Автономная некоммерческая организация высшего образования
**«Санкт-Петербургская юридическая академия»**

# ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

# Профессиональный иностранный язык

**Направление подготовки** 38.03.03 Управление персоналом

**Квалификация выпускника** Бакалавр

**Направленность (профиль)** Административно-управленческая и офисная деятельность

Санкт-Петербург
2026

## 1. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенные с индикаторами достижения компетенций

В процессе изучения дисциплины у обучающихся должны быть сформированы следующие компетенции:

**УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах).**

| Индикаторы достижения компетенций | Планируемые результаты обучения |
|---|---|
| **ИД.1 (УК-4)** Составляет в соответствии с нормами государственного языка РФ и иностранного языка документы (письма, эссе, рефераты и др.) для осуществления деловой коммуникации<br>**ИД.2 (УК-4)** Демонстрирует способность осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)<br>**ИД.3 (УК-4)** Владеет навыками применения современных коммуникативных технологий в различных ситуациях профессионального взаимодействия на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках | **Знает:**<br>**РО-1ИД-1(УК-4)** основы коммуникации на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках, вербальные и невербальные средства профессионального взаимодействия<br>**РО-2ИД-2(УК-4)** лексический минимум общего и терминологического характера в объеме, необходимом для общей и профессиональной коммуникации, основные языковые нормы профессионального общения. |
| | **Умеет:**<br>**РО-3ИД-1(УК-4)** использовать знание иностранного языка в профессиональной коммуникации и межличностном общении; активно участвовать в коммуникативной ситуации: поддержать беседу, выразить свое мнение, сформулировать вопрос по интересующей теме, кратко передать содержание полученной информации; вести деловую беседу на иностранном языке;<br>**РО-4ИД-3(УК-4)** выбирать и использовать эффективные средства деловой коммуникации при профессиональном взаимодействии на государственном и иностранном(ых) языке(ах). |
| | **Владеет:**<br>**РО-5ИД-1(УК-4)** навыками применения современных коммуникативных технологий в различных ситуациях профессионального взаимодействия на государственном и иностранном (-ых) языках;<br>**РО-6ИД-3(УК-4)** навыками межкультурного и профессионального общения, обмена информацией на иностранном языке. |

## 2. Примерные задания для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости

**Ролевая игра**

**Role Play. Enact in English with roles on the theme «Family Drama»**

**Прочитайте условия ролевой игры и выполните задания**

**Situation:** Mrs Mary Wood comes home after the trial with her son Robin. Fifteen-year-old Robin committed a theft of a computer from a shop. In court he was sentenced to one month of imprisonment and was ***placed on probation*** (освобожден условно) and his parents were fined £500.

**Play participants:**

Mrs Mary Wood
Mr John Wood
Robin, their son

**Taking part in the play as acting characters add new details or make some changes:**

a) Mrs Mary Wood tells the head of the family about the course of the trial upon their son's case: The court took into account the circumstances, ***extenuating*** (смягчающие) his guilt... The terms of probation to be obeyed are the following: Robin must attend the Youth Treatment Centre three hours a day...

b) Robin ***repents*** (раскаивается) of all he has done and notes he asked his farther to buy a computer... Now he apologizes to his parents and promises to study hard...

c) Mr John Wood is in anger and thinks the judge acted too gently (he should have punished Robin more severely), that Robin did not want to wait a bit — he was just going to buy a computer by his birthday... Now Robin has to work by himself (the father has arranged everything) to earn some money to buy that damned computer...

**Контрольные задания**

**1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему**

**Making New Laws: Bills and Acts**

Every year Parliament passes about a hundred laws directly, by making Acts of Parliament. Because this can be a long process, Parliament sometimes passes a very general law and leaves a minister to fill in the details.

No new law can be passed unless it has completed a number of stages in Bill the Royal Assent, which is now just a formality. Since 1707 no sovereign has refused a Bill. When a law is still going through Parliament it is called a Bill. There are two main types of Bills-Public Bills which deal with matters of public importance and Private Bills which deal with local matters and individuals.

Public and Private Bills are passed through Parliament in much the same way. When a. Bill is introduced in the House of Commons, it receives a formal first reading. It is then printed and read a second time, when it is debated but not amended, Afterthe second reading the Bill is referred to a committee, either a special committee made up of certain members of the House, or to the House itself as a committee. Here it is discussed in derail and amended. The Bill is then presented for a third reading and is debated. If the Bill is passed by the Commons it goes to the Lords, and provided it is not rejected by them, it goes through the same procedure as in the Commons. After receiving the Royal Assent the Bill becomes an Act of Parliament.

**1. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту из задания 1.**

*Reading Comprehension. Check the comprehension of the text by choosing the right answer to the question:*

1. How does Parliament pass any new law?

a) the House of Lords has to give a Bill the Royal Assent;

b) any new law has to complete a number of stages in the House of Commons and the House of Lords;

c) new laws are passed through House of Commons only.

2. What matters do Public Bills deal with?

a) with matters of public importance;

b) with local matters and individuals;

c) with political matters.

3. In which House is the Bill first introduced?

a) in the House of Lords;

b) in the House of Commons

c) in both Houses at the same time.

**3. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту из задания 1.**

*Check the comprehension of the test by choosing the right statement:*

1. Nowadays the Royal Assent is just a formality.

a) on the contrary, the monarch has the right to veto the Bills;
b) it is mainly true, except for some matters;
c) yes, it is absolutely true.
2. Public and Private Bills are passed through Parliament in the same way.
a) It is not quite so, Private Bills are passed through the House of Commons;
b) yes, it is absolutely right;
c) it is not right, Public and Private Bills are passed in the different way.
3. After the second reading the Bill is examined in detail by a committee.
a) not quite so, the Bill is discussed by the ministers;
b) yes, it is absolutely true;
c) on the contrary, it is examined after the third reading.

