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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ АКАДЕМИКА М.Д.МИЛЛИОНЩИКОВА»**

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Т.Б. Хабусиева

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по учебной дисциплине
Иностранный язык в юридической деятельности

Направление
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Т.С. Алхастова

ПАСПОРТ
ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ (1-ый семестр)

Иностранный язык в юридической деятельности
(наименование дисциплины)

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1.	Фонетика	ОК-13	Тест
2.	Грамматика	ОК-13	Тест
3.	Лексика	ОК-13	Тест
4.	Чтение	ОК-13	Тексты
5.	Устная речь	ОК-13	Коллоквиум

ПАСПОРТ
ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ (2-ой семестр)
Иностранный язык в юридической деятельности
(наименование дисциплины)

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Грамматика	ОК-13	Тест
2	Лексика	ОК-13	Словарный диктант, тест
3	Чтение	ОК-13	Тексты
4	Устная речь	ОК-13	Коллоквиум

ПАСПОРТ
ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ (3-ий семестр)

Иностранный язык в юридической деятельности
(наименование дисциплины)

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1	Грамматика	ОК-13	Тест
2	Лексика	ОК-13	Словарный диктант
3	Чтение	ОК-13	Тексты по специальности
4	Устная речь	ОК-13	Коллоквиум, доклад

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

№ п/п	Наименование оценочного средства	Краткая характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в фонде
1	Тесты для промежуточной аттестации	Выборочная проверка знаний и умений каждого студента по основным разделам дисциплины, подтверждение их соответствия запланированным результатам.	Материалы тестов
2	Коллоквиум	Средство контроля усвоения учебного материала, темы раздела или разделов дисциплины, организованное как учебное занятие в виде собеседования преподавателя со студентами.	Вопросы по темам/разделам
3	Доклад	Самостоятельная работа студента, представляющая собой устное сообщение на одну из представленных тем по страноведению.	Темы докладов
5	Зачет	Подведение итогов обучения студентов за семестр в форме устного ответа.	Вопросы по темам
6	Экзамен	Подведение итогов обучения студентов по окончании освоения дисциплины в форме письменного и устного ответов.	Вопросы по темам

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ, ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

В соответствии с положением о балльно-рейтинговой системе оценки учебной деятельности студента ГГНТУ, распределение баллов по видам семестровых отчетностей осуществляется следующим образом:

Виды отчетностей		Баллы		
<i>Оценка деятельности студента в процессе обучения (до 100 баллов)</i>	Аттестации	1 атт.	2 атт.	Всего
	Текущий контроль	15	15	30
	Рубежный контроль	20	20	40
	Самостоятельная работа	15		15
	Посещаемость	5	10	15
ИТОГО				100

Текущий контроль представляет собой регулярно осуществляемую проверку усвоения учебного материала с требованием постоянного мониторинга качества обучения, а также необходимость балльной оценки успеваемости студента.

ВОПРОСЫ ПО РАЗДЕЛАМ (КОЛЛОКВИУМ)

Тема 1. Getting to know you

Тема 2. The way we live

Тема 3. It all went wrong.

Тема 4. Let's go shopping

Тема 5. What do you want to do?

Тема 6. Tell me! What's it like?

Тема 8. Going places

Тема 9. Scared to death

Тема 10. Things that changed the world

Тема 11. Earning a living

Тема 12. The Need for law

Тема 13. The first Laws

Тема 14. The foundation of British Law

Тема 15. Crime and punishment

Тема 16. Law enforcement

Тема 17. Fair Trial: The Jury

Тема 18. Notorious criminals

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ И РУБЕЖНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

1 семестр

1 промежуточная аттестация
(Демонстрационные варианты)

Articles

1. Find one mistake in each sentence

1. He is a postman, so he has breakfast at 4 a.m.
2. The love is more important than money.
3. I come to the school by bus.
4. I am reading one good book at the moment.
5. I don't eat the bread because I don't like it.

