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«Утверждаю»

Зав. кафедрой романо-германских языков

 С. Казиахмедова

« 28 » августа 2020 г.

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции

наименование дисциплины

40.03.01 "Юриспруденция"

шифр и наименование направления подготовки

«Международное право»

наименование профиля подготовки

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Фонд оценочных средств рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании кафедры романо-германских языков протокол № 1 от « 28 » 05 2020 г.

Дополнения и изменения, внесенные в фонд оценочных средств, утверждены на заседании кафедры _____ ,

протокол № 1 от « 28 » 08 2021 г.

Заведующий кафедры _____ С.Х. Казиахмедова

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1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств
по дисциплине Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции

Таблица 1.

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы (темы), дисциплины	Коды компетенций	Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
Раздел 1. Civil Law. Revision of tenses; used to + infinitive; Sequence of tenses				
1	Тема 1.1. The judicial system of England and Wales	ОПК-4	Индивидуальный опрос	
2	Тема 1.2. Crimes prosecuted in summary proceedings.	ОПК-4	Индивидуальный опрос	
3	Тема 1.3 Crimes prosecuted on the basis of an indictment.	ОПК-4	Индивидуальный опрос	
Раздел 2. Courts. Gerund, Infinitive, Participle				
4	Тема 2.1. Magistrates' Court and Family Court of England and Wales	ОПК-4	Индивидуальный опрос	
5	Тема 2.2 Crown Court and High Court of Justice	ОПК-4	Индивидуальный опрос	
6	Тема 2.3. First-Tier Tribunal and Upper Tier Tribunal	ОПК-4	Индивидуальный опрос	
				Зачет

Раздел 3. Property Law. Passive and Active Voice in comparison				
7	Тема 3.1. The term "Ownership" and its Origin	ОПК-4	Индивидуальный опрос. Проверка практических заданий	
8	Тема 3.2. The Process of Conveyance of the Property	ОПК-4	Индивидуальный опрос. Проверка практических заданий	
9	Тема 3.3. Sale of Land	ОПК-4	Индивидуальный опрос. Проверка практических	

			заданий	
Раздел 4. The Law of Succession. Conditionals				
10	Тема 4.1. The Law of Succession and its Origin	ОПК-4	Индивидуальный опрос. Проверка практических заданий	
11	Тема 4.2. The Nature of a Will	ОПК-4	Индивидуальный опрос. Проверка практических заданий	
				Экзамен

Таблица 2. Перечень компетенций:

Код компетенции	Содержание результата обучения
ОК-4	Способность свободно пользоваться русским и иностранным языками как средством делового общения

2. Перечень оценочных средств

Таблица 3.

№	Наименование оценочного средства	Характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в ФОС
1	Тест	Средство, позволяющее оценить уровень знаний обучающегося путем выбора им одного из нескольких вариантов ответов на поставленный вопрос. Возможно использование тестовых вопросов, предусматривающих ввод обучающимся короткого и однозначного ответа на поставленный вопрос.	Тестовые задания
2	Решение комплектов разноуровневых задач	Задачи и задания творческого уровня, позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать умение переводить и реферировать текст, интегрировать знания различных областей, аргументировать собственную точку зрения.	Комплект разноуровневых заданий

УСТНЫЕ ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

3	Решение комплектов задач	<p>1. Репродуктивного уровня, позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать знание фактического материала (базовые понятия, алгоритма, факты) и умение правильно использовать специальные термины и понятия, узнавание объектов изучения в рамках определенного раздела дисциплины</p> <p>2. Реконструктивного уровня, позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать умения, синтезировать, анализировать, обобщать фактический материал с формулированием конкретных выводов, установлением причинно-следственных связей</p> <p>3. Творческого уровня, позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать умения, интегрировать знания различных областей, аргументировать собственную точку зрения.</p>	Комплект разноуровневых заданий
4	Круглый стол, дискуссия, диспут, дебаты	Оценочные средства, позволяющие включить обучающихся в процесс обсуждения спорного вопроса, проблемы и оценить их умение аргументировать собственную точку зрения	Перечень дискуссионных тем для проведения круглого стола, дискуссии, полемики, диспута, дебатов
5	Доклад, сообщение	Продукт самостоятельной работы обучающегося, представляющий собой публичное выступление по представлению полученных результатов решения определенной учебно-практической, учебно-исследовательской или научной темы.	Темы докладов, сообщений
6	Деловая/ролевая игра	Совместная деятельность группы обучающихся под управлением преподавателя с целью решения учебных и профессионально-ориентированных задач путем игрового	Тема(проблема), концепция, роли и ожидаемый результат по каждой

		моделирования проблемной ситуации. Позволяет оценить умение анализировать и решать типичные профессиональные задачи.	игре
7	Кейс-задание	Проблемное задание, в котором обучающемуся предлагаю осмысливать реальную профессионально-ориентированную ситуацию, необходимую для решения данной проблемы	Задания для решения кейс-заданий
ПИСЬМЕННЫЕ ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА			
8	Эссе	Средство, позволяющее оценить умение обучающегося письменно излагать суть проблемы, самостоятельно проводить анализ этой проблемы с использованием концепций и аналитического инструментария соответствующей дисциплины, делать выводы, обобщающие авторскую позицию по поставленной проблеме.	Тематика эссе
9	Письменный перевод текста юридического содержания с английского языка на русский	Вид работы, позволяющий оценивать навыки письменного перевода , умения пользоваться словарями и справочными материалами, владение понятийным аппаратом англо-американской системы права	Юридический документ или учебный текст
10	Реферирование текста	Предполагает комплексную оценку языковых знаний, и речевых навыков и умений, составляющих коммуникативную компетенцию, а также владение активным словарем или юридической терминологией.	Тексты на социально-культурную тематику.

Приведенный перечень оценочных средств при необходимости может быть дополнен преподавателем.

3. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания результатов обучения на различных этапах формирования компетенций

Таблица 4.