**4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту из задания 1.**

*Finish up the sentences:*

1. When a Bill is introduced in the House of Commons, it receives ...
a) the Royal Assent;
b) a formal first reading;
c) a third reading.
2. When a law is going through Parliament it is called ...
a) a regulation;
b) an Act;
c) a Bill.
3. If the Bill is passed by the Commons it goes to ...
a) the monarch;
b) a committee;
c) the Lords.

**5. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

***The criminal they can't lock Burglar, 14, walks free for 33rd***

*BY CHRISTIAN GYSIN*

Britain's most *persistent* young burglar walked free for the 33rd time yesterday.

Two hours later the politicians promised to *take action against* those criminals who the law says are too young to be *locked up.*

Youngsters aged between twelve and fifteen who repeatedly commit crimes will be held in ten new "secure training centers" for up to two years.

The 14-year-old, in court yesterday, was responsible for a mini crime-wave near his home totaling £ 58,000. As he was freed his worried mother said, "I really thought he would have been *locked away.* I'm worried that he'll be out doing it again before the week's out."

Her son had stolen clothes worth £ 28,000 and broken into the same branch of one particular shop three times in one week. He played with the laces of his £ 100 trainers as the court heard he had also burgled his local chemist's at least six times.

Before one *raid* a shop assistant was even handed his calling card marked with his *initials* and advising: "Ring the police".

The boy, who cannot *be identified* for legal reasons, admitted seven charges of burglary and asked for another 24 to be taken into consideration.

The court heard he was too young to *be remanded* in custody and that there was no place for him in secure accommodation. The boy's mother *added* after the trial: "I just find it astonishing that nowhere can be found for him. I've *warned* him he is living on borrowed time. I've tried – but I can't control him."

*(From:TodayNewspaper.— June 7, 1995)*

**6. Выполните задание**
**Choose the word according to the definition:**
1. ... is a violation or breach of a law, custom, rule.
1) An order,
2) A criminal,
3) An offence.
2. The law and its administration is ...
1) authority,
2) supervision,
3) justice.
3. Law enforcement agencies are to:
1) protect the citizens;
2) impose the observance of law;
3) charge the citizens with a crime.

**7. Выполните задание**
**Choose the necessary verb form:**
1. In the Russian Federation local government ... and ...
1) recognized, guaranteed;
2) is recognized, guaranteed;
3) was recognized, guaranteed
2. When ... the Constitution of the Russian Federation ...?
1) adopted;
2) was adopted;
3) is adopted.
3. About 20 amendments ... to the American Constitution since it's adoption up to now.
1) made;
2) were made;
3) have been made.
4. Candidates may also... in the seminar course.
1) to participate;
2) participate.
5. ... you lend me your car for a day? I'll return it to you tomorrow.
1) can;
2) could;
3) must.

**8. Выполните задание**
**Choose the appropriate meaning of the word:**
1. **"state"**
What state is the United Kingdom?
1) состояние;
2) штат;
3) государство.
2. **"common"**
The common law is the judge-made law.
1) обычное, часто встречающееся;
2) общее.
3. **"authority"**
Parliament at Westminster is the supreme authority throughout the United Kingdom.
1) полномочие;
2) разрешение;
3) власть.

**9. Выполните задание**
**Match English and Russian equivalents:**
1. to detain a suspect — a) отдать под суд
2.to bring to justice — b) предотвратить преступление

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. to break the law | c) защитить граждан |
| 4. to prevent crime | d) задержать подозреваемого |
| 5. to protect citizens | e) нарушать закон |

**10. Выполните задание**

**Find synonyms:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. offender | a) trial |
| 2. lawful | b) detain |
| 3. court | c) lawbreaker |
| 4. apprehend | d) legal |
| 5. aim | e) purpose |

**11. Выполните задание**

**Find antonyms:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. fair | a) dishonest |
| 2. honest | b) impartial |
| 3. Partial | c) unfair |
| 4. dangerous | d) suspect |
| 5. witness | e) safe |

**12. Выполните задание**

**Choose the right translation:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. punishment | - a) поощрение; | b) наказание | c) образование |
| 2. property | - a) следы; | b) улики; | c) собственность |
| 3. investigation | - a) образование; | b) расследование; | c) наказание |
| 4. interrogation | - a) задержание; | b) содержание; | c) допрос |
| 5. evidence | - a) улики; | b) следы; | c) жертва |

**13. Выполните задание**

**Match given words with their explanation:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Criminal | a) a formal procedure for voting. |
| 2. Civil rights | b) the act of breaking of right, duty or law. |
| 3. Elections | c) a person who has committed a crime. |
| 4. Violation | d) any form of proof legally presented at a trial. |
| 5. Evidence | e)powers or privileges guaranteed and protected by the constitution. |

**14. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

**TEXT 1**

The New York City Police Department would like to make your visit to our exciting city as pleasant and safe as possible. You can help us further by following these simple tips while touring New York City.

