but is a specially famous for it's examples of Rembrandt and Rubents. The British schools is only moderately represented as the national collections are shared with the Tate gallery.

The National gallery was founded in 1824 when the government bought the collection of John Angerstein which included 38 paintings.
The Tate gallery houses the national collection of British painting from the 16-th century to the present day. It is also the national gallery for modern art, including painting and sculpture made in Britain, Europe, America and other countries. It was opened in 1897 as the national gallery of British art. It owes it's establishment to Suie Henritate who built the gallery and gave his own collection of 65 painting.

British theatres

Until recently the history of the English theatre has been build around actors rather then companies. It has been hard to find any London theatre that even had a consistent policy. There are no permanent staff in British theatres. Apply is rehearsed for a few weeks by a company of actors working together mostly for the first time and it is allowed to run as long as it draws the odious and pays it's way.
Another peculiarity of the theatres in Great Britain is an follows: there are two kinds of seats, which can be booked an advanced (bookable), and unbookable once have no numbers and the spectators occupy them on the principal: first come - first served. And ancient times plays were acted inside churches and later on the market places.

The first theatre in England "The Blackfries" build in 1576, and "The Globe" build in 1599, which is closely connected with William Shakespeare. Speaking about our times we should first of all mention "The English National theatre", "The Royal Shakespeare company" and "Covent Garden".
"Covent Garden" used to be a fashionable promenade - it was, before then, a convent garden - but when it became overrun with flower-sellers, orange-vendors and vegetable with growers, the people moved to more exclusive surroundings farther west, such as "St. Jame's Square". The first "Covent Garden theatre" was build in 1732. It was burnt down in 1808 and rebuild exactly a year after. It opened in September 1809, with shakespeare's "Macbeth".

Since the middle of the last century "Covent Garden" became exclusively devoted to opera. Now "Covent Garden" in busier than ever, it is one of the few well-known opera houses open for 11 months of the year and it employs over 600 people both of the Opera company and the Royal Ballet.

Moscow Theatres

For decades Moscow has had a reputation as a city of theatres. The birth plays of the historic "Bolshoy", "Maly" and "Moscow Art" theatres the city has been and steel is a centre for the development exploratory modern ideas in the dramatic art and is famous for it's great number of highly gifted, interesting directors, actors, playwrights and artists. Every evening the doors of Moscow theatres open to streams of theatre-goers. The best Moscow theatres devoted themselves to developing the principals of directing and acting laid down by Stanislavsky, Meerhold, Nemerovich-Danchenko, Vachtangov and others. The discoveries and successes of Moscow theatres today exists due to experience and triumphs of preceding generations. I'd like to tell you about the Bolshoy Theatre. The majestic building of the Bolshoy Theatre stands in Theatre Square in Moscow's central quarter, not far from Kremlin. This is the leading Russian opera house with the best vocalists and choreographers in it's company.

The Bolshoi traces it's history to 1776 when a standing opera company was organized in Moscow. The first opera shown in Bolshoi theatre was opera "life of tsar" (now "Ivan Susanin"). At later times operas by Dargomyzhsky, Serov, Tchaikovsky, Borodin, Mussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakov and Rubinstein were produced here. At the same time the Bolshoi company staged the best operas and ballets by West European composers-Mozart, Rossini, Weber, Verdi and others. The bolshoi ballet company enjoys well-deserved fame as the world's finest. This is equally true of it's brilliant realistic style of performance and repertoire.

Shakespeare's works

Shakespeare's literary work is usually divided into three periods. The first period of his creative work falls between 1590 and 1600. Shakespeare's comedies belong to the first period of his creative work. They all are written in his playful manner and in the brilliant poetry that conveys the spectator to Italy. Some of the first plays of the first period are: "Richard 3" (1592), "The comedy of errors" (1592), "Romeo and Juliet" (1594), "Julius Caesar" (1599), "As you like it" (1599), 1600 - "Twelfth night". Shakespeare's poems are also attributed to the first period, "Venus and Adonis" and "Lucre", and 154 sonnets. "Venus and Adonis" was the first of Shakespeare's works that came off the press. The second period of Shakespeare's creative work during from 1600 to 1608. His famous tragedies appeared at this time. In the plays of this period the dramatist reaches his full maturity. He presents great humans problems. His tragedies and historical plays made Shakespeare the greatest humanist of the English Renaissance. Some plays of the second period: 1601 - "Hamlet", 1604 - "Othello".Shakespeare's plays of the third period are called the "Romantic dramas". There is no tragic tension in these plays. This period lasted from 1609 till 1612.