Код компетенции	Уровень освоения компетенции	Показатели достижения компетенции	Критерии оценивания результатов обучения
<p>ОК-4 (Обладает способностью свободно пользоваться русским и иностранным языками как средством делового общения)</p>	Знать		
	Недостаточный уровень	<p><i>ОК-4.3-1.</i> Лексико-грамматический минимум по юриспруденции в объеме необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной (юридической деятельности)</p>	<p>Студент <i>не знает</i> лексико-грамматический минимум по юриспруденции в объеме необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной (юридической деятельности), <i>допускает грубые ошибки различного характера.</i></p>
	Базовый уровень	<p><i>ОК-4.3-1.</i> лексико-грамматический минимум по юриспруденции в объеме необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной (юридической деятельности)</p>	<p>Студент знает лексико-грамматический минимум по юриспруденции в объеме необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной (юридической деятельности), <i>но совершает негрубые ошибки в его употреблении.</i></p>
	Средний уровень	<p><i>ОК-4.3-1.</i> лексико-грамматический минимум по юриспруденции в объеме необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной (юридической деятельности)</p>	<p>Студент знает лексико-грамматический минимум по юриспруденции в объеме необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной (юридической деятельности), <i>но допускает минимальное количество незначительных ошибок.</i></p>
Высокий уровень	<p><i>ОК-4.3-1.</i> лексико-грамматический минимум по юриспруденции в объеме необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной (юридической деятельности)</p>	<p>Студент знает лексико-грамматический минимум по юриспруденции в объеме необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной (юридической деятельности) и <i>безошибочно применяет его на практике.</i></p>	

Недостаточный уровень	ОК-4.3-2. о национально-культурной специфике коммуникации изучаемого языка	Студент не знает о национально-культурной специфике коммуникации изучаемого языка, допускает грубые ошибки при общении.
Базовый уровень	ОК-4.3-2. о национально-культурной специфике коммуникации изучаемого языка	Студент обладает минимальным количеством знаний о национально-культурной специфике коммуникации изучаемого языка.
Средний уровень	ОК-4.3-2. о национально-культурной специфике коммуникации изучаемого языка	Студент знает основные пункты национально-культурной специфики коммуникации изучаемого языка, но допускает незначительные ошибки в их использовании.
Высокий уровень	ОК-4.3-2. о национально-культурной специфике коммуникации изучаемого языка	Студент знает безошибочно о национально-культурной специфике коммуникации изучаемого языка.
Недостаточный уровень	ОК-4.3-3. об основах делового общения на иностранном языке.	Студент не знает об основах делового общения на иностранном языке, допускает грубые ошибки различного характера.
Базовый уровень	ОК-4.3-3. об основах делового общения на иностранном языке.	Студент знает минимальное количество основ делового общения на иностранном языке.
Средний уровень	ОК-4.3-3. об основах делового общения на иностранном языке.	Студент в основном знает об основах делового общения на иностранном языке, но допускает незначительные ошибки в речи.
Высокий уровень	ОК-4.3-3. об основах делового общения на иностранном языке.	Студент безошибочно знает об основах делового общения на иностранном языке.
Уметь		
Базовый уровень	ОК-4. У-1. читать и переводить иноязычные тексты профессиональной направленности.	Студент умеет читать и переводить иноязычные тексты профессиональной направленности, но испытывает некоторые

			трудности при выполнении задачи.
Средний уровень	<i>ОК-4. У-1.</i> читать и переводить иноязычные тексты профессиональной направленности.		Студент умеет читать и переводить иноязычные тексты профессиональной направленности, <i>допуская незначительные ошибки при выполнении задач.</i>
Высокий уровень	<i>ОК-4. У-1.</i> читать и переводить иноязычные тексты профессиональной направленности.		Студент умеет безошибочно читать и переводить иноязычные тексты профессиональной направленности.
Базовый уровень	<i>ОК-4. У-2.</i> вести беседы повседневного, научного и профессионального характера.		Студент умеет вести беседы повседневного, научного и профессионального характера, <i>но испытывает некоторые трудности</i>
Средний уровень	<i>ОК-4. У-2.</i> вести беседы повседневного, научного и профессионального характера.		Студент умеет вести беседы повседневного, научного и профессионального характера, <i>допуская негрубые ошибки различного характера.</i>
Высокий уровень	<i>ОК-4. У-2.</i> вести беседы повседневного, научного и профессионального характера.		Студент умеет <i>безошибочно</i> вести беседы повседневного, научного и профессионального характера.
Базовый уровень	<i>ОК-4. У-3.</i> составлять рефераты и аннотации.		Студент умеет составлять рефераты и аннотации, <i>но испытывает некоторые трудности.</i>
Средний уровень	<i>ОК-4. У-3.</i> составлять рефераты и аннотации.		Студент умеет составлять рефераты и аннотации, <i>допуская незначительные ошибки</i>
Высокий уровень	<i>ОК-4. У-3.</i> составлять рефераты и аннотации.		Студент умеет безошибочно составлять рефераты и аннотации.
Владеть			
Базовый уровень	<i>ОК-4.В-1.</i> необходимыми навыками общения на иностранном языке		Студент владеет необходимыми навыками общения на иностранном языке, <i>но испытывает некоторые трудности в их практическом применении.</i>
Средний уровень	<i>ОК-4.В-1.</i> необходимыми навыками общения на иностранном языке		Студент владеет необходимыми навыками общения на иностранном языке, но допускает незначительные ошибки.

Высокий уровень	<i>ОК-4.В-1.</i> необходимыми навыками общения на иностранном языке	Студент владеет необходимыми навыками общения на иностранном языке и безошибочно применяет их на практике.
Базовый уровень	<i>ОК-4. В-2.</i> письменной речью, необходимой для ведения переписки и подготовки публикаций, тезисов	Студент владеет письменной речью, необходимой для ведения переписки и подготовки публикаций, тезисов, но испытывает некоторые трудности.
Средний уровень	<i>ОК-4. В-2.</i> письменной речью, необходимой для ведения переписки и подготовки публикаций, тезисов	Студент владеет письменной речью, необходимой для ведения переписки и подготовки публикаций, тезисов, допуская незначительные ошибки различного характера.
Высокий уровень	<i>ОК-4. В-2.</i> письменной речью, необходимой для ведения переписки и подготовки публикаций, тезисов	Студент владеет письменной речью, необходимой для ведения переписки и подготовки публикаций, тезисов и безошибочно применяет ее на практике.
Базовый уровень	<i>ОК-4. В-3.</i> основными методами, способами и средствами получения, хранения, переработки информации.	Студент владеет основными методами, способами и средствами получения, хранения, переработки информации, но испытывает некоторые трудности.
Средний уровень	<i>ОК-4. В-3.</i> основными методами, способами и средствами получения, хранения, переработки информации.	Студент владеет основными методами, способами и средствами получения, хранения, переработки информации, допуская незначительные ошибки различного характера.
Высокий уровень	<i>ОК-4. В-3.</i> основными методами, способами и средствами получения, хранения, переработки информации.	Студент владеет основными методами, способами и средствами получения, хранения, переработки информации и безошибочно применяет их на практике.