Carry your wallet in an inside jacket pocket or side trouser pocket. Carry credit cards and cash in your pockets. Leave valuables and important papers, such as jewelry and passports, secured in your hotel's safe deposit box. Never leave these items unattended in your room or carry large sums of cash on your person. Be wary of unexpected persons coming to your hotel room. Never open the door to unsolicited room service or maintenance people. Contact the front desk if you have any doubts. If you schedule a meeting with a potential client, research the company and the individual with whom you are meeting. Meet in a public place, such as a restaurant. If you choose to use a car service, contact a specific company directly. Never enter an unsolicited «car service» vehicle offering to take you to your destination. When driving, plan your trip in advance and carry a map. Travel on well-lighted, populated roadways and keep the doors of the vehicle locked.

Beware of:

- your surroundings at all times to ensure that you aren't being followed;
- someone helping to «clean off» mustard or ketchup that has been squirted on your jacket as a

distraction to remove your wallet or other valuable items.

- theater, music and sporting event tickets sold on street corners that may be counterfeit.
- persons pointing to money, that you have supposedly dropped, who take your briefcase and luggage when you bend down to pick up the money.

Finally, if you are in need of immediate police assistance, dial «911».

**15. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

**TEXT 2**

**Interviewing a witness**

The solution to many cases is obtained as a result of talking to people, obtaining information as to what they saw or heard as well as their knowledge concerning the background of the victim, his habits, associates, enemies, description of cars, objects, suspects, and other pertinent data. During the questioning of witnesses, the officer should anticipate the questions which the defense will put to each witness at the subsequent trial of the case. Questions asked will be directed by the defense at the credibility of the prosecution's witnesses to determine such factors as their physical of mental condition, emotional state, experience, and education.

Basically, an interview is a conversation with a purpose, motivated by a desire to obtain certain information from the person being interviewed as to what he has either done, seen, felt, heard, tasted, smelled, or known. Inasmuch as* interviewing takes place between human beings, it cannot be reduced to a fixed formula nor can rules be made to cover all situations. Each interview is an individual endeavor, a search for the truth. The technique of interviewing can be acquired by careful study and practice. Questions must be asked if information is to be gathered.

Best results are usually obtained by conducting these interviews in a courteous, friendly, sincere, and straightforward way. Knowledge and confidence are both essential in a successful interview. Every effort should be made to establish as pleasant a relationship as possible. The effective investigator should ask his questions in a probing, penetrative, and exhaustive way so that all pertinent information in possession of the witnesses may be elicited. The value of an officer to himself and to his department is dependent upon his interviewing ability.

The words «interview» and «interrogation» are interchangeable in police work. In an interview, questions are asked for the purpose of securing specific information; there is the implication that the desired data will be voluntarily furnished. Interrogation, on the other hand, goes a step further. Questions are also asked, but there is an implication that resistance will be met in endeavoring to secure the information. Inter- rogation is a technique of investigation.

**16. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

**TEXT 3**

**The UK police**

There are 52 police services, or police authorities in the United King- dom. Each police service is employed and paid by their local governments or councils. The police services are completely independent of one another, and have their own policies, but they are always ready to go to each other's help. Each force has its Criminal Investigation Department (CID).

The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) is the territorial police force responsible for law enforcement within Greater London, excluding the City of London which is the responsibility of the City of London Police. A number of informal names and abbreviations exist for the Metropolitan Police, such as «the Met» and «MPS». The MPS is also referred to as Scotland Yard after the location of its original headquarters, which relocated to New Scotland Yard in Westminster during the late 1960s. Administrative functions are increasingly based at the Empress State Building, and since late 2007 all command and control functions have been transferred to the three Metcall complexes, rather than New Scotland Yard.

MPS employees consist of uniformed police officers, Special Constables, civilian staff and Police Community Support Officers. The MPS was the first force to introduce these. Uniformed traffic wardens, who wear a uniform with yellow and black markings, are a distinct body from local authority civil enforcement officers. The former have greater powers that include being able to stop vehicles and redirect traffic at an incident. The heads of police forces are Chief Constables while the Metropolitan

Police is headed by the Commissioner of Police. The lowest police rank in the British police is a constable.

In addition to the Headquarters at New Scotland Yard, there are 140 police stations in London. These range from large borough headquarters staffed around the clock every day to smaller stations which may be open to the public only during normal business hours, or on certain days of the week.

The Metropolitan Police is not controlled by the local authority. It is responsible to the Home Secretary, and its chief officers are appointed by the central government.

Besides the regular police forces there are various police forces which protect the security of territories and properties of different public authorities. They include the British Transport Police, Civil Aviation Po- lice, Manchester Dock Police and some others.

**17. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

**TEXT 4**

**Policing in the USA**

Policing in the United States is one of three major components of the criminal justice system, along with courts and corrections. Apart from maintaining order and service functions, the purpose of policing is the investigation of suspected criminal activity and the referral of the results of investigations and of «suspected» criminals to the courts. Law enforcement is also commonly charged with the responsibilities of deter- ring criminal activity and of preventing the successful commission of crimes in progress; the service and enforcement of warrants, writs and other orders of the courts; providing first response to emergencies and other threats to public safety; the protection of certain public facilities and infrastructure; the maintenance of public order; the protection of public officials; and the operation of some correctional facilities (usually at the local level).

*What do police officers do?*

Police officers maintain law and order, collect evidence and conduct criminal investigations. Urban police officers have general law enforcement duties including maintaining regular patrols and responding to calls for service. Many are assigned to patrol a specific area, such as a business district or residential neighborhood. Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs enforce the law on the county level. Detectives gather facts and, collect evidence for criminal cases. They conduct interviews, examine records, observe the activities of suspects, and participate in raids or arrests.