Jack London

The novelist and short-story writer Jack London was, in his lifetime, one of the most popular authors in the world. After World War I his fame was eclipsed in the United States by a new generation of writers, but he remained popular in many other countries, especially in the Soviet Union, for his romantic tales of adventure mixed with elemental struggles for survival. John Griffith London was born in San Francisco on Jan. 12, 1876. His family was poor, and he was forced to go to work early in life to support himself. At 17 he sailed to Japan and Siberia on a seal-hunting voyage. He was largely self-taught, reading voluminously in libraries and spending a year at the University of California. In the late 1890s he joined the gold rush to the Klondike. This experience gave him material for his first book,

'The Son of Wolf', published in 1900, and for 'Call of the Wild' (1903), one of his most popular stories. In his writing career of 17 years, London produced 50 books and many short stories. He wrote mostly for money, to meet ever-increasing expenses. His fame as a writer gave him a ready audience as a spokesman for a peculiar and inconsistent blend of socialism and racial superiority.
London's works, all hastily written, are of uneven quality. The best books are the Klondike tales, which also include 'White Fang' (1906) and 'Burning Daylight' (1910). His most enduring novel is probably the autobiographical 'Martin Eden' (1909), but the exciting 'Sea Wolf' (1904) continues to have great appeal for young readers.

In 1910 London settled near Glen Ellen, Calif., where he intended to build his dream home, "Wolf House." After the house burned down before completion in 1913, he was a broken and sick man. His death on Nov. 22, 1916, from an overdose of drugs, was probably a suicide.

English language

Concerns to West-German group Indo-European of languages. In English speak and use in state office-work, literature and science, about 200 millions the person - in Great Britain and Ireland, in USA, Canada, Australia New of Zealand, partially in Southern Africa and India. One of five official and working languages accepted OUN. The English language conducts the beginning from language Old Germans, moved in V-VI centuries from continent in Britain. The complex interaction Old German tribe`s of adverbs brought in Britain, occupied celtes tribes, and formation, developing in conditions, English nationality, has resulted in formation territorial dialects on old tribe`s to a basis. Due to economic and political influence Wessecs kingdom in IX-X centuries in cultural life of England the greatest meaning has got wessecs a dialect.

The ambassador penetration into England in VI century of a christianity the latin alphabet has replaced Old German runes, and the influence of latin language was reflected in English lexicon. From subdual Anglosaxons celts of the population of Britain, thus, geographical names were kept. Forays Scandinavians, finished by submission of England in 1016 to the Danish king, have caused creation of Scandinavian settlements in the country. The interaction kindred of languages - English and Scandinavian - had an effect available in modern English language, significant quantity of words of a Scandinavian origin, and also some fanatical features describing dialects of northern England.
During formation a nation there was a formation of national English language developing on the basis of a London dialect, which combined in itself southern and western-central dialect features. The introduction in England book-printing (1476) promoted fastening to distribution of the London forms, to that popularity of product of a large writer D. Choler (1340-1400) writing on a London dialect has helped much.

In second half XVII century and especially in XVIII century is issued sets of managements on and normative grammar, which authors aspire to order grammatic norms of language: one - on the basis of rational grammar, others - proceeding from the alive use of the forms of language. Colonians the expansion of England in XVII-XVIII centuries has caused distribution of English language outside Great Britain and has resulted in occurrence of some regional differences.

It is possible to explain differences of American variant of English language from British to that first settler in northern America of the profit from London and his vicinities, and laster were birthes from northern Great Britain and Ireland. The distinction between American and British variants of English language most of all has an effect in lexicon and somewhat in phonetics; difference in grammar insignificant.

Customs and traditions

of English speaking countries

Every country and every nation has it's own traditions and customs. It's very important to know traditions and customs of different people. It will help you to know more about the history and life of different nations and countries. One cannot speak about England without speaking about it's traditions and customs. They are very important in the life of English people. Englishman are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. There are six public holidays a year in G.B. Christmas day is one of their favorite holidays. It's celebrated on the 25-th of December. There are some traditions connected with it. One of them is to give presents to each other. It is not only children and members of family. It's a tradition to give Christmas presents to the people you work with. Another tradition is to send Christmas cards. All these cards are brightly and colored. Most of big cities of G.B., especially London, are decorated with colored lights and Christmas trees. On

Trafalgar Square, in the center of London stands a big Christmas tree. It is a gift from the people of Oslo. It is over 50 feet high. Many families celebrate Christmas day in the open air near the Christmas tree in order to catch the spirit of Christmas. Children find Christmas presents in their stockings. The traditional English dinner on Christmas is turkey and pudding. Other great holidays are: Father's day, Mother's day, Halloween and other.