Код компетенции	Уровень освоения компетенции	Показатели достижения компетенции	Критерии оценивания результатов обучения
		Знает	
ОК-4	Недостаточный уровень. Оценка «незачтено», «неудовлетворительно»	Знает правила коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках	Не знает правила коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия, допускает многочисленные ошибки при переводе, чтении, говорении на иностранном языке
	Базовый уровень. Оценка «зачтено», «удовлетворительно»	Знает правила коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках	Знает часть правил коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия; допускает ошибки при переводе, чтении, говорении на иностранном языке, но самостоятельно их устраняет.
	Средний уровень. Оценка «зачтено», «хорошо»	Знает правила коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках	Знает правила коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия, но иногда допускает ошибки при переводе, чтении, говорении на иностранном языке, однако самостоятельно устраняет ошибки.
	Высокий уровень. Оценка «зачтено», «отлично»	Знает правила коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках	Знает правила коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия, не допускает ошибки при переводе, чтении, говорении на иностранном языке.
		Умеет	
	Базовый уровень	Умеет логически верно, аргументировано и ясно строить устную и письменную речь	Умеет строить высказывания устной и письменной речи на иностранном языке ясно, аргументировано и логически верно, однако в коммуникации допускает ошибки
	Средний уровень	Умеет логически верно, аргументировано и ясно строить устную и письменную речь	В основном умеет строить высказывания устной и письменной речи на иностранном языке ясно, аргументировано, логически верно, но иногда в коммуникации допускает ошибки.
	Высокий уровень	Умеет логически верно, аргументировано и ясно	Умеет строить высказывания устной и письменной речи на иностранном языке ясно, в высокой степени аргументировано и логически верно, не

		строить устную и письменную речь	допускает ошибки в коммуникации.
		Владеет	
Базовый уровень	Владеет навыками, необходимыми для профессионального общения на иностранном языке	Владеет в некоторой степени навыками коммуникации на иностранном языке для профессионального общения; в основном владеет предусмотренным программой лексическим материалом, основными нормами устного и письменного общения на иностранном языке.	
Средний уровень	Владеет навыками, необходимыми для профессионального общения на иностранном языке	Владеет в основном навыками коммуникации на иностранном языке для профессионального общения; владеет большей частью предусмотренного программой лексического материала, владеет нормами устного и письменного общения на иностранном языке.	
Высокий уровень	Владеет навыками, необходимыми для профессионального общения на иностранном языке	Свободно владеет навыками коммуникации на иностранном языке для профессионального общения; владеет большей частью предусмотренного программой лексического материала, владеет нормами устного и письменного общения на иностранном языке.	

4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания результатов обучения, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций

Формой отчетности по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в правоведении» является зачет без оценки в первом семестре и экзамен во втором семестре

Критерии оценки:

при выставлении оценки учитывается уровень владения языковой компетенцией (языковая корректность, лексическое и структурное разнообразие, фонетическое оформление речи), речевой компетенцией (композицией речи, степень связности); социалингвистической и социокультурной компетенцией (адекватность выбора языкового и речевого материала с учетом всех компонентов культурно-маркированной ситуации, знание культурных реалий родной страны и страны изучаемого языка.

«отлично» – свободно владеет лексическим материалом, предусмотренным программой, включающим определенный набор межъязыковых стандартных соответствий (термины, клише, фразеологизмы, устойчивые словосочетания и т.п.), пригодных для использования в типовых контекстах; использует различные синтаксические конструкции; интонирование соответствует литературной норме; допускаются 1-3 незначительные ошибки, самостоятельно исправленные;

– речь отличается четкой структурой; демонстрирует умение устанавливать логические связи;

– в устном и письменном переводе соблюдает нормы, обнаруживает достаточные знания реалий иноязычной культуры;

«хорошо» – в целом владеет словарным запасом программных тем, но допускает неточности в употреблении лексических единиц; использует разнообразные синтаксические конструкции, но не в полном объеме; речь в целом грамотна, но иногда встречаются негрубые грамматические ошибки (артикли, неправильное грамматическое оформление идиоматических выражений) – не более 5; небольшие отклонения от произносительных норм;

– иногда допускает нарушения в построении композиции высказывания; имеются отдельные недостатки в использовании средств логической связи;

«удовлетворительно» – демонстрирует ограниченный запас слов, в некоторых случаях недостаточный для выполнения поставленной задачи; в речи допускает ошибки, в целом не препятствующие пониманию,

– испытывает некоторые затруднения в построении композиции устного / письменного высказывания, имеются отдельные недостатки в использовании средств логической связи;

"неудовлетворительно" выставляется студенту, обнаружившему пробелы в знаниях основного учебно-программного материала, допустившему принципиальные ошибки в выполнении предусмотренных программой заданий.

Контролируемые компетенции: ОК-4

Оценка компетенций осуществляется в соответствии с Таблицей 4.

5. Материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

Текущий контроль – Тестирование

Choose the best answer. If you don't know the answer, leave it blank.

1. _____ name is Robert.

a. Me	b. I	c. My
-------	------	-------

2. They _____ from Spain.

a. is	b. are	c. do
-------	--------	-------

3. _____ are you from?

a. What	b. Who	c. Where
---------	--------	----------

4. What do you do? I'm _____ student.

a. the	b. a	c. -
--------	------	------

5. Peter _____ at seven o'clock.

a. goes up	b. gets	c. gets up
------------	---------	------------

6. _____ you like this DVD?

a. Are	b. Have	c. Do
--------	---------	-------

7. We _____ live in a flat.

a. don't	b. hasn't	c. doesn't
----------	-----------	------------

8. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, _____

a. Saturday	b. Tuesday	c. Monday
-------------	------------	-----------

9. _____ he play tennis?

a. Where	b. Does	c. Do
----------	---------	-------

10. Have you _____ a car?

a. any	b. have	c. got
--------	---------	--------

11. We don't have _____ butter.

a. a	b. any	c. got
------	--------	--------

12. _____ some money here.

a. There're	b. There	c. There's
-------------	----------	------------

13. We _____ got a garage.

a. haven't	b. hasn't	c. don't
------------	-----------	----------

14. Those shoes are very _____.

a. expensive	b. a lot	c. cost
--------------	----------	---------

15. Have you got a pen? Yes, I _____.

a. am	b. have	c. got
-------	---------	--------

16. It is a busy, _____ city.

a. traffic	b. quite	c. noisy
------------	----------	----------

17. They _____ at home yesterday.

a. was	b. are	c. were
--------	--------	---------

18. I _____ there for a long time.

a. lived	b. living	c. live
----------	-----------	---------

19. He didn't _____ glasses.

a. put	b. wear	c. take
--------	---------	---------

20. The restaurant was _____ busy.

a. very	b. a lot	c. many
---------	----------	---------

21. Do you like the red _____?

a. it	b. that	c. one
-------	---------	--------

22. He _____ to Brazil on business.

a. go	b. goed	c. went
-------	---------	---------

23. Yesterday was the _____ of April.

a. third	b. three	c. day three
----------	----------	--------------

24. She's got _____ hair.

a. dark long	b. long and dark	c. long dark
--------------	------------------	--------------