2. Complete the sentences with **a/an, the** or **nothing**.

1. I have two children, ____ boy and ____ girl. ____ boy is twenty-two and ____ girl is nineteen.
2. Mike is ____ soldier in ____ Army and Chloe is at ____ university.
3. What ____ lovely day! Why don't we go for ____ picnic in ____ park.
4. 'What did you have for ____ lunch?' /Just ____ sandwich.'
5. Where are my shoes? – On ____ floor in ____ kitchen.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verb: **Present Simple** or **Present Continuous**.

1. We _____ (read) the newspaper in class every day.
2. He always _____ (prepare) his homework carefully.
3. Please, be quiet! The baby _____ (sleep).
4. We always _____ (play) tennis on Saturdays.
5. She _____ (speak) several foreign languages.
6. The bus _____ (stop) for us now.
7. Children _____ (play) in the park every afternoon.
8. Helen _____ (work) very hard.
9. Listen! Someone _____ (knock) at the door.

4. Write **Yes/No** questions for these sentences.

1. You like music. Do you like music?

2. She comes from France. _____
3. They live in a flat. _____
4. You take sugar in tea. _____
5. I speak English well. _____
6. She watched a film last night. _____
7. It started at 8.00. _____

5. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verb: **Past Simple** or **Past Continuous**.

1. I _____ (pay) for my things when I _____ (hear) someone call my name.
2. When I got up this morning, the sun _____ (shine) brightly .
3. They _____ (live) in France for many years.
4. The lecture _____ (last) about two hours.
5. I _____ (turn) round and _____ (see) Paula.
6. Mary _____ (play) the piano when I arrived.
7. I _____ (meet) a friend while I _____ (do) the shopping.

2 рубежная аттестация

Verb patterns

1. In these sentences, one or two verbs are correct, but not all three. Tick the correct verbs.

1. I _____ to live in a hot country.
a. want b. enjoy c. would like
2. We _____ going to Italy for our holidays.
a. are hoping b. are thinking c. like
3. I _____ go home early tonight.
a. want b. like c. can
4. I _____ to see you again soon.
a. hope b. would like c. am looking forward
5. Do you _____ learning English?
a. want b. enjoy c. like

2. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verb in brackets: **the infinitive** or **the -ing form**.

1. I enjoy _____ (swim) in the sea very much.
2. John managed _____ (tidy) his room before his mother came home.

3. There were no taxis so he decided _____(walk) home.
4. I would like _____(go) to India.
5. My parents let me _____(open) my birthday present early.

Will/going to

3. *Choose the correct verb form.*

1. 'My bag is so heavy'. 'Give it to me. I *will carry/I am going to* carry it for you.'
2. 'What are doing tonight?' 'We *will see/ we are going to* see a play at the theatre.'
3. You can tell me your secret. I *won't tell/I am not going to* tell anyone.
4. Congratulations! I hear you *will get married/ you are going to* get married.
5. 'I need to post these letters. 'I *will go/I am going* shopping soon. I *will post/I am going to* post them for you.

4. *Complete each sentence with the correct form of the adjective.*

1. Jeremy is 10 years old. Jenny is 8 years old. Jeremy is (old) _____ Jenny.
2. The Alps are very high. They are (high) _____ mountains in Europe.
3. An ocean is (large) _____ a sea.
4. A Rolls Royce costs a lot of money. A Twingo costs less. A Rolls Royce is (expensive) _____ a Twingo.
5. People are not very friendly in big cities. They are usually (friendly) _____ in small towns.

5. *Complete the phrases with a preposition from the box.*

In	at	by	for	on
----	----	----	-----	----

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. ____TV | 7. Be____holiday |
| 2. Go abroad____business | 8. Arrive ____time |
| 3. busy ____the moment | 9. Go____a walk |
| 4. Instructions_____English | 10. Speak____the phone |
| 5. Go____bus | 11. Arrive____England |
| 6. Be____work | 12. Arrive____the station |

1. *Underline the correct **modal verb** and translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. She *can't/should* speak Italian very well.
2. You *should/shouldn't* eat unhealthy food.
3. *Could/must* I ask you?
4. Students *must/mustn't* study hard.
5. You *can/should* stop driving so fast.