USA Holidays

Holiday is a day set apart for religious observance or for the commemoration of some extraordinary event or distinguished person, or for some other public occasion.

National holidays are days set aside by official government proclamation to celebrate different occasions. The U.S. has no national holidays. Legal holidays – days on which banks, schools, or other public institutions and most places of business are closed.

Memorial Day is a legal holiday, observed annually on the last Monday in May in most of the United States. It honours the nation's armed services killed in wartime. The holiday, originally called Decoration Day, is traditionally marked by parades, memorial speeches and ceremonies, and the decoration of graves with flowers and flags. Memorial Day was first observed on May 30, 1868, on the order of General John Alexander Logan for the purpose of decorating the graves of the American Civil War dead. It was observed on May 30 until 1971, when most states changed to a newly established federal schedule of holiday observance.

Independence Day is an annual holiday commemorating the formal adoption by the Continental Congress of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia. Although the signing of the Declaration was not completed until August, the Fourth of July holiday has been accepted as the official anniversary of United States independence and is celebrated in all states and territories of the U.S.
The Fourth of July is traditionally celebrated publicly with parades and pageants, patriotic speeches, and organized firing of guns and cannons and displays of fireworks. Family picnics and outings are a feature of private Fourth of July celebrations.

Thanksgiving Day, a legal holiday in the U.S., was first celebrated in early colonial times in New England. The actual origin is probably the harvest festivals that are traditional in many parts of the world. After the first harvest was completed by the Plymouth colonists in 1621, Governor William Bradford proclaimed a day of thanksgiving. In 1863 President Abraham Lincoln appointed a day of thanksgiving, and since then each president has issued a Thanksgiving Day proclamation, generally designating the fourth Thursday of November as a holiday.

New Year's Day is the first day of the year, January 1 in the Gregorian calendar. In the Middle Ages most European countries used the Julian calendar and observed New Year's Day on March 25, called Annunciation Day and celebrated as the birth to the Son of God. With the introduction of the Gregorian calendar in 1582, Roman Catholic countries began to celebrate New Year's Day on January 1.
The custom of visiting friends, relatives and neighbours on New Year's Day is one of the Old World traditions that has taken on a new form in the United States. A favourite place to see the old year out is New York City's Time Square.

Christmas is an annual festival, held on December 25, to celebrate the Nativity, or birth of Christ. The Christmas tree, an evergreen trimmed with lights and other decorations, is derived from the so-called paradise tree, symbolising Eden.

Saint Valentine's Day, a holiday honouring lovers, is celebrated on February 14. There is a custom of sending greeting cards or gifts to express affection. The cards, known as valentines, are often designed with hearts to symbolise love. The holiday probably derives from the ancient Roman feast of Lupercalis (February 15). The festival gradually became associated with the feast day (February 14) of two Roman martyrs, both named St. Valentine, who lived in the 3rd century. St. Valentine has traditionally been regarded as the patron saint of lovers.

The History of Moscow

In 1147, when Moscow began to figure in Russian history, it formed part of the principality of Suzdal'; the date of its settlement is unknown. The development of the little village into a sprawling city dates from 1295, when it became the capital of the newly established principality of Moscow. Growth was especially rapid during the first half of the 14th century, a period marked by sharp expansion of the power and wealth of the principality. In 1325 the metropolitan of the Russian Orthodox church transferred his seat to Moscow, making the city the national religious capital. It became the national political capital during the reign (1462-1505) of Grand Duke Ivan III Vasilyevich, who unified the Russian principalities. The seat of the Russian government was removed from Moscow to Saint Petersburg in 1712.

Moscow has survived many disasters, including conflagrations, plagues, riots, revolts, sieges, and foreign occupation. In September 1812, during the Napoleonic Wars, the city was occupied by the armies of Napoleon. Russian patriots set fire to the city soon after his entry; the resultant French withdrawal from Russia led to Napoleon's downfall. The Moscow populace figured significantly in the Revolution of 1905 and the Revolution of 1917. In 1918 the new government of Russia moved to Moscow, and in 1922 the city was officially made the Soviet capital. Large sections of the city were rebuilt and modernized after the Bolshevik victory. In December 1941, during World War II, powerful German armies were decisively repulsed at the approaches to Moscow. In 1991 the city was the hub of the discussions and confrontations that led to the dissolution of the USSR, and in 1993 was the site of an armed clash between the forces of President Boris Yeltsin and conservative legislators. More than 140 people died in the uprising before Yeltsin's government reclaimed control.