State police officers, also known as highway patrol officers, arrest criminals statewide and patrol highways to enforce motor vehicle laws and regulations. At the scene of accidents, they may direct traffic, give first aid, and call for emergency equipment.

**18. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

**TEXT 5**

**Structure of the American police**

There are five main types of police agencies operating in the USA, each with its own jurisdiction and special functions:

- Police agencies of the Federal government
- State police forces
- sheriffs in counties
- the police forces of cities and towns
- the police of villages.

Besides there are such special police forces as parks police, bridge and tunnel administration police forces, and police organizations for special tasks. All in all, there are about 40,000 separate police agencies in the United States of America.

The major types of police agencies can be divided into three major branches of government: *federal*, *state*, and *local* (city and county).

*The federal law enforcement system* includes such well known agencies as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Park Service, Border Patrol, US Postal Inspector and many more. The Federal police agencies are financed from the Federal Fund. Other police forces are financed from the respective authorities» funds.

*Law enforcement on the state level* includes the state police or highway patrol, drug control

agencies, investigative bureaus, and others.

On the *level of local government* the police agencies are the largest law enforcement group. These agencies include municipal (or city) police, county sheriff's offices, constables and village police departments.

Municipal police departments have their own organization with several different divisions, each with specific functions. In most departments there are four major divisions:

- field operations (patrol, investigation, traffic, youth divisions, special operations, etc.)
- administrative services (community relations, planning, etc.)
- technical services (communications, records, etc.) and
- inspectional services (internal affairs, intelligence, etc.)

**19. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

**TEXT 6**

**Scotland Yard**

Scotland Yard is a popular name for the headquarters of London's Metropolitan Police Force, and especially its Criminal Investigation Department. The name is derived from a small area where the headquarters was situated from 1829 to 1890. The area, in turn, was named after a medieval palace in which the kings and queens of Scotland resided during state visits to London. The custom of referring to the headquarters and its officers as Scotland Yard began soon after the Metropolitan Police Force was reorganized by the British statesman Sir Robert Peel in 1829. The headquarters was moved in 1890 to new buildings erected on the Thames Embankment, which were known as New Scotland Yard. In 1967 the present headquarters, a modern 20 story building situated near the Houses of Parliament, was opened.

The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) is known for its extensive investigative techniques and activities. Its fingerprint division was the proto- type of similar systems used by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation and by many other modern police forces. In addition, the Yard maintains a criminal records office, forensic laboratories, a detective training school, a criminal intelligence department, an antiterrorist unit, and fraud and drug squads. Besides its work in crime detection, Scotland Yard directs all metropolitan police activities, including traffic control. The CID is frequently called in to help local police in solving complex cases. Many authors have used Scotland Yard as a background for their mystery stories.

**20. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

**TEXT 7**

**The Federal Bureau of Investigation**

The mission of the FBI is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats and espionage, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the investigative arm of the US Department of Justice to protect the United States against cyber-based attacks and high-technology crimes, to combat public corruption at all levels and to protect civil rights. The FBI fights against transnational and national criminal organizations and enterprises. The Bureau investigates major white-collar crimes and significant violent crime. It supports federal, state, county, municipal, and international partners.

The FBI constantly upgrades technology to successfully perform its mission.

The FBI will strive for excellence in all aspects of its missions. In pursuing these objectives, the FBI and its employees will be true to, and exemplify, the following core values:

- Adherence to the rule of law and the rights conferred to all un- der the United States Constitution;
- Integrity through everyday ethical behavior;
- Accountability by accepting responsibility for our actions and decisions and the consequences of our actions and decisions;
- Fairness in dealing with people;

- Leadership through example, both at work and in the communities.

The FBI has 56 field offices centrally located in major metropolitan areas across the U.S. and Puerto Rico. They also maintain about 400 resident agencies in smaller cities and towns across the nation.

The FBI Scientific laboratory is one of the largest in the world. The laboratory personnel provide forensic examination, technical support, expert witness testimony, and training to federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. Here are some units within the structure of the Laboratory.

**21. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

**TEXT 8**

FBI Headquarters is currently located in the J. Edgar Hoover Building on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC. The Special Agents coordinate FBI activities around the world. Headquarters personnel deter- mine investigative priorities, oversee major cases, and manage the organization's resources, technology, and personnel. Headquarters also has a role in gathering and distributing information.

Headquarters plays a key role in fighting terrorism. It is the focal point for intelligence, not only from around the country, but from the CIA and various countries overseas. Headquarters analyzes the intelligence information and sends it to field offices, state and municipal police departments, and other federal agencies.

As the FBI has grown, some Headquarters functions have been moved to other locations.

The Criminal Justice Information Services Division is located in Clarksburg, West Virginia. The Laboratory and Investigative Technologies Divisions are located in Quantico, Virginia. Other specialized facilities, such as high-tech computer forensics centers, are at various locations across the country.

As computers and access to the Internet became commonplace in homes across the United States, the FBI began to put in place measures to address crime in cyberspace. It created the Computer Investigations and Infrastructure Threat Assessment Center to respond to physical and cyber attacks against US infrastructure. The FBI has also played a crucial role in the investigation and prevention of computer crimes.

In 1991, the FBI's Computer Analysis and Response Teams began to provide investigators with the technical expertise necessary to obtain evidence from the computers of suspects.

In 1998, the FBI's National Infrastructure Protection Center was created to monitor the dissemination of computer viruses, worms, and other malicious programs and to warn government and business computer users of these dangers.

In addition, having begun in the FBI's Baltimore Division in 1995, the Bureau's Innocent Images Program has successfully identified and stopped large numbers of pedophiles who have used the Internet to purvey child pornography and to lure children into situations where they could be harmed.