2. *Put a preposition into each gap.*

1. I always laugh_____his jokes.
2. The doctor operated_____the patient.
3. He suffers_____bad headaches.
4. 'Will we go for a picnic tomorrow?' 'It depends_____the weather'.
5. I am really bored_____job.

3. *Complete the sentences with the correct verb form: **Present Perfect** or **Past Simple**.*

1. *Have you ever seen/did you ever see* a rock concert?
2. I *saw/have seen* the Rolling Stones last year.
3. The Stones' concert *has been/was* excellent.
4. I *know him/have known him* since we were at school together.
5. We *have been/are* together for over ten years, and we *have got/got married* eight years ago.

4. *Use **Past Perfect**.*

1. When I arrived at the cinema, the film_____ (start).
2. She_____ (live) in China before she went to Thailand.
3. After they_____ (eat) the shellfish, they began to feel sick.
4. The garden was dead because it_____ (be) dry all summer.
5. The children_____ (not/do) their homework, so they were in trouble.

Time and conditional clauses

5. *Complete the sentences with will + the correct form of the verb in brackets, or the Present Simple.*

1. If you_____ (eat) another cake, you_____ (be) sick.

2. You _____ (fail) your exam if you _____ (not/study) hard.
3. What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (fail)?
4. We _____ (stay) in the classroom until the teacher _____ (tell) us to leave.
5. When she _____ (read) my letter, she _____ (understand) my problem.

6. *Match a line A with a line B.*

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. If I pass my driving test, | a. will you pay for the meal? |
| 2. You'll learn English more easily if | b. we find somewhere to live. |
| 3. Will you give her these when | c. you study a little every day. |
| 4. If they don't give him the job, | d. you don't water them. |
| 5. I'll marry you as soon as | e. we'll send them to you. |
| 6. Your plants won't grow well if | f. I'll buy a car. |
| 7. As soon as we get the tickets, | g. I don't know what he'll do. |
| 8. If I buy the champagne, | h. you see her? |

2 рубежная аттестация

Used to (do)

1. *Complete the sentences with **used to** + a suitable verb.*

1. Diana doesn't travel much now. She _____ a lot, but she prefers to stay at home these days.
2. Liz _____ a motorbike, but last year she sold it and bought a car.
3. We came to live in London a few years ago. We _____ in Leeds.
4. I rarely eat ice-cream now, but I _____ it when I was a child.
5. Jim _____ my best friend, but we aren't good friends any longer.

Infinitives

2. *Underline the correct verb form.*

1. I was lost. I didn't know where go/to go/going.
2. I walked into the town centre for find /to find/for to find a taxi.
3. I went to the shops for to buy/for buy/to buy some shoes.
4. I tried explain/to explain why I was late, but she didn't listen.

3. *Make sentences with a line A, a word in B, and an infinitive in C.*

A**B****C**

- | | | |
|---|----------|---------------|
| 1. My CD player's broken. Can you show me | anything | to say to you |
| 2. Don't talk to me. I have | how | to talk to |
| 3. Do I turn left or right? I don't know | nothing | to repair it |
| 4. I'm bored. I haven't got | where | to go |
| 5. I feel lonely. I need | somebody | to do |

4. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. They are all **in the passive**.

1. The Volkswagen Beetle _____ (design) by Ferdinand Porsche.
2. He _____ (ask) to design it by the German Government.
3. VWs _____ (take) to America by American soldiers who were returning home after the war.
4. The first VW _____ (make) in 1938.

5. Report the sentences.

1. 'The rent is \$50 a week.' The landlady said that the rent was \$50 a week.

2. 'It's a quiet flat and the neighbors are nice.'