25. I _____ play football at the weekend.

a. usually	b. use	c. usual
------------	--------	----------

26. I _____ in an armchair at the moment.

a. sitting	b. 'm sitting	c. sit
------------	---------------	--------

27. My brother is older _____ me.

a. then	b. that	c. than
---------	---------	---------

28. Their car is ____ biggest on the road.

a. than	b. this	c. the
---------	---------	--------

29. It's the ____ interesting of his films.

a. more	b. much	c. most
---------	---------	---------

30. The phone's ringing: _____ answer it.

a. I'll	b. I	c. will
---------	------	---------

31. Do you ____ classical music?

a. rather	b. prefer	c. more
-----------	-----------	---------

32. He has _____ breakfast.

a. ate	b. eaten	c. eat
--------	----------	--------

33. The ____ have seen it before.

a. childs	b. child	c. children
-----------	----------	-------------

34. I've never met an actor _____.

a. before	b. already	c. after
-----------	------------	----------

35. _____ is very good exercise.

a. Swim	b. To swim	c. Swimming
---------	------------	-------------

36. Have you _____ been on a winter sports holiday?

a. always	b. ever	c. soon
-----------	---------	---------

37. I can't _____ another language.

a. speaking	b. speak	c. to speak
-------------	----------	-------------

38. They _____ pay for the tickets.

a. haven't to	b. don't have	c. don't have to
---------------	---------------	------------------

39. _____ old is their car?

a. What	b. When	c. How
---------	---------	--------

40. Are you _____ for one or two weeks?

a. staying	b. stayed	c. stay
------------	-----------	---------

41. Stephen _____ to visit his parents.

a. will	b. going	c. is going
---------	----------	-------------

42. I don't _____ getting up early.

a. not like	b. want	c. enjoy
-------------	---------	----------

43. We _____ like to see the mountains.

a. would	b. will	c. are
----------	---------	--------

44. They _____ ever check their emails.

a. hard	b. harder	c. hardly
---------	-----------	-----------

45. They won't come, _____ they?

a. won't	b. come	c. will
----------	---------	---------

46. He _____ know how to spell it.

a. doesn't	b. hasn't	c. don't
------------	-----------	----------

47. Carla _____ to the radio all morning.

a. listening	b. heard	c. listened
--------------	----------	-------------

48. They _____ come to the cinema with us.

a. doesn't	b. not	c. didn't
------------	--------	-----------

49. I like this song. _____ do I.

a. Either	b. So	c. Neither
-----------	-------	------------

50. We _____ them at eight o'clock.

a. meet	b. 're meet	c. 're meeting
---------	-------------	----------------

Прочитайте текст и выберите наиболее подходящее слово из предложенных вариантов для каждого пропуска

1. Are you using the best tool for the job?
2. Derek Puplett (0) explains why he still sees a long and busy life (1) for the office typewriter, (2) the introduction of the PC.
3. No one can deny the benefits that a PC (3) to an office when there are large, multi-page word processing projects to be completed. But there is increasing (4) _____ that managers and secretaries are beginning to (5) that they threw out all their typewriters in favor of PCs and printers.
4. The PC, it seems, is not as good a (6) _____ as many companies had believed. For there are some jobs that an electronic typewriter can do faster and more efficiently (7) _____ a PC. Indeed, managers are at last accepting what their secretaries and typists have been (8) _ them all long. That, in practice, using a PC to produce one-off letters and short memos is like using a sledgehammer to crack a nut; that it often takes longer to load the word processor software than it does to type the words; that a PC and printer are not the right tools for (9) _____ in forms where accuracy of position is very important. As a (10) _____, an increasing number of UK businesses are planning to include a typewriter as an essential tool for typists and secretaries. Not as a replacement, but in addition to a PC.

1. A expects B tells C explains D talks
2. A ahead B advance C forward D along
3. A despite B although C however D whereas
4. A leads B brings C carries D fetches
5. A evidence B appearance C notice D demonstration
6. A disappoint B forgive C regret D doubt

7. A explanation B solution C treatment D reaction
8. A then B than C that D as
9. A mentioning B speaking C telling D saying
10. A completing B answering C writing D filling
11. A result B final C product D decision

КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ

№№	тестовые нормы: % правильных ответов	оценка
1	85-100 %	Отлично
2	70-84%	хорошо
3	51- 69%	удовлетворительно
4	менее 51%- 0	неудовлетворительно

Комплект разноуровневых задач

Match the following English expressions to their Russian equivalents:

1. Arbitrary government	a. действующее правительство
2. Authoritarian government	b. местное самоуправление
3. Colonial form of government	c. военная администрация
4. Government investigation	d. смешанная форма правления
5. Government of the day	e. парламентское правление
6. Government offices	f. правительство Её Величества
7. Government official	g. правящая партия
8. Government party	h. правительственные учреждения
9. government(al) department	i. представительная форма правления
10. government(al) regulation	j. временное правительство
11. government's term of office	k. распустить /расформировать/ правительство
12. Her Majesty's Government	l. органы государственного управления
13. Local government	m. автократия
14. Military government	n. президентская власть
15. Mixed government	o. авторитарная форма правления
16. Organs of government	p. правительственное ведомство
17. Parliamentary government	q. правительственное расследование
18. Presidential government	r. колониальная форма государственного устройства
19. Provisional government	s. постановление правительства
20. Representative government	t. правительственный чиновник
21. To dissolve the government	u. срок полномочий правительства

Match the legal terms on the left with their definitions on the right.

1) Deterrence	a) guidance and instruction given to offenders, their beneficial treatment aimed at restitution of positive skills and attitudes
2) case study	b) measures taken to prevent hostile action
3) legislator	c) a person serving a prison sentence
4) retribution	d) a detailed analysis of a criminal person or group
5) convict	e) a member of a body which gives or makes laws
6) rehabilitation	f) something given or demanded in repayment, especially punishment

Find the English equivalents for the following:

2. криминология рассматривает природу и причины преступлений
3. изучение обстоятельств правонарушения по материалам дела
4. криминология опирается на открытия других наук
5. проблемы задержания преступников
6. проблемы предотвращения преступлений
7. применение на практике
8. исправительные учреждения
9. установить корни преступного поведения
10. установить причины преступности
11. выработать действующие принципы
12. смягчить наказание
13. подвергнуть сомнению

Практическое задание по подготовке устного сообщения

Вопросы по разделам дисциплины

Тематика сообщений

1. “International Court of Justice”
2. What rights and interests were created in relation to land?
3. Do You Need a Will? What are the Steps to Make a Legal Will?