**22. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

**TEXT 9**

**Types of crimes**

It is possible to divide crimes into various categories.

A legal division can be made in which some crimes are labeled as felonies (those punishable by death or more than a year of incarceration) and others as misdemeanors (for which a lesser sanction is imposed).

Criminologists have developed another scheme that categorizes crimes according to the nature of the behavior and the type of person most likely to commit specific offenses. This scheme distinguishes five categories of crime: occupational, organized, visible, crimes without victims and political.

Occupational crime is the violation of the law committed through opportunities created in the course of a legal business or profession. They include three categories:

1. Crimes for the benefit of employing organization, such as price-fixing, theft of trade secrets, and falsifications of product tests.

2. Crimes through the exercise of state-based authority in which the offender has the legal authority to enforce laws or to command others, such as bribery, corruption, falsifying documents.

3. Crimes committed by professionals in their capacity as professionals. Physicians, lawyers, and stockbrokers might violate their professional oaths or take advantage of patients by, for instance, sexually exploiting a patient, or using confidential information for personal gain.

Visible crimes, often referred to as «street crimes» or «ordinary crimes» are committed primarily by the lower classes. For offenders, these crimes are the least profitable and, because they are visible, such as homicide, rape, and assault, as well as crimes against property, such as theft, larceny, and burglary.

Political crime includes activities, such as treason, sedition (rebellion), and espionage, that are viewed as threats to the government.

Crimes without victims can be defined as offenses involving a willing and private exchange of goods or services that are in high demand but are illegal. These are offenses against morality, such as prostitution, gambling, obscenity, and drug use and sales.

**23. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

## TEXT 10
## Crimes classification

An interesting way of looking at crime is suggested by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark in *Crime in America.* He believes that crime has many «faces» and may perhaps be best understood by using the following categories:

***White-collar crime***converts billions of dollars annually in tax evasion, price fixing, embezzlement, swindling and consumer fraud.

***Organized crime***reaps hundreds of millions in gambling, loansharking, drug traffic, extortion and prostitution, corrupting officials and resorting to force, including murder when necessary, to accomplish its purposes.

***Crime in the streets***,as we have come to call it, encompassing a wide variety of crimes against people and against property—robbery, mugging, burglary, larceny, theft and looting—produces millions of hard- earned dollars for its perpetrators.

***Crime of passion***,emotion overwhelming reason, includes most murders, rapes and assaults. Conduct once deemed immoral and made criminal — gambling, prostitution, alcohol and drug abuse, profanity, abortion, homosexuality, fornication and obscenity — is a pervasive face of crime accounting for hundreds of thousands of arrests annually.

***Violations of regulations***designed to protect the public health, safety and convenience — traffic control, building codes, fire ordinances, mini- mum standards of quality, mandatory safety precautions, misrepresentation — involve highly antisocial conduct in mass society causing hundreds of thousands of deaths each year.

***Revolutionary crime***and illegal conduct intended to alter institutions impose rioting, mob violence, unlawful confrontation, arson and trespass on a weary society. Terrorist actions — sniping, bombing and am- bushing — common in parts of the world, are an ever-increasing risk in America.

***Corruption in public office***—bribes, payoffs, fixes, conflicts of interest— occurs in every branch of government, legislative, executive, judicial, administrative, and at every level, federal, state and local.

***Police crime***—wrongful arrest, brutality and blackmail

**24. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

## TEXT 11
## The use of force and firearms

A police officer may use as much physical force as is reasonably necessary to make an arrest. However, most police departments limit the use of deadly force to incidents involving dangerous or threatening suspects. In 1985 the U.S. Supreme Court was asked to decide whether it was lawful for police to shoot an «unarmed fleeing felony suspect». In deciding the case, the court ruled that deadly force may not be used unless it is necessary to prevent the escape,andthe officer has probable cause to believe the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical harm to the officer or others.

If a police officer uses too much force or makes an unlawful arrest, the accused may bring a civil action for damages or possibly a criminal action for violation of civil rights. In addition, many police departments have procedures for handling citizen complaints about police misconduct. A police officer, however, is never liable for false arrest simply because the person arrested did not commit the crime. Rather, it must be shown that the officer acted maliciously or had no reasonable grounds for suspicion of guilt

- Force is to be used only when strictly necessary. Force is to be used only for lawful law enforcement purposes.
- Damage and injury are to be minimized.
- All officers are to be trained in the use of the various means for differentiated use of force.
- All officers are to be trained in the use of non-violent means.
- All incidents of the use of force or firearms shall be followed by reporting and review by superior officials.
- Firearms are to be used only in extreme circumstances.
- Firearms are to be used only in self-defense or defense of others against imminent threat of death or serious injury.
- Medical aid is to be rendered to all injured persons.

**25. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

**TEXT 12**

**Criminal justice and criminal proceedings in the UK**

Like other societies, the UK has a criminal justice system to enforce the laws protecting individuals and the entire society. The system operates by identifying, apprehending, prosecuting, convicting and sentencing people who violate the laws of the nation and of its various states.

**Prosecution**

The police investigate a crime and may apprehend suspects and detain them in custody. If the police decide an offender should be prosecuted, a file on the case is sent to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) — the national prosecution service for England and Wales.

Criminal proceedings can be initiated either by the serving of a summons setting out the offence and requiring the accused to attend court, or, in more serious cases, by a warrant of arrest issued by a Magistrates» Court. Lawyers from the CPS may act as public prosecutors.