Mrs Mawby said _____

3. 'The rent includes gas and electricity.'

She told me that _____

4. 'I need \$100 deposit. '

Then she said _____

5. 'I decorated the living room recently.'

She told me that _____

6. 'You'll have to make up your mind soon.'

She told me _____

7. 'I'll give you a ring soon. I said.'

I told Mrs Mawby that _____

3 семестр

1 промежуточная аттестация

Second Conditional

1. Put the verbs in the correct form, Past Simple or **would**.

1. If I _____ (be) rich, I _____ (travel) around the world.
2. I don't like Hollywood. I _____ (not live) there if I _____ (be) a film star.

3. I _____ (go) to work if I _____ (not feel) so ill, but I feel awful.
4. What _____ you do if your baby _____ (fall) into the water?
5. If I _____ (have) more free time, I _____ (not waste) it. I _____ (learn) another language.

2. *Finish these sentences in a suitable way.*

1. If I won \$10,000, _____
2. If I spoke perfect English, _____
3. If I were on holiday, _____

3. *Put one of the following words into each gap.*

up	down	on	off	away	round	back	out
----	------	----	-----	------	-------	------	-----

1. Put _____ your hat. It's cold today.
2. I don't feel well. I'm going to lie _____ for a minute.
3. I fell _____ the stairs and broke my leg.
4. The children stood _____ when the teacher arrived.
5. Don't throw _____ that bottle. We can use it again.
6. I would take _____ my jacket if I felt hot.
7. I must remember to take book _____ to the library.
8. I'm going to take the dog _____ for a walk.
9. I heard someone running behind me. I turned _____ and saw a girl in a track suit.

4. *Give English equivalents to the following words.*

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. денежный залог | 6. преступление |
| 2. расследовать | 7. закон |
| 3. судья | 8. терроризм |
| 4. поджог | 9. государственная измена |
| 5. кража со взломом | 10. Похищение |

5. *Complete the following text with the words from the box. Translate the text.*

criminal types; capital punishment; inmates; case studies; upbringing; investigations; suspended; multiple; unthinkable; rehabilitative.
--

Cesare Lombroso, professor of psychiatry and anthropology at the University of Turin, sought through firsthand observation and measurement of prison _____ to determine the characteristics of _____. Some of his _____ allowed him to establish the existence of “hereditary criminals”. Lombroso held that such criminals exhibit a higher percentage of physical and mental anomalies than do noncriminals. Among these anomalies, were various unusual skull sizes and asymmetries of the facial _____ bones.

Other scholars helped to introduce the ideas that crime has _____ causes and that most criminals are not born criminal but are shaped by their _____ and associations. Thus, the emphasis in criminology had turned to experimental _____ and to preventive and _____ measures. Without this contribution into the scientific study of criminals the present-day alternatives to _____ and old-fashioned imprisonment such as probation, _____ sentence, fines, and parole would have been _____.

2 рубежная аттестация

Revision test

Articles

1. Complete the sentences with **a(an)**, **the** or **nothing**.

1. James always has ___ lunch at 1 o' clock.
2. My sister is ___ doctor in India.
3. We go to ___ bed late at weekends.
4. My boss is ___ happiest person in our office.
5. My brother was so ill he was in ___ hospital for two weeks.
6. What ___ horrible day.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs. Use short forms where possible.

1. My sister _____ (play) the guitar in a rock band.
2. She _____ (start) playing when she was eight years old.
3. Last night they _____ (play) in Paris for the first time.
4. The band _____ (go) on tour every year.
5. Last year they _____ (go) to the United States for six months.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct verb form.

1. How long _____ (live) in this city?
2. When _____ (buy) your new car?
3. It is wonderful news that he _____ (pass) his exams.