Критерии оценивания по оценочному средству устный доклад

Критерий оценивания	Высокий уровень сформированности компетенций	Средний уровень сформированности компетенций (баллов) хорошо	Базовый уровень сформированности компетенций удовлетворительно
---------------------	--	--	--

	отлично		
Содержание высказывания	Содержание отражает все аспекты рассматриваемой проблемы и включает все необходимые разделы доклада: вступление, заключение, постановка цели и задач, изученность вопроса, основные определения, примеры.	Содержание не в полной мере отражает некоторые аспекты данной темы, некоторые разделы доклада представлены не полно: вступление, заключение, постановка цели и задач, изученность вопроса, основные определения, примеры.	Содержание не освещает некоторые аспекты рассматриваемой проблемы, некоторые разделы доклада отсутствуют: вступление, заключение, постановка цели и задач, изученность вопроса, основные определения, примеры.
Владение материалом (ответы на вопросы)	Студент полностью владеет излагаемым материалом использует верную терминологию, ориентируется в проблеме, свободно отвечает на вопросы	Студент владеет излагаемым материалом, в основном использует верную терминологию, ориентируется в проблеме	Студент недостаточно свободно владеет излагаемым материалом или терминологической базой (с опорой на конспект), и приводит примеры. затрудняется в ответах на некоторые вопросы. испытывает затруднения в ответе на вопросы
Презентация доклада	Доклад был представлен с использованием адекватных визуальных средств, достаточно выразительно.	Доклад был представлен с использованием адекватных визуальных средств, достаточно выразительно с некоторыми нарушениями требований к презентации.	Использованные визуальные средства не всегда выполняли функцию сопровождения доклада.

Тексты для перевода, обсуждения, аннотирования и реферирования.

Texts on general topics

Some Aspects of Research Work Organization in English

Speaking Countries Science is not licensed profession, and to be counted as a scientist one need not be a Doctor of Philosophy... But a scientist without a Ph.D. (or a medical degree) is like a lay brother in a Cistercian monastery. Generally he has to labor in the fields while others sing in the choir. If he goes into academic life, he can hope to become a professor only at the kind of college or university where faculty members are given neither time nor facilities for research... A young scientist with a bachelor's or a master's degree will probably have to spend his time working on problems, or pieces of problems, that are assigned to him by other people and that are of more practical than scientific interest. Wherever he works, the prospects are slight that he will be given much autonomy and freedom. Having a Ph. D. or its

equivalent - a medical degree plus post-graduate training in research- has become in fact, if not in law, a requirement for full citizen ship in the American scientific community.

Leading Research Centers

To be successful as a scientist, it is important not only to have a Ph. D., but to have earned it at the right place. From the standpoint of rightness, American universities may be divided into three groups. The first is made up of those institutions to which the term "leading" may appropriately be applied. They include Chicago, Cal Tech, the University of California at Berkeley, Columbia, Harvard, Illinois, M.I.T. (=Massachusetts Institute of technology), Michigan, Princeton, Stanford, Wisconsin, Yale, and perhaps two or three others. These are the universities whose professors get the biggest research grants, publish most scientific papers, serve on the most important government committees, win most of the scientific prizes, and are most likely to be acknowledged as leaders in their fields ... Ranking just below these twelve are universities like Minnesota and Indiana and U.C.L.A. (University of California at Los Angeles), where scientists and scholars of international renown are also to be found, but in such dense clusters as at Harvard or Berkeley ... This is not to say that first-rate scientists are to be found only at first-rate universities - or that are no second-rate people at Berkeley and M.I.T. But the brightest students, like the brightest professors, tend to be found at the leading universities.

How British Science Is Organized

John B.S. Haldane

The British Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1831, and at that time almost every serious scientist in Britain belonged to it. There were so few of them that most of the year's work in a given branch of science could be discussed in a few days. In fact it merited title of "Parliament of Science" which is still bestowed on it by some newspapers. Since then the situation has completely changed. At present there are a number of societies, for example the Royal Astronomical Society, the Chemical Society, the Genetical Society, the Geological Society and the Physiological Society which are composed of scientists only. Finally there is the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge. This has 384 scientific fellows, 49 foreign members, and 15 British fellows. When it was founded nearly 300 years ago, it included every scientist in England, and many others, such as Samuel Pepys, who were interested in science. But now it only includes a small fraction of scientists, and its discussions are less lively than those of the societies concerned with individual sciences. On the other hand, the British Association is concerned with matters other than science. It has sections devoted to psychology, which is still only partially scientific, and to education and economics, which in this country at any rate are hardly so at all. So it has fallen away from its former scientific spirit to a certain extent. But except for the Royal Society, the scientific societies have not the money to subsidize research. This is done by universities, the government, industrial firms, and endowed bodies. There is no organization of research on a national scale. Some of the government and industrial research is secret, and therefore of no value to science. For science means knowledge. The British Association is able to spare a few hundred pounds yearly for grants in aid of research. But its main function now is discussion. New results are generally announced at meetings of smaller societies, and the public hears very little of them. Both in Russia and in Scandinavia the press has far better scientific news than in Britain. If science is to advance in this country as it should, we need more democracy in the laboratories, also more democratic control of expenditure on research. This will only be possible if the people are educated in science, and they are at present deliberately kept in the dark. For a knowledge of science leads to a realization of the huge amount of knowledge which could be applied to the public benefit if industry, agriculture and transport were organized for use and not for profit.