Sport and healthy lifestyle

The fitness boom of the past decades led to a big rise in the numbers of people participating in sports and activities. Those who pursue the latest fitness fashion are convinced that staying in good physical form requires much more than regular exercise and balanced meals. For anyone who really wants to be healthy, fitness has become an integral part of their lives. A lot of health and fitness club, and public leisure centers indicate the popularity of sports during the past thirty years. There are many opportunities for keeping fit. First of all it's necessary to do exercises. Running, jumping, swimming, bending and stretching are among the most popular exercises. Many people prefer jogging, which is the cheapest and the most accessible sport. Popular running competitions are now held everywhere. The big city marathons have become sporting events. A healthy body becomes a fashion, an ideal of the modern life. Many sports activities have become part of daily Russian life. Football has always been the most popular sport among boys. Playing football is healthy, football also bring people close because in order to win people have to work as a team. The best way to avoid depression caused by the city life is doing exercises. Taking exercise is only one part of keeping fit. It's important to get slim. Some people eat nothing but fruit for several days. But it won't be of any use without proper exercises. Besides to avoid serious disease one should give up smoking. Smoking should be banned in all public places.

As for me, I'm interested in different kinds of sport. At school we have physical training lesson twice a week. I like to ski in winter. Sometimes the whole family goes skiing at the weekend. In summer I like to swim. I also do some cycling. I'm very fond of hockey. I try to watch every hockey match on TV.

The USA

The United States of America is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada and China). It occupies the southern part of North America and stretches from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes Alaska in the north and Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the country is about nine and a half million square kilometers. The USA borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south. It also has a sea-boarder with Russia.

The USA is made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia, a special federal area where the capital of the country, Washington, is situated. The population of the country is more than 270 million.

If we look at the map of the USA, we can see lowlands and mountains. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak is Mount McKinley which is located in Alaska.

America's largest rivers are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande and the Columbia. The Great Lakes on the border with Canada are the largest and deepest in the USA.

The climate of the country varies greatly. The coldest regions are in the north. The climate of Alaska is arctic. The climate of the central part is continental. The south has a subtropical climate. Hot winds blowing from the Gulf of Mexico often bring typhoons. The climate along the Pacific coast is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country. It's the world's leading producer of copper and oil and the world's second producer of iron ore and coal. Among the most important manufacturing industries are aircraft, cars, textiles, radio and television sets, armaments, furniture and paper.

Though mainly European and African in origin, Americans are made up from nearly all races and nations, including Chinese and Native Americans.

The largest cities are: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San-Francisco, Washington and others.

The United States is a federal union of 50 states, each of which has its own government. The seat of the central (federal) government is Washington, DC. According to the US Constitution the powers of the government are divided into 3 branches: the executive, headed by the President, the legislative, exercised by the Congress, and the judicial. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

There are two main political parties in the USA: the Republican and the Democratic, though there's hardly any difference between their political lines.

Washington, DC

The city of Washington, the capital of the United States of America is located in the District of Columbia (DC for short) Many people consider Washington DC to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is filled with many parks, wide streets and impressive buildings. In the center of the city, in Capitol Park, visitors' eyes focus on the Capitol, where Congress meets to make laws. Many visitors come to Washington DC to see the White House. It is the greatest attraction for many of them. The White House, the official residence of the President, is situated at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. The largest room in this building of over the hundreds room is the East Room, scene of many state receptions, balls and musicals. Other famous rooms are: the Green Room, the Blue Room, the Red Room, which are used for afternoon teas and for receptions held before state dinners. The Blue Room, the most formal of these "colors" room is an oval-shaped room connecting the Green and the Red Rooms. On the second floor, the floor with the family quarters and quests rooms, is the Lincoln Room, which one served as an office for president Lincoln but today serves as an honor guest room. In this room Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation of 1863.

Other landmarks in Washington DC include memorials to three Presidents: The Washington Memorial, The Lincoln Memorial and The Jefferson Memorial; The Library of Congress, The National Gallery of Art, The John F. Kennedy center for the Performing Arts. The Capitol is in the very center of Washington. It is located on the Capitol Hill, the highest point in the city. The Capitol is the highest building in Washington. There is a law in Washington not to build buildings higher than the Capitol. The corner stone of the Capitol was laid by George Washington on Sep 18th, 1793. The Capitol is the seat of the government of the United States of America.