4. I _____ (start) my new job two month ago.
5. We _____ (know) each other for over ten years.

Modals

4. *Match the sentences.*

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. My brother has hurt his back. | A. He should go to the doctor. |
| 2. You must try that new restaurant in the town. | B. But you have to book a table. |
| 3. Julia has to get up at 5 a.m. tomorrow. | C. We must hurry. |
| 4. I think you should have a haircut. | D. You should take English classes. |
| 5. The meeting starts in five minute. | E. Yes, I must get an appointment. |
| 6. I have to speak English in my job. | F. She should go to bed early. |

5. *Complete the conversations with the correct form of **will** or **going to**.*

1. It's hot in here.' 'OK, I _____ open the window.
2. 'Have you decided what you're doing at Christmas?' 'Yes, we _____ stay with my parents.'
3. 'Why are you driving so fast?' 'Because we _____ be late.'
4. 'We're going to Paris for Sylvia's birthday. But it's a secret.' 'Is it? OK, I _____ tell her.'
5. 'Oh, no. I haven't got any money! I'll have to go to the bank.' 'I _____ lend you some.'

Active/Passive

6. *Put these words in the correct order.*

1. is France. in Champagne made
2. in They Japan. play baseball
3. drunk lot Britain. of tea A is in
4. They in Austria. German speak
5. a The day. dogs are twice fed
6. and sold Fruit vegetables are shop. at the corner

Conditionals 1, 2

7. *Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.*

1. If I _____ (have) a car, I _____ (drive) to work. (C2)
2. If you _____ (smoke), you _____ (be) healthier. (C2)
3. If he _____ (bully) you, you _____ (tell) a teacher. (C1)
4. If I _____ (be) you I _____ (go) to see him now. (C2)

5. You _____(go) to the party if you _____(buy) a ticket today. (C1)

Reported Statements

8. Rewrite the direct speech as **reported speech** to complete the sentences.

e.g.: I often play tennis. – She said she often *played* tennis.

1. 'She is staying with her aunt.' He said that she _____ with her aunt.

4. 'I'll go with Anna.' He said that he _____ with Anna.

5. 'I'll send you a postcard.' He told us that he _____ us a postcard.

6. 'We've bought a new car.' They told me they _____ a new car.

7. 'I don't speak German.' She said that she _____ German.

8. 'You look nice.' He told me that I _____ nice.

Antonyms

9. Match the adjective to its opposite.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. easy | A. difficult |
| 2. noisy | B. rude |
| 3. polite | C. well-behaved |
| 4. tidy | D. quiet |
| 5. naughty | E. happy |
| 6. miserable | F. messy |

Критерии оценки

Регламентом БРС ГГНТУ предусмотрено 20 баллов за рубежную аттестацию. Задания, представленные в контрольной работе, разной степени сложности, от 2 до 5 баллов, в сумме составляют 20 баллов. Максимальное количество баллов студент получает, если все задания выполнены правильно. Если в задании допущена ошибка или дан неполный ответ, баллы снижаются. Если задание не выполнено полностью, оно оценивается в 0 баллов.

Вопросы к зачету

1 семестр

1. Grammar:

1. Types of questions
2. Comparative and superlative adjectives
3. Prepositions

4. Linking words
5. Indefinite Tenses
6. Continuous Tenses
7. Verb patterns 1 want/hope to do, enjoy/like doing...
8. Future intentions – *will/going to*
9. Relative clauses *who, that, which, where*

2. Speaking:

1. Describing yourself
2. Describing a place (My home town – e.g. Grozny)
3. My daily routine
4. The ways of communications, the role of communication in people's life
5. My attitude to shopping

2 семестр

1. Grammar:

1. Perfect Tenses
2. Passives
3. Infinitives
4. Verb patterns 2 – manage to, used to
5. Time and conditional clauses *as, when, until, if, before, after*
6. Modals (***can, may, should, must, need to***)
7. Reported statements

2. Speaking:

1. Living in a foreign country. Advantages and disadvantages.
2. Things that changed the world
3. Role of money in our life

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ

Регламентом БРС ГГНТУ предусмотрено 20 баллов за зачет. Каждому студенту необходимо дать ответ на грамматический вопрос, касающийся знания правил, владеть пройденной лексикой, а также подготовить устное сообщение по заданным темам.