Texts on special subjects.
State Civil Court Jurisdiction

Personal Jurisdiction Personal jurisdiction is based on territorial concepts. That is, a court can gain personal jurisdiction over a party only if the party has a connection to the geographic area in which the court sits. Traditionally, this connection was satisfied only by the presence of the defendant in the state where the court sat. Since the late nineteenth century, notions of personal jurisdiction have expanded beyond territorial concepts, and courts may gain personal jurisdiction over defendants on a number of grounds. However, the territorial basis remains a reliable route to establishing personal jurisdiction. A person who has a civil claim may file suit in a court that is located in his or her home state. If the defendant lives in the same state, the court will have no trouble gaining personal jurisdiction. The plaintiff must simply serve the defendant with a summons and a copy of the complaint that was filed with the court. Once this is accomplished, the court has personal jurisdiction over both the plaintiff and the defendant. If the defendant lives outside the state, the plaintiff may serve the defendant with the process papers when the defendant appears in the state. If the defendant lives outside the state and does not plan to re-enter the state, the court may gain personal jurisdiction in other ways. Most states have a long-arm statute. This type of statute allows a state court to gain personal jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant who (1) transacts business within the state, (2) commits a tort within the state, (3) commits a tort outside the state that causes an injury within the state, or (4) owns, uses, or possesses real property within the state. The emergence of the internet as a way to communicate ideas and sell products has led to disputes over whether state long-arm statutes can be used to acquire personal jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant. In *Zippo Manufacturing v. Zippo Dot Com*, 952 F. Supp.1119 (W.D.Pa.1997), a U.S. District Court proposed that a long-arm statute could be used only when the defendant has either actively marketed a product or the web site has a degree of interactivity that suggests the website seeks to do business. Conversely, a passive web site, where information is merely posted, would not subject a person to the reach of a long-arm statute. In *Pavlovich v. Superior Court*, 59 Cal.4th 262, 58 P.3d 2, 127 Cal.Rptr.2d 329 (Cal. 2002), the California Supreme Court ruled that an out-of-state web site operator who had posted software that allowed users to decrypt and copy digital versatile discs (DVDs) containing motion pictures could not be sued in California state court. The operator, who lived in Texas, did not solicit business or have any commercial contact with anyone in California. The court relied on the Zippo sliding scale and concluded that Pavlovich fell into the passive category. The web site "merely posts information and has no interactive features. There is no evidence in the record suggesting that the site targeted California. Indeed, there is no evidence that any California resident ever visited, much less downloaded" the software. Even if he had known that the software would encourage piracy, this substantive issue did not effect the threshold question of jurisdiction. Therefore, the lawsuit had to be dismissed for lack of personal jurisdiction. The Minnesota Supreme Court took up the question of Internet jurisdiction in the context of a defamation lawsuit in *Griffis v. Luban*, 646 N.W.2d 527 (Minn. 2002). Katherine Griffis, a resident of Alabama, filed a defamation lawsuit against Marianne Luban, a Minnesota resident, in Alabama state court. Griffis won a default judgment of \$25,000 for statements that Luban had made on the Internet. Luban elected not to appear in the Alabama proceeding, and Griffis then filed her judgment in the Minnesota county where Luban resided. Luban then filed a lawsuit challenging the judgment for want of personal jurisdiction. The Minnesota Supreme Court concluded that the key jurisdiction question was whether Luban had targeted the state of Alabama when she made her defamatory statements. The Court found that while Luban knew that Griffis lived in Alabama, she had not "expressly aimed" her statements at the state of Alabama. Instead, she had published these statements to a specialized Internet newsgroup, one that only had Griffis as a member from Alabama. The court stated:

"The fact that messages posted to the newsgroup could have been read in Alabama, just as they could have been read anywhere in the world, cannot suffice to establish Alabama as the focal point of the defendant's conduct." Therefore, Griffis had not established personal jurisdiction over Luban in Alabama, and the Minnesota state courts were not obliged to enforce the Alabama judgment. If an out-of-state defendant caused an injury while driving inside the state, the court may gain personal jurisdiction over the defendant on the theory that the defendant consented to such jurisdiction by driving on the state's roads. Many states have statutes that create such implied consent to personal jurisdiction. When the defendant is a corporation, it is always subject to personal jurisdiction in the courts of the state in which it is incorporated. If the corporation has sufficient contacts in other states, courts in those states may hold that the out-of-state corporation has consented to personal jurisdiction through its contacts with the state. For example, a corporation that solicits business in other states or maintains offices in other states may be subject to suit in those states, even if the corporation is not headquartered or incorporated in those states. A corporation's transaction of business in a foreign state is a sufficient contact to establish personal jurisdiction. In actions concerning real property located within the state, state courts may use additional means to gain personal jurisdiction over out-of-state defendants. A state court may gain personal jurisdiction over all parties, regardless of their physical location, in a dispute over the title to real property. This type of personal jurisdiction is called *in rem*, or "against the thing." Personal jurisdiction over all parties interested in the real property is gained not through the parties but through the presence of the land in the court's jurisdiction. If a court cannot gain personal jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant, the plaintiff may be forced to sue the defendant in the state in which the defendant resides or in the state where the injury occurred. For example, a plaintiff who was injured outside his or her home state may have to file suit in the defendant's home state or in the state where the injury occurred if the defendant has no plans to enter the plaintiff's home state.

Subject Matter Jurisdiction

Courts of general jurisdiction have subject matter jurisdiction over the majority of civil claims, including actions involving torts, contracts, unpaid debt, and civil rights violations. Courts of general jurisdiction do not have subject matter jurisdiction over claims or controversies that are reserved for courts of special jurisdiction. For example, in a state that has a probate court, all claims involving wills and estates must be brought in the probate court, not in a court of general jurisdiction. In some cases, a claim must first be heard by a special administrative board before it can be heard by a court. For example, a workers' compensation claim in most states must be heard by a workers' compensation board before it can be heard in a court of general jurisdiction. Another consideration in establishing subject matter jurisdiction is the amount in controversy. This is the total of all claims, counterclaims, and cross-claims in the suit. (A counterclaim is a claim by a defendant against a plaintiff; a cross-claim is a claim by a plaintiff against another plaintiff, or by a defendant against another defendant.) In most jurisdictions, if the amount in controversy does not exceed a certain limit, the case must be heard by a court other than a court of general jurisdiction. This court is usually called a small claims court. The rules in such a court limit the procedures that are available to the parties so that the court can obtain a simple and speedy resolution to the dispute.