The British Parliament

The British Parliament is the oldest in the world. It originated in the 12th century as Witenagemot, the body of wise councilors whom the King needed to consult pursuing his policy. The British Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons and the Queen as its head. The House of Commons plays the major role in law-making. It consists of Members of Parliament (called MPs for short). Each of them represents an area in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. MPs are elected either at a general election or at a by-election following the death or retirement. Parliamentary elections are held every 5 years and it is the Prime Minister who decides on the exact day of the election. The minimum voting age is 18. And the voting is taken by secret ballot. The election campaign lasts about 3 weeks, The British parliamentary system depends on political parties. The party which wins the majority of seats forms the government and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses about 20 MPs from his party to become the cabinet of ministers. Each minister is responsible for a particular area in the government. The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and "shadow cabinet". The leader of the opposition is a recognized post in the House of Commons. The parliament and the monarch have different roles in the government and they only meet together on symbolic occasions, such as coronation of a new monarch or the opening of the parliament. In reality, the House of Commons is the one of three which has true power. The House of Commons is made up of six hundred and fifty elected members, it is presided over by the speaker, a member acceptable to the whole house. MPs sit on two sides of the hall, one side for the governing party and the other for the opposition. The first 2 rows of seats are occupied by the leading members of both parties (called "front benches"). The back benches belong to the rank-and-life MPs. Each session of the House of Commons lasts for 160-175 days. Parliament has intervals during his work. MPs are paid for their parliamentary work and have to attend the sittings. As mention above, the House of Commons plays the major role in law making. The procedure is the following: a proposed law ("a bill") has to go through three stages in order to become an act of parliament, these are called

"readings". The first reading is a formality and is simply the publication of the proposal. The second reading involves debate on the principles of the bill, it is examination by parliamentary committee. And the third reading is a report stage, when the work of the committee is reported on to the house. This is usually the most important stage in the process. When the bill passes through the House of Commons, it is sent to the House of Lords for discussion, when the Lords agree it, the bill is taken to the Queen for royal assent, when the Queen sings the bill, it becomes act of the Parliament and the Law of the Land. The House of Lords has more than 1000 members, although only about 250 take an active part in the work in the house. Members of this Upper House are not elected, they sit there because of their rank, the chairman of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor. And he sits on a special seat, called "Woolsack" The members of the House of Lords debate the bill after it has been passed by the House of Commons. Some changes may be recommended and the agreement between the two houses is reached by negotiations.

US Congress

The United States of America is a federal republic consisting of 50 states. Each of which has its own government ("state government"). In some ways the United States is like 50 small countries. Each state has its own governor, its own police and its own laws. The present constitution was proclaimed in 1787 in Philadelphia, the President is the head of the whole country and the government and "commandeering chief" of the armed forces. He makes the most important decisions and chooses the ministers, the members of his cabinet. But the President cannot do just what he wants. The Congress must agree first. Americans choose a new president every four years. The residence of the President is the White House in Washington, the Capital city. The government of the whole country (the Federal government) works from Washington, this is where the Congress is based. The Capitol is the seat of the US Congress. Congress is the American parliament which consists of 2 chambers. The Senate and the House of Representatives. The first Congress met in 1789 in New York city. The membership then consisted of 22 senators and 59 representatives. Today the House of Representatives has 435 members. Elections to the house take place every 2 years. There are 100 senators (2 from each state), they are elected to serve for a period of six years, but every two years elections to the senate took place when one/third of its members must be changed or re-elected. Election day is always in the month of November, on the first Tuesday, after the first Monday. Americans who aren't yet 25 years old have no right to be elected to the House of Representatives. Whose, who are under 30 can't be elected in the Senate. The main political parties in the United States of America are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

Customs and Traditions in Britain

There are many customs and traditions in England. And I would like to tell you some of them. First tradition is called "Wrong side of the bed" When people are bad tempered we say that they must have got out of bed on the wrong side. Originally, it was meant quiet literally. People believe that the way they rose in the morning affected their behavior throughout the day. The wrong side of the bed was the left side. The left always having been linked with evil. Second custom is called "Blowing out the candles" The custom of having candles on birthday cakes goes back to the ancient Greeks. Worshippers of Artemis, goddess of the moon and hunting, used to place honey cakes on the altars of her temples on her birthday. The cakes were round like the full moon and lit with tapers. This custom was next recorded in the middle ages when German peasants lit tapers on birthday cakes, the number lit indicating the person's age, plus an extra one to represent the light of life. From earliest days burning tapers had been endowed with mystical significance and it was believed that when blown out they had the power to grant a secret wish and ensure a happy year ahead. And the last tradition I would like to tell you is called "The 5th of November" On the 5th of November in almost every town and village in England you will see fire burning, fireworks,