Зачтено – теоретическое содержание учебного материала за семестр освоено студентом в полном объеме, умеет четко и логически его излагать, тесно связывает теорию с практикой.

Не зачтено - теоретическое содержание учебного материала за семестр студентом не освоено, допускаются существенные ошибки, с большими затруднениями выполняется практическая работа.

<i>Итоговый рейтинг (в баллах)</i>	<i>Итоговая оценка за зачет</i>
От 41 и выше	зачтено
Менее 41 баллов	не зачтено

ВОПРОСЫ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ

3 семестр

1. Grammar:

1. Comparative and superlative adjectives
2. Modals (*can, may, should, must, need to*)
3. Types of questions
4. Prepositions
5. Linking words
6. Time and conditional clauses *as soon as, when, until, if, before, after*
7. Relative clauses *who, that, which, where*
8. Indefinite Tenses
9. Continuous Tenses
11. Perfect Tenses
12. Passives
13. Infinitives
14. Verb patterns 1 *want/hope to do, enjoy/like doing...*
15. Verb patterns 2 – *manage to, used to*
16. Future intentions – *will/going to*
17. Reported statements

2. Text: read, translate

3. Speaking

1. Law and Society
2. UK political system

3. US political system
4. Classifications of crimes in the UK
5. The British Police
6. Causes and solutions of juvenile delinquency
7. Punishment
8. Capital punishment: for or against

Образец экзаменационного билета

Грозненский государственный нефтяной технический университет
имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова

Межфакультетская языковая кафедра

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ №8

1. Текст: прочитать, перевести со словарем
2. Грамматика: Условные предложения I типа
3. Сообщение по теме: ...

/и.о. Зав. кафедрой / _____ Т.Б. Хабусиева

Пример текста по специальности

CALCULATING CITY CRIME

By Alisa Ballard

Moscow has seen a skyrocketing increase in hate crimes, as well as a notable increase in rape and bribery in the first half of this year, according to a recent announcement by head of the Russian Prosecutor General's Investigative Committee Alexander Bastrykin. While overall, according to Bastrykin, crime in the city has decreased by 7,9 percent from last year, the report signifies that violent crime in Moscow is a critical issue, particularly in comparison with that in other international cities.

"The city is seeing a significant increase in rape, by 31 percent (135 incidents), despite the fact that in total in Russia the number of these crimes decreased by 13 percent," Bastrykin said at the department's meeting last Friday, as quoted by RIA Novosti. Furthermore, hate crimes in Moscow has increased sixfold, at a total of 73 such crimes registered in the city thus far in 2008, said Bastrykin.

The city's homicide rate continues to be high, although it has decreased. Bastrykin shows that at 494 murders Moscow's murder rate is 15 percent less than in the analogous period last year. But the city's rate of solving murders is only 83 percent, in comparison to 90 percent in the rest of Russia.

Foreigners have also become more criminally active. Bastrykin noted that the number of Moscow crimes committed by foreigners has increased by 12 percent, to over 9200 incidents. Also, he said that recorded incidents of bribery in the capital have climbed by 11, 5 percent.

On international rankings of crime statistics, including those gathered by the U.N., Moscow shows only a fraction of the number of crimes in New York and the largest European capitals. But, as all data banks warn, these statistics are affected by the quality of the individual country's law enforcement and by what the country constitutes as a crime. Comparisons of homicidal rates, however, place Moscow much higher than the largest Western cities. Meanwhile, New York City (population 8, 2 mil) reported fewer than 500 murders last year, hitting a record low, a stark contrast to Moscow's 494 murders thus far in 2008.

Francesca, an American who has extensively lived in Moscow and New York, characterized the two cities: "I'm definitely more worried about having my wallet, purse, or mobile stolen in Moscow than I am in New York. I also sometimes worry about the rise of hate crimes. Although, in New York City we have plenty of those, too."