Federal Civil Court Jurisdiction

Personal Jurisdiction. To obtain personal jurisdiction over the parties, a federal court follows the procedural rules of the state in which it sits. For example, a federal court in Michigan follows the Michigan state court rules governing personal jurisdiction. The court examines the usual factors in establishing personal jurisdiction, such as the physical location of the parties, the reach of the state's

longarm statute, any consent to personal jurisdiction by the defendant, or the location of real property in a dispute over real property. Subject Matter Jurisdiction In some cases a plaintiff may file suit in federal court. These cases are limited to (1) claims arising from the U.S. Constitution or federal statutes (federal question jurisdiction), (2) claims brought by or against the federal government, and (3) claims in which all opposing parties live in different states and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 (diversity jurisdiction). A federal court obtains subject matter jurisdiction over a case if the case meets one or more of these three requirements. Claims arising from the U.S. Constitution or federal statutes Federal question jurisdiction is covered in 28 U.S.C.A. § 1331. This statute provides that federal district courts have "original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States." Some claims are expressly identified as federal in the Constitution. These claims include those involving ambassadors and consuls or public ministers, admiralty and maritime claims, and claims made by or against the federal government. Claims that are based on federal law also may be filed in federal court. An action against the federal government based on the negligence of a federal employee, for example, is authorized by the federal tort claims act of 1946 (60 Stat. 842 [28 U.S.C.A. § 1346(b), 2674]). The U.S. Supreme Court, in *Holmes Group, Inc. v. Vornado Air Circulation Systems, Inc.*, 535 U.S. 826, 122 S. Ct. 1889, 153 L. Ed. 2d 13 (2002), issued a landmark decision on "arising under" jurisdiction of the federal courts. The case involved patent law litigation between two competitors, with the plaintiff filing a declaratory judgment action in federal district court asking the court to declare that the plaintiff had not infringed the defendant's trade dress. This action was not based on a federal law but the defendant's counterclaim, in which it invoked federal patent law to allege patent infringement by the plaintiff, seemed to give the court "arising under" jurisdiction. The Court thought otherwise, ruling that the counterclaim did not confer federal jurisdiction and that the case must be dismissed. This decision limits the "arising under" jurisdiction of the federal courts and gives state courts the opportunity to hear copyright and patent actions (through a defendant's counterclaim) that have always been heard in the federal courts. Some cases may combine federal and state issues. In such cases, no clear test exists to determine whether a party may file suit in or remove a suit to federal court. Generally, federal courts will decline jurisdiction if a claim is based predominantly on state law. For example, assume that a plaintiff is embroiled in a property dispute with a neighbor. The plaintiff files suit against the neighbor, alleging state-law claims of nuisance, trespass, breach of contract, and assault. A state official advises the plaintiff that the property belongs to the neighbor (the defendant). If the plaintiff sues the state official in the same suit, alleging a constitutional violation such as the uncompensated taking of property, a federal court may refuse jurisdiction because the case involves predominantly state law. Federal courts may decline jurisdiction on other grounds if a state court has concurrent jurisdiction. When they do so, they are said to abstain, because they are refraining from exercising their jurisdiction. Federal courts tend to abstain from cases that require the interpretation of state law, if state courts can decide those cases. Federal courts abstain in order to avoid answering unnecessary constitutional questions, to avoid conflict with state courts, and to avoid making errors in determining the meaning of state laws. Claims brought by or against the federal government Generally, the United States may sue in federal court if its claim is based on federal law. For example, if the federal government seeks to seize the property of a defendant in a drug case, it must base the action on the federal forfeiture statute, not on the forfeiture statute of the state in which the property lies. Generally, state and federal governments have sovereign immunity, which means that they may not be sued. However, state and federal governments may consent to suit. At the federal level, Congress has removed the government's immunity for injuries resulting from the negligent and, in some cases, intentional conduct of federal agencies, federal officers, and other federal employees (60 Stat. 842 [28 U.S.C.A. § 1346(b), 2674, 2680]). Generally, the federal government is liable only for injuries resulting from the performance of official government duties. If Congress has not waived federal

immunity to certain suits, a person nevertheless may file suit against the agents, officers, or employees personally. For example, the U.S. Supreme Court has held that federal agents, officers, and employees who violate constitutional rights may be sued for damages in federal court (*Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388, 91 S. Ct. 1999, 29 L. Ed. 2d 619 [1971]). Claims in which all opposing parties live in different states and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 Diversity cases provide federal courts with subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C.A. § 1332. A civil case qualifies as a federal diversity case if all opposing parties live in separate states and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. If the opposing parties live in the same state, the case may still qualify for federal subject matter jurisdiction if there is some remaining citizenship diversity between parties. For example, assume that a person is acting as a stakeholder by holding property for a third party. If ownership of the property is in dispute, the stakeholder may join the defendants in the suit to avoid liability to any of the parties. Such a case may be filed in federal court if a defendant lives in a different state, even if one of the defendants lives in the same state as the stakeholder or in the same state as the other defendants.

Практические задания по чтению, переводу, пересказу текста

1. Read the text for the gist, translate the text.

https://wiki2.org/en/Operation_Countryman

Operation Countryman at a total cost of £3 million was an investigation into police corruption in London in 1978-1982 which led to eight police officers being prosecuted, though none were convicted. Investigation faced massive obstruction from both senior management and the lower ranks of the police. Much of the investigation's evidence was obtained by police officers going undercover. The initial allegations of corruption were made by a "supergrass" — an informer occupying an important position in the criminal underworld. He claimed that some officers, including members of the elite Flying Squad were receiving bribes from criminals in return for warnings of imminent police raids or arrests. High ranking police officers drop charges against guilty criminals and fabricated evidence against innocent men. The investigation began by examining police activity around three major crimes: a £175,000 payroll robbery at the offices of the Daily Express newspaper in 1976; a £225,000 robbery outside the headquarters of Williams & Glyn's Bank, London, in 1977; a £200,000 payroll robbery at the offices of the Daily Mirror newspaper in 1978. The investigation spread to include the Metropolitan Police based at Scotland Yard. As the investigation proceeded, it began to emerge that the corruption was not limited to "a few bad apples" within the forces but was "historically and currently endemic" and "widespread throughout the hierarchical command rather than confined to those below the rank of sergeant."

2. Read the text for the gist, translate the text.

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/... new-jersey-frank-nucera-a9129081.html>

A former police chief Frank Nucera, who has been charged with a hate crime, reportedly called Donald Trump “the last hope for white people” before the 2016 presidential election. The comments were secretly recorded by a colleague at the Bordentown Township Police Department in New Jersey and played at his trial. According to a transcript of recording during the arrest of a black suspect in 2016, Mr Nucera said: “I’m telling you, you know what, Donald Trump is the last hope for white people, because Hillary will give it to all the minorities to get a vote. That’s the truth. I’m telling you.” Mr Nucera resigned as head of the department in February 2017 after learning the FBI was investigating his alleged “significant history” of racist behavior. The 62-year-old is charged with a federal hate crime, deprivation of a suspect’s rights and making false statements to the bureau in connection with the September 2016 arrest of an 18-year-old black man who had been wrongly accused of not paying for a hotel room. Two officers were escorting the handcuffed teenager from the hotel into a police car when Mr Nucera allegedly approached from behind and slammed the suspect’s head into a metal door frame. Prosecutors said the incident was motivated by the police chief’s “intense racial animus” and have documented a string of racist comments in court. He is said to have repeatedly used the N-word to colleagues and told one officer that African-Americans should be lined up and killed. Mr Nucera faces up to 20 years in prison if convicted.