cracking and lighting up the sky. You will see too small groups of children pulling round in a home made cart, a figure that looks something like a man but consists of an old suit of clothes, stuffed with straw. The children will sing:" Remember, remember the 5th of November; Gun powder, treason and plot". And they will ask passers-by for "a penny for the Guy" But the children with "the Guy" are not likely to know who or what day they are celebrating. They have done this more or less every 5th of November since 1605. At that time James the First was on the throne. He was hated with many people especially the Roman Catholics against whom many sever laws had been passed. A number of Catholics chief of whom was Robert Catesby determined to kill the King and his ministers by blowing up the house of Parliament with gunpowder. To help them in this they got Guy Fawker, a soldier of fortune, who would do the actual work. The day fixed for attempt was the 5th of November, the day on which the Parliament was to open. But one of the conspirators had several friends in the parliament and he didn't want them to die. So he wrote a letter to Lord Monteagle begging him to make some excuse to be absent from parliament if he valued his life. Lord Monteagle took the letter hurrily to the King. Guards were sent at once to examine the cellars of the house of Parliament. And there they found Guy Fawker about to fire a trail of gunpowder. He was tortured and hanged, Catesby was killed, resisting arrest in his own house. In memory of that day bonfires are still lighted, fireworks shoot across the November sky and figures of Guy Fawker are burnt in the streets.

Washington

I am going to tell you about Washington. Washington, the capital of the United States is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The district is a piece of land which does not belong to any one state but to all the states. The district is named in honor of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

Washington was founded in 1791 for the purpose of serving as the capital of the United States of America. George Washington chose the place located midway to keep at close touch as possible between the states. Washington is quite new as it didn't exist for two hundred years. The population of the city is nearly million people. It is not a very large city, but it is very important as the capital of the USA. There is a law in Washington against building structures higher than the Capitol; therefore it presents a different appearance from New York with its skyscrapers.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest is the Capitol, where the Congress meets. It is a very beautiful building with white marble columns. Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress. It holds five million books.

The White House, the residence of the president is the oldest public structure in the capital and one of the most beautiful. It was built in 1799. It is a two storied white building. It is said that in 1812 when England was at war with America the British entered the city and some of the buildings, including the Capitol and the house of the president were set on fire. Two years later in order to hide the marks of the fire, the brown stone walls of the president's home were painted white and it has been the White House ever since.

Not far from the Capitol is the Washington monument, which looks like a very big pencil. It rises 160 meters and it is empty inside. A special lift brings visitors to the top in 70 seconds from where they can enjoy a view of the city.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the third President of the USA Thomas Jefferson, who was also the author of the Declaration of Independence. The Memorial is surrounded by cherry trees.

The Lincoln Memorial is devoted to the memory of the sixteenth President of the USA, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negro slaves in America.

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Byelorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea-borders with the USA.

There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountains chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers- the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena- flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is reach in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is very reach in oil, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It's one of the oldest Russian cities.

At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation. The industrial production is decreasing. The prices are constantly rising, the rate of inflation is very high. People are losing their jobs because many factories and plants are going bankrupt.

But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world. I'm sure that we, the younger generation, can do very much to make Russia as strong and powerful as it used to be.

The Kremlin

The Kremlin is the symbol of first Russian and later Soviet power and authority. Its crenellated red brick walls and 20 towers were built at the end of the 15th century, when a host of Italian builders arrived in Moscow at the invitation of Ivan III the Great. Of the most important towers, the Saviour (Spasskaya) Tower leading to Red Square was built in 1491 by Pietro Solario, who designed most of the main towers; its belfry was added in 1624-25. The chimes of its clock are broadcast by radio as a time signal to the whole nation. Also on the Red Square front is the St. Nicholas (Nikolskaya) Tower, built originally in 1491 and rebuilt in 1806. The two other principal gate towers--the Trinity (Troitskaya) Tower, with a bridge and outer barbican (the Kutafya Tower), and the Borovitskaya Tower--lie on the western wall.