Moscow is called "the most dangerous city for personal safety in Europe" by consulting firm Mercer's global personal safety rankings published in June 2008. This broad ranking is based not only on crime, but also on internal stability, effectiveness of law enforcement and relationships with other countries. Moscow received a score of 37,7 on a scale with New York City as the base at 100, while Luxembourg, in contrast, received the highest global score at 131,4 London's score was 69.

While statistics can make Moscow seem terrifying, residents appear less worried. Masha, a native Moscovite, noted that 'common people in Moscow don't think about crimes. They worry when news comes out, but then they forget about it.'

Like many, another Moscovite, Igor, worries mostly about violent pick- pocketers. "They work in groups and might be really dangerous," he said.

For Moscow's tourists, however, crime does not seem to be the top fear. Juri, young Japanese tourist we spoke to on Red Square feels as threatened by dangerous driving as by serious crime. "I fear robbers and traffic Drivers are driving so fast, and they are very aggressive!" she said.

Many tourists even favorably compare the city's sense of safety to that of other large cities where they have been. "We've got so much crime in London at the moment, so it feels safe here," said Lesley, who has just arrived from Great Britain. "I was in Moscow in '89, and I was here in the 70s, and it was terribly safe. I would imagine from what I've heard that it's getting worse, but that's true about any other big city," she continued. For her, she noted, Moscow's scariest factor is that "No one speaks English."

Similarly, two young Italians, Francesco and Frederico, said: "It's possible that something criminal happens. But it's not more dangerous here than, for example, in Rome, Paris and other European cities." (From: The Moscow News, 1-7 August, 2008)

Comments:

The Russian Prosecutor General's Investigative Committee – Следственный комитет при прокуратуре Российской Федерации

The U.N. (The United Nations Organization) – ООН (Организация Объединенных Наций).

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ

Регламентом БРС предусмотрено 20 баллов за ответ студента на экзамене.

Критерии оценки разработаны, исходя из возможности ответа студентом на три вопроса:

- 1) перевод со словарем текста по специальности с английского языка на русский
- 2) грамматический вопрос по одной из пройденных тем
- 3) самостоятельно подготовленное сообщение (до 5 минут) по одной из тем

- от 15 до 20 баллов (оценка - отлично) выставляется студенту, если дается полный ответ на все вопросы билета, построенный в соответствии с орфоэпическими, лексико-грамматическими и стилистическими нормами английского языка; перевод текста по специальности выполнен грамотно; устное сообщение строится логично, последовательно, адекватно выражается личное отношение к проблеме; студент способен ответить на дополнительные вопросы (1-2 вопроса).

- от 7 до 15 баллов (оценка – хорошо) выставляется студенту, если дается достаточно полный ответ на все вопросы билета, построенный в соответствии с орфоэпическими, лексико-грамматическими и стилистическими нормами английского языка; перевод текста по специальности выполнен грамотно, но с допущением неточностей; устное сообщение построено логично, тема сообщения раскрыта, но студент затрудняется ответить на дополнительные вопросы (1-2 вопроса).

- от 1 до 7 баллов (оценка - удовлетворительно) выставляется студенту, если дается неполный ответ на вопросы билета, построенный в неполном соответствии с орфоэпическими, лексико-грамматическими, стилистическими нормами английского языка. Письменный перевод текста по специальности не соответствует его содержанию, устное сообщение построено нелогично, с допущением ошибок.

- 0 баллов выставляется студенту (оценка – неудовлетворительно), если дается неполный ответ на все или только часть вопросов билета, не отвечающий орфоэпическим, лексико-грамматическим и стилистическим нормам английского языка; студент не в состоянии перевести текст по специальности, устное сообщение построено нелогично, непоследовательно, с допущением большого количества ошибок.