**Categories of criminal offence**

«There are three categories of criminal offence. Summary offences, tried without a jury, are minor crimes only triable in the Magistrates» Court.

Indictable (notifiable) offences are serious crimes, such as murder, which can only be heard in the Crown Court. The formal document containing the alleged offences, supported by facts, is called the indictment.

Such cases as theft or burglary are triable either way.

If the defendant pleads guilty, the Magistrates» Court can either proceed to sentence or commit to the Crown Court for sentence, where more severe penalties are available. If there is a not guilty plea, the per- son charged may request a trial by jury. Such cases are heard in the Crown Court.

**26. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

**TEXT 13**

**Criminal court proceedings**

The English system of justice is adversarial, which means that each side collects and presents their own evidence and attacks their opponent's by cross-examination. A person accused or under arrest for an offence may be granted bail and temporarily released. However, bail may be refused, for example if there are grounds for believing that the accused would fail to appear for trial or commit an offence.

***Arraignment*** An arraignment is the formal presentation of charges in open court. This proceeding may be called a preliminary hearing. In the Crown Court, there may be a preparatory hearing for a complex case before the jury is sworn in.

If a defendant is charged with a crime punishable by six or more months of imprisonment, he

has the right to a public trial by jury. Both the defendant and the prosecution have the right to challenge potential jurors for cause, meaning that they are unable to be objective in hearing testimony and deciding the case.

Judges consider the degree of harm and hardship imposed on victims and their families. Mitigating factors, or reasons explaining the crime in the light of a defendant's past or present circumstances weigh against aggravating factors such as prior criminal record

Once a trial has begun, the defendant may be advised by counsel to change his or her plea to guilty, in expectation of a reduced sentence.

Defendants are either found guilty or not guilty by a jury or judge. Defendants may not be charged twice for the same offense. Defendants who are found guilty or convicted face sentencing, where punishments are rendered by the judge who tried the case. Judges set a date for sentencing. If, at the end of the trial, the court's verdict is not guilty, then the defendant is acquitted.

***Appeal*** A defendant who is found guilty of some or all charges is entitled to an appeal to at least one level of appellate court.

**27. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

**TEXT 14**

**The forms of state punishment in Great Britain**

The Government believes that custody should be a sanction of last re- sort used only when the seriousness of the offence means that there is a positive justification for a custodial sentence, or where the public needs to be protected from a dangerous offender. As there is a mandatory sentence of life *imprisonment* for murder in Britain, this is also the maxi- mum penalty for a number of serious offences such as robbery, rape, arson and manslaughter.

The death penalty has been repealed for almost all offences. It remains on the statute book for the offences of treason, piracy with violence and some other offences. It has, however, not been used for any of these offences since 1946.

The purpose of *probation* is to protect society by the rehabilitation of the offender, who continues to live a normal life in the community while subject to the supervision of a probation officer. Probation may last from six months to three years. Before placing an offender on probation, the court must explain the requirements of the order. The offender is to understand that a failure to comply with them will make him liable to a penalty or to be dealt with for the original offence. There are additional requirements concerning place of residence, attendance at day centers or treatment for mental illness. The probation service in England and Wales also administers supervision orders, the community service scheme and parole.

Offenders aged 16 or over (17 in Northern Ireland) convicted of imprisonable offences may be given *community service* orders. The court may order between 40 and 240 hours' unpaid service. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland a court is free to pass *a suspended sentence* of not more than two years.

The most common sentence is *a fine*, which is imposed in more than 80 per cent of cases. Fixed penalty fines are imposed for parking offences, etc. An offender may be liable to pay a compensation, or work for the victim.

In England there are no minimum sentences, except for murder, which carries a penalty of life imprisonment. There are maximum sentences for other crimes. Sentences can be reduced for good behavior, often by one-third or more. «Life sentences»» are rarely more than 14 years, and it would be possible to release prisoners after 7 years.

**28. Прочитайте и переведите текст**

**TEXT 15**

**Retribution**

Criminals ought to *suffer* in some way. This is the most widely seen goal. Criminals have taken improper advantage, or inflicted unfair detriment, upon others and consequently, the criminal law will put criminals at some unpleasant disadvantage to «balance the scales». People submit to the law to receive the right not to be murdered and if people contravene these laws, they surrender the rights granted to them by the law. Thus, one who murders may be murdered himself. A related theory

includes the idea of «righting the balance».

**Deterrence**

*Individual* deterrence is aimed toward the specific offender. The aim is to impose a sufficient penalty to discourage the offender from criminal behavior. *General* deterrence aims at society at large. By imposing a penalty on those who commit offenses, other individuals are discouraged from committing those offenses.

**Incapacitation**

Designed simply to keep criminals *away* from society so that the public is protected from their misconduct. This is often achieved through prison sentences today. The death penalty or banishment has served the same purpose. .

**Rehabilitation**

Aims at transforming an offender into a valuable member of society. Its primary goal is to prevent further offense by convincing the offender that their conduct was wrong.

**Restitution**

This is a victim oriented theory of punishment. The goal is to repair, through state authority, any hurt inflicted on the victim by the offender. For example, one who embezzles will be required to repay the amount improperly acquired. Restitution is commonly combined with other main goals of criminal justice and is closely related to concepts in the civil law.

**29. Выполните задание**

Определите предложение**,** наиболее точно передающее значение данного английского предложения**:**

One branch of that law is the law relating to conflict of laws.