Within the Kremlin walls is one of the most striking and beautiful architectural ensembles in the world: a combination of churches and palaces, which are open to the public and are among the city's most popular tourist attractions, and the highest offices of the state, which are surrounded by strict security. Around the central Cathedral Square are grouped three magnificent cathedrals, superb examples of Russian church architecture at its height in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. These and the other churches in the Kremlin ceased functioning as places of worship after the Revolution and are now museums. The white stone Cathedral of the Assumption is the oldest, built in 1475-79 in the Italianate-Byzantine style. Its pure, simple, and beautifully proportioned lines and elegant arches are crowned by five golden domes. The Orthodox metropolitans and patriarchs of the 14th to the 18th century are buried there. Across the square is the Cathedral of the Annunciation, built in 1484-89 by craftsmen from Pskov; though burned in 1547, it was rebuilt in 1562-64. Its cluster of chapels is topped by golden roofs and domes. Inside are a number of early 15th-century icons attributed to Theophanes the Greek and to Andrey Rublyov, considered by many to be the greatest of all Russian icon painters. The third cathedral, the Archangel, was rebuilt in 1505-08; in it are buried the princes of Moscow and tsars of Russia (except Boris Godunov) up to the founding of St. Petersburg.

Just off the square stands the splendid, soaring white bell tower of Ivan the Great; built in the 16th century and damaged in 1812, it was restored a few years later. At its foot is the enormous Tsar Bell, cast in 1733-35 but never rung. Nearby is the Tsar Cannon, cast in 1586. Beside the gun are located the mid-17th-century Cathedral of the Twelve Apostles and the adjoining Patriarchal Palace.

On the west of Cathedral Square is a group of palaces of various periods; the Palace of Facets so called from the exterior finish of faceted, white stone squares--was built in 1487. Behind it is the Terem Palace of 1635-36, which incorporates several older churches, including the Resurrection of Lazarus, dating from 1393. Both became part of the Kremlin Great Palace, built as a royal residence in 1838-49 and formerly used for sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; its long, yellow-washed facade dominates the riverfront. It is connected to the Armoury Palace, built in 1844-51 and now the Armoury Museum, housing a large collection of treasures of the tsars. Along the northeast wall of the Kremlin are the Arsenal (1702-36), the former Senate building (1776-88), and the School for Red Commanders (1932-34). The only other Soviet-period building within the Kremlin is the Palace of Congresses (1960-61), with a vast auditorium used for political gatherings and as a theatre.

Шкала оценки для проведения экзамена по дисциплине

№ п/п	Оценка за ответ	Характеристика ответа
1	**Отлично**	**Говорение**

		Диапазон Владеет широким спектром языковых средств, позволяющим ясно, свободно и в рамках соответствующего стиля выражать любые свои мысли на большое количество тем (общих, профессиональных, повседневных), не ограничивая себя в выборе содержания высказывания. ***Точность*** Постоянно поддерживает высокий уровень грамматической правильности; ошибки редки, практически незаметны и при появлении немедленно исправляются. ***Беглость*** Обучающийся способен к беглым спонтанным высказываниям практически без усилий. Гладкое, естественное течение речи может быть замедленно только в случае сложной малознакомой темы для беседы. ***Взаимодействие*** Может отобрать подходящее выражение из широкого арсенала средств ведения дискурса и использовать его вначале своего высказывания с тем, чтобы получить слово, сохранить позицию говорящего за собой или умело - связать свою реплику с репликами собеседников, продолжив обсуждение темы. ***Связность*** Может строить ясное, не прерываемое паузами, правильно организованное высказывание, показывающее уверенное владение организационными структурами, служебными частями речи и другими средствами связности. **Понимание** ***Аудирование*** Обучающийся понимает развернутые сообщения, даже если они имеют нечеткую логическую структуру и недостаточно выраженные смысловые связи. Почти свободно понимаю все телевизионные программы и фильмы. ***Чтение*** Обучающийся понимает большие сложные нехудожественные и художественные тексты, их стилистические особенности. Понимает также специальные статьи и технические инструкции большого объема, даже если они не касаются сферы моей деятельности. **Письмо** Обучающийся умеет четко и логично выражать свои мысли в письменной форме и подробно освещать свои взгляды. Умеет подробно излагать в письмах, сочинениях, докладах сложные проблемы, выделяя то, что представляется наиболее важным. Умею использовать языковой стиль, соответствующий предполагаемому адресату.
2	**Хорошо**	**Говорение** ***Диапазон*** Обладает достаточными языковыми знаниями, чтобы принять участие в беседе; словарный запас позволяет объясниться с некоторым количеством пауз и описательных выражений по таким темам, как семья, хобби, увлечения, работа, путешествия и текущие события. ***Точность*** Достаточно аккуратно использует набор конструкций, ассоциируемых со знакомыми, регулярно происходящими ситуациями. ***Беглость*** Может высказаться понятно, несмотря на то, что паузы для поиска грамматических и лексических средств заметны, особенно в высказываниях значительной протяженности. ***Взаимодействие*** Может начинать, поддерживать и завершать беседу один на один, если темы обсуждения знакомы или индивидуально значимы. Может повторить предыдущие реплики, демонстрируя тем самым свое понимание.