Итоговый рейтинг (в баллах)	Итоговая оценка за экзамен
81 – 100	отлично
61 – 81	хорошо
41 – 61	удовл-но
Менее 21	неудовл-но

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА СТУДЕНТОВ

Самостоятельная работа способствует закреплению умений и навыков, полученных в ходе аудиторных занятий, а также развивает навыки самостоятельного творческого мышления.

Она включает в себя:

- подготовку к учебным занятиям;
- подготовка докладов, сообщений на страноведческие темы.

Темы докладов

1 семестр

1. British superstitions
2. English national character
3. Pearl Harbor Tragedy
4. General Eisenhower
5. Charlie Chaplin
6. Scotland
7. Northern Ireland
8. Weekends in Britain

2 семестр

9. Royal Family
10. Private education in GB
11. Secrets of the Tower
12. The richest woman in the world
13. Oxford and Cambridge
14. Traditional food in Britain
15. Differences between British and American English

3 семестр

16. Hammurabi's Code of Laws (1758 B.C.)
17. The Laws of William the Conqueror (1066-1087)

18. The Magna Charta (1215)
19. The Petition of Right (1628)
20. The English Bill of Rights (1689)
21. European Prison Rules (1990s)

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ

Регламентом БРС предусмотрено всего 15 баллов за самостоятельную работу. Студенту нужно выступить с устным сообщением, докладом на любую представленную тему по страноведению.

- **5 баллов выставляется студенту, если** подготовлен некачественный доклад: тема не раскрыта, при изложении доклада допускаются лексико-грамматические ошибки, отсутствует четкая структура, логическая последовательность.

- **10 баллов выставляется студенту, если** подготовлен качественный доклад: тема хорошо раскрыта, в изложении доклада прослеживается четкая структура, логическая последовательность; студент хорошо владеет лексикой по теме, однако затрудняется ответить на дополнительные вопросы по теме доклада (1-2 вопроса).

- **15 баллов выставляется студенту, если** подготовлен качественный доклад: тема хорошо раскрыта, в изложении доклада прослеживается четкая структура и логическая последовательность; студент свободно владеет лексикой по теме; способен ответить на дополнительные вопросы по теме доклада (1-2 вопроса).

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Основная литература

Учебники, учебные пособия:

1. New Headway, Pre-Intermediate, Student's Book/Workbook, John and Liz Soars, Oxford University Press, 2012
2. Essential Grammar in Use, Second Edition, Raymond Murphy, Cambridge University Press
3. Английский язык для юристов. Колесникова Н.А., Томашевская Л.А.
М: Флинта, 2011, 240 с.
4. Just English. Английский для юристов. Базовый курс. - Ю.Л. Гуманова, В.А. Королева-МакАри, М.Л.Свешникова, Е.В. Тихомирова; под ред. Т.Н.Шишкиной. – М.: КНОРУС, 2011. – 256 с

Дополнительная литература

1. Essential English for Law(английский язык для юристов): Учебное пособие / Т.В. Сидоренко, Н.М. Шигаева. - М.: НИЦ ИНФРА-М, 2013. - 283с.
2. Английский язык для юристов. Десяткова Т. М. под ред.
М: Издательство «Омега-Л», 2012, 373 с.
3. Английский язык для юристов. Десяткова Т. М. под ред.
М: Издательство «Омега-Л», 2012, 373 с
4. Английский язык для студентов технических вузов. Основной курс. Хоменко С. А. и др.
Минск: Высшаяшкола, 2009, 368 с., МО

Словари, справочники:

1. <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/>
2. <http://www.ldoceonline.com/>
3. <http://www.babla.ru/>

Интернет ресурсы:

1. www.lbooks.ru
2. www.macmillanenglish.com
3. www.uk.ru/history
4. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b006tgy1>

9. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины:

- лингафонный кабинет «Living English»;
- читальный зал и абонемент библиотеки ГГНТУ;
- компьютеры для самостоятельной работы студентов (доступ к сети Интернет);
- интерактивная доска.