A. Эта отрасль права регулирует конфликт прав.

B. Одна из норм этого права связана с конфликтом прав.

C. Одна из норм этого права связана с конфликтом законов.

D. Это отрасль права, регулирующая конфликтные права.

**30. Выполните задание**

Укажите английский эквивалент для следующего предложения

Существуют различные способы раскрыть преступления.

A. There are different ways to solve crimes.

B. To solve a crime you should use different ways .

D. They use different ways to solve crimes.

## 3. Примерные задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

### Устные вопросы для проведения дифференцированного зачета

1. What is your future profession?
2. Why did decide to become a lawyer?
3. Is it difficult to master a legal profession?
4. What do you think duties and responsibilities of a lawyer?
5. What about you future plans, career projects and ambitions?
6. Where do you study?
7. When was the Academy founded?
8. What specialists does the Academy train?
9. How long does the term of training at the Academy last?
10. What subjects do the students study?
11. What kind of diploma do the graduates get?
12. What are the duties of lawyers in the higher court and outside court?
13. What is the jury?
14. How is the jury selected?
15. What is the process of Voir Dire?

16. What's the difference between the duties of a judge and a jury?
17. What matters do the judges and the jury decide?
18. Why is career in law so popular?
19. What kinds of courts do you know?
20. What kind of political system does Russia have?
21. Is Russia is a presidential or parliamentary republic?
22. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the both forms of government?
23. What is the highest legislative body of Russia? How is it elected?
24. Who can initiate legislature?
25. What stages must a Bill pass to become a law?
26. What are the President's responsibilities?
27. Who is the head of the executive power? Is the Government elected or appointed?
28. Which courts is the judicial branch represented by?
29. What are the official symbols of the Russian Federation?
30. What is the residence of the President of Russia?
31. Where is residence of the President situated?
32. What government bodies are located in Moscow?
33. What kind of political system does Russia have?
34. What is the highest legislative body of Russia?
35. Who is the head of the executive power?
36. Which courts is the judicial branch represented by?
37. What are the branches of power according to the Russian Constitution?
38. Whom do the executive, legislative and judicial powers belong to?
39. How does the bill become a law?
40. What are the types of courts in Russian legal system?
41. What are duties of Arbitration and Constitutional courts?
42. What is the highest judicial organ?
43. What does it mean- the system of checks and balances?
44. What are the duties of Justices?
45. Haw many theories of crime are there?
46. How do scientists explain the causes of crime?
47. What's the difference between these theories?
48. What is the most sophisticated of them?
49. What does the "defendant" mean?
50. How can crime be classified?
51. What does the "Punishment" mean?
52. What does the "witness" mean?
53. What are the felonies and misdemeanors?
54. What types of crime against person, property and state do you know?
55. Where are occupational crimes committed?
56. What does the "accused" mean?
57. What do cybercrimes deal with?
58. What does the "warrant" mean?
59. What does the FBI handle?
60. What does the "suspect" mean?
61. What are the main divisions of the FBI you can name?
62. What does the "summons" mean?
63. What are the matters within the FBI jurisdiction?
64. In what way are the FBI Agents devoting their efforts to the fight against organized crime?
65. What does the "case law" mean?
66. Where is the largest collection of fingerprints in the world?
67. What does the "custody" mean?
68. What Division directs the efforts of FBI Agents to locate and apprehend escaped Federal prisoners?

69. What does the “probation” mean?
70. What does the “trail” mean?

## 4. Шкала оценивания результатов промежуточной аттестации и критерии выставления оценок

Для оценки результатов промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине в форме зачёта применяется двухбалльная шкала оценивания: «зачтено» и «не зачтено».

**Зачет. Критерии выставления оценок**

При выставлении результата зачёта учитываются полнота и правильность освоения теоретического материала, понимание основных понятий и закономерностей дисциплины, логичность и последовательность изложения, владение профессиональной терминологией, способность применять полученные знания и умения при решении практико-ориентированных задач, самостоятельность выполнения заданий, а также степень достижения планируемых результатов обучения и сформированности компетенций.

Результат «зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, если он:

− усвоил основное содержание учебного материала, предусмотренного рабочей программой дисциплины, и демонстрирует знание основных понятий, определений, принципов, методов и закономерностей;

− понимает сущность изучаемых процессов и явлений, способен объяснять взаимосвязи между основными положениями дисциплины;

− правильно раскрывает содержание поставленных вопросов, излагает материал последовательно, логично и с использованием соответствующей профессиональной терминологии;

− способен выделять главное в изученном материале, проводить анализ информации, устанавливать причинно-следственные связи, формулировать выводы и аргументировать свою позицию;

− демонстрирует умение применять полученные теоретические знания при решении типовых учебных и практико-ориентированных задач;

− владеет основными методами, приёмами и инструментами, необходимыми для выполнения заданий;

− выполняет предложенные задания в целом правильно, соблюдая основные требования к содержанию, структуре и оформлению результатов;

− способен самостоятельно выполнять основные этапы задания, при необходимости используя уточняющие вопросы или рекомендации преподавателя;

− допускает отдельные неточности, неполноту отдельных ответов либо несущественные ошибки, которые не искажают основного содержания материала и могут быть исправлены самостоятельно или после уточняющих вопросов преподавателя;

− демонстрирует достижение планируемых результатов обучения и сформированность компетенций на уровне не ниже минимально допустимого.

Результат «зачтено» может быть выставлен как при полном и глубоком освоении материала, так и при освоении его на минимально достаточном уровне, если обучающийся правильно раскрывает основные положения дисциплины, способен выполнять предусмотренные программой типовые задания и демонстрирует достижение установленных результатов обучения.