		Связность Может связать несколько достаточно коротких простых предложений в линейный текст, состоящий из нескольких пунктов. **Понимание** ***Аудирование*** обучающийся понимает развернутые доклады и лекции и содержащуюся в них даже сложную аргументацию, если тематика этих выступлений соответствует учебно-тематическому плану. Понимает почти все новости и репортажи о текущих событиях. ***Чтение*** Обучающийся понимает статьи и сообщения по современной проблематике, авторы которых занимают особую позицию или высказывают особую точку зрения. **Письмо** Обучающийся умеет писать понятные подробные сообщения по широкому кругу вопросов. Умеет писать эссе или доклады, освещая вопросы или аргументируя точку зрения «за» или «против». Умеет писать письма, выделяя те события и впечатления, которые являются особо важными.
3	**Удовлетворительно**	**Говорение** ***Диапазон*** Обладает очень ограниченным запасом слов и словосочетаний, которые служат для изложения сведений о себе и для описания конкретных частных ситуаций. ***Точность*** Ограниченно контролирует употребление заученных наизусть нескольких простых грамматических и синтаксических конструкций. ***Беглость*** Обучающийся может очень коротко высказаться, произнести отдельные высказывания, в основном составлены из заученных единиц. Делает много пауз для поиска подходящего выражения, выговаривания менее знакомых слов, исправления ошибок. ***Взаимодействие*** Может задавать вопросы личного характера и рассказывать о себе. Может элементарно реагировать на речь собеседника, но в целом общение зависит от повторений, перефразирования и исправления ошибок. ***Связность*** Может соединять слова и группы слов с помощью таких простых союзов, выражающих линейную последовательность, как «и», «затем». **Понимание** ***Аудирование*** Обучающийся понимает отдельные фразы и наиболее употребительные слова в высказываниях, касающихся основных тем учебного плана. Понимает, о чем идет речь в простых, четко произнесенных и небольших по объему сообщениях и объявлениях. ***Чтение*** Обучающийся понимает очень короткие простые тексты. Может найти конкретную, легко предсказуемую информацию в простых текстах повседневного общения: в рекламах, проспектах, меню, расписаниях. Понимает простые письма личного и бизнес характера. **Письмо** Обучающийся умеет писать простые связные тексты на знакомые темы. Умеет писать письма личного характера, сообщая в них о своих личных переживаниях и впечатлениях.

4	**Неудовлетворительно**	**Говорение** ***Диапазон*** Практически не обладает запасом слов и словосочетаний, которые служат для описания конкретных частных ситуаций. ***Точность*** Не контролирует употребление простых грамматических и синтаксических конструкций. ***Беглость*** Не может произнести отдельные высказывания, составленные из заученных единиц. ***Взаимодействие*** Не может элементарно реагировать на речь собеседника. ***Связность*** Не может соединять слова и группы слов с помощью таких простых союзов, выражающих линейную последовательность, как «и», «затем». **Понимание** ***Аудирование*** Обчающийся совершенно не понимает даже отдельные фразы в четко произнесенных сообщениях и объявлениях. ***Чтение*** Обучающийся не может найти конкретную, легко предсказуемую информацию в простых текстах повседневного общения и бизнес-характера. **Письмо** Обучающийся не владеет элементарными навыками написания простого связного текста на изученные темы. Не владеет навыками бизнес корреспонденции.

ЛИСТ ДОПОЛНЕНИЙ И ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ
рабочей программы дисциплины

Рабочая программа дисциплины рассмотрена на заседании кафедры (протокол от_____ №___) и одобрена на заседании Ученого совета (протокол от _____ №____) для исполнения в 20__-20__ учебном году
Внесены дополнения (изменения): _____
_____
_____
_____
Заведующий кафедрой

_____
(подпись, инициалы и фамилия)

Рабочая программа дисциплины рассмотрена на заседании кафедры (протокол от_____ №___) и одобрена на заседании Ученого совета (протокол от _____ №____) для исполнения в 20__-20__ учебном году
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