Результат «не зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, если он:

− не усвоил значительную часть основного учебного материала, предусмотренного рабочей программой дисциплины;

− не знает либо неправильно раскрывает основные понятия, определения, принципы, методы и закономерности дисциплины;

− допускает существенные фактические и содержательные ошибки, искажающие смысл основных положений учебного материала;

− не понимает взаимосвязей между основными понятиями, процессами и явлениями;

− излагает материал фрагментарно, непоследовательно, не может выделить главное и сформулировать обоснованные выводы;

− не владеет необходимой профессиональной терминологией либо систематически использует её неправильно;

− не способен применить полученные знания при решении типовых учебных и практико-ориентированных задач;

− допускает принципиальные ошибки при выборе методов, способов решения задач, использовании инструментов или интерпретации результатов;

− не может самостоятельно выполнить основные этапы предложенного задания даже после дополнительных разъяснений и наводящих вопросов преподавателя;

− не способен объяснить последовательность выполнения задания, обосновать полученные результаты и оценить их правильность;

− не устраняет существенные ошибки после дополнительных вопросов и разъяснений преподавателя;

− не демонстрирует достижение планируемых результатов обучения и минимально необходимого уровня сформированности компетенций.

Результат «не зачтено» выставляется в случае, если выявленные пробелы в знаниях, умениях и навыках носят существенный характер и не позволяют признать планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине достигнутыми.

Порядок принятия решения о выставлении результата зачёта

При проведении промежуточной аттестации в форме зачёта преподаватель оценивает результаты освоения дисциплины в совокупности, с учётом ответов обучающегося на

теоретические вопросы, результатов выполнения практико-ориентированных заданий и иных оценочных мероприятий, предусмотренных рабочей программой дисциплины.

Отдельные неточности и несущественные ошибки не являются самостоятельным основанием для выставления результата «не зачтено», если обучающийся в целом демонстрирует необходимый уровень знаний, умений и сформированности компетенций.

Наличие существенных пробелов в освоении основного содержания дисциплины, принципиальных ошибок и неспособность выполнить типовые задания свидетельствуют о недостижении минимально необходимого уровня освоения дисциплины и являются основанием для выставления результата «не зачтено».

Результат промежуточной аттестации фиксируется в форме «зачтено» или «не зачтено» в соответствии с установленным в образовательной организации порядком проведения промежуточной аттестации.

Критерии оценивания результатов промежуточной аттестации в форме тестирования

При проведении промежуточной аттестации в форме тестирования с использованием двухбалльной шкалы оценивания («зачтено», «не зачтено») оценка результатов осуществляется следующим образом:

− «Зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, правильно выполнившему не менее 60 % тестовых заданий. Данный результат свидетельствует о достижении минимально необходимого уровня освоения содержания дисциплины и сформированности оцениваемых компетенций.

− «Не зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, правильно выполнившему менее 60 % тестовых заданий. Данный результат свидетельствует о недостаточном уровне освоения содержания дисциплины и недостижении минимально необходимых результатов обучения.

Процент правильно выполненных тестовых заданий определяется как отношение количества правильно выполненных заданий к общему количеству тестовых заданий, предъявленных обучающемуся, умноженное на 100 %.

Если тестовые задания имеют различный вес или предусматривают частичное начисление баллов, результат определяется как отношение суммы набранных баллов к максимально возможной сумме баллов, умноженное на 100 %.

При определении итогового результата тестирования применяется установленная шкала оценивания. Значение 60 % включается в диапазон результата «зачтено».

Дополнительные вопросы могут быть заданы обучающемуся в случае:

− необходимости конкретизации и изложенной обучающимся информации по вопросам билета с целью проверки глубины знаний отвечающего по связанным между собой темам и проблемам;

− необходимости проверки знаний обучающегося по основным темам и проблемам курса при недостаточной полноте его ответа по вопросам билета.

## 5. Задания для диагностической работы

1. If a limited liability company fails the investors will … their initial investment
losers
**lose**
loser
loose

2. An equitable distribution of income means that the fruits of the economy are divided in a way that seems fair to the majority of the … .
mignons
**people**
apple
pupil

3. … enterprise means that decisions about what and how much to produce are left to the discretion of owners and managers.
Cool
Yeah
Real
**Private**

4. Promotion можно перевести как:
**продвижение**
прототип
передвижение
просто

5. Earnings from transportation and from foreign travel … be an important source of revenue for international airlines
have
did
**can**
why

6. I am afraid I … agree to that
mustnot
maynot
cannot
**can not**

7. We can completely … the meaning of phrases
changing
**change**
to change
changed

8. The board … directors selects the president and vice president
at
by

in
**of**

9. Businessmen … know the rules of business etiquette and follow them
should to
want
**should**
wants to

10. A corporation is a … owned by a few persons or by thousands of persons
businesses
**business**
busines
bisness

11. Доход переводится как:
come out
**income**
come
come on

12. Operating as a proprietorship is the … way to get started in a business activity
easier
**easiest**
easy
ease

13. Joining the euro is … highly debated
be
been
**being**
was

14. Managers often set the … of new products too low
rice
**price**
raise
praise

15. Потребитель можно перевести как:
resume
solicitor
**consumer**
presumer

16. Our senses are … a great role in non-verbal communication
1.playing
**2.play**
3.player
4.played

17. The professor _____ on measurable statistics for his research.

relied

18. What factors _____ involved in an animal study?

are

19. We _____ of the right method to treat this disorder.

haven’t know

20. There are a lot of factors that indirectly _____ a child’s development.
affect