3. Read the text for the gist, translate the text.

https://www.vice.com/en_uk/article/mbjmy3/inside-liverpools-teenage-gun-gangs

We're driving around the north Liverpool suburbs not far from Croxteth, where 11-year-old Rhys Jones was shot dead by 16-year-old gang member in 2007. It was the violent rivalry between the Croxteth Crew and the Strand Gang from nearby Norris Green that led to Rhys' killing. Norris Green is still volatile enough to make it a no-go area for most outsiders and police on foot. I'm in the car with Paul Walmsley, a former Mersey drug firm member who was one of Britain's most wanted crooks in the late 2000s. "This generation is crazy. They just don't care," he says. "There's no fear and it's so easy to get a gun. They don't go to school and they have no money, apart from a bit of money [earned] selling weed. Their mum's a skaghead or an alcoholic, and their dad's inside for murder or he's dead. These shootings, it's not over money or drugs. They have nothing to lose – the only thing they care about is respect. The teenagers, who

are regularly sent out of Liverpool to the countryside to sell drugs, are also stealing firearms to order. There is a link to [County Lines](#) here. Young men are going out to deal drugs in Cheshire, Cumbria and Shropshire, and they are being tasked with stealing shotguns for use back on the city streets." Released from prison in 2018 after being jailed for his involvement in a £3.5 million heroin smuggling plot, Walmsley has been a career criminal since his teens, gaining favor among the elders for being smart and keeping his mouth shut. Now, at 48, he's a life coach who is helping young offenders desist from being involved in street gangs.

4. Read the text for the gist, translate the text.

<https://www.nydailynews.com/news/crime/ny-american-woman-charged-smuggle-baby...-20190906->

September 6, 2019 an American woman who was charged with human trafficking is facing a possible life sentence after she allegedly attempted to smuggle a 6-day-old baby in bag out of the Philippines. The baby was transferred into custody of the Department of Social Welfare and Development, and is being housed at a center where it will receive appropriate care, the agency said. Jennifer Erin Talbot, 43, was able to pass through immigration at the Manila Airport, but not able to produce any boarding pass, passport or government permits for the baby boy. She had planned to board a Delta Airlines plane bound for the U.S. but was halted by airline personnel at the boarding gate on September 3, 2019. The baby was hidden in a sling bag while she passed through immigration, International Airport Investigation Division chief Manuel Dimaano said at a press conference held by the Philippines National Bureau of Investigation, CNN reports. While initially reported as being from Ohio, public records searches from the Associated Press found Talbot owns a residence outside Salt Lake City and received a traffic violation there in March 2019. Talbot presented an affidavit stating the baby could travel, allegedly from the baby's mother — identified as Maricris Dulap — the NBI said. The document was not signed, by the mother, however. The 43-year-old was arrested and handed over to the National Bureau of Investigation. She was charged Thursday with human trafficking, and faces a maximum sentence of life in prison for the charges.

5. Read the text for the gist, translate the text.

<https://www.standard.co.uk/news/world/british-pensioners-jailed-in-portugal-for-smuggling-1m-of-cocaine-on-luxury-cruise-a4247766.html>

A retired British couple have been jailed for eight years for trying to smuggle nine kilos of cocaine into Europe on a luxury cruise from the Caribbean. Roger Clarke, 72, and Sue Clarke, 71, a married couple from Bromley, were arrested in December 2018 after police in Portugal found cocaine in their suitcases while their cruise ship was docked in Lisbon. Police caught the couple trying to smuggle 9kg of cocaine with a street value of £1 million. Three judges convicted Clarke, a retired chef, and his former secretary wife of drug trafficking after a one-day trial in Lisbon. Holding hands and crying, the pensioners, who claim they were tricked into smuggling the drugs, said they want people to know the "real story" but did not make any further declarations to reporters. The judges told the court they had taken into consideration not only the "devastating effects (of cocaine) on people's lives" but also Portugal being often used as a major entry point for cocaine and other drugs to Europe."The couple only accepted to do it because of high profits" from drug trafficking, one judge said. The couple, who now live in Guardamar, Spain, had previously been convicted of a similar crime in Norway. The suitcases were brought to Lisbon from the Caribbean island of St Lucia and were found inside the couple's cruise cabin. The pair were arrested after authorities received a tip-off from police in the UK. Lisbon's main criminal court heard the couple was "fully aware" the cocaine was inside the suitcases.

6. Read the text for the gist, translate the text.

https://wiki2.org/en/2004_Morecambe_Bay_cockling_disaster

The Morecambe Bay cockling disaster occurred on the evening of 5 February 2004 at Morecambe Bay in North West England. At least 23 Chinese illegal immigrant laborers were drowned by an incoming tide after picking cockles off the Lancashire coast (more than two bodies were not found) and 15 survived. The Chinese had been imported via containers into Liverpool, and were hired out through local criminal agents. A father-and-son from England, paid illegal immigrants £0.2 per one kg of cockles, far less than the typical local rate. Two Englishmen were cleared of helping the workers break immigration law. Gangmaster Lin Liang Ren was found guilty of the manslaughter of at least 21 people. Ren, his girlfriend Zhao Xiao Qing and his cousin Lin Mu Yong were also convicted of breaking immigration laws. Ren was sentenced to 12 years for manslaughter, 6 years for facilitating illegal immigration (to be served concurrently with the manslaughter sentence), and 2 years for conspiracy to pervert the course of justice (to be served subsequent to the manslaughter sentence). Lin Mu Yong was sentenced to four years and nine months. Zhao Xiao Qing was sentenced to 2 years and 9 months for facilitation of illegal immigration and perverting the course of justice. The films *Ghosts* (2006) and *Ten Thousand Waves* (2013) showed events leading up to the tragedy.

7. Read the text for the gist, translate the text.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Levi_Bellfield

One of the worst cases has to be of the English serial killer Levi Bellfield. This was a man who had an intense hatred for young blonde women. Levi Bellfield was born on the 17th of May 1968 in Isleworth in London. He'd been in trouble with the law, having been arrested in 1981 for burglary and then for assaulting a police officer in 1991. By 2002 his total stints in prison for petty crimes & violence added up to almost a year. His stature enabled him to get jobs as a nightclub bouncer. He managed to father 11 children with three different women. Bellfield was arrested in 2004 on suspicion of the murder of Amélie Delagrangé. He was also charged with three counts of rape in Surrey and West London, with assaulting a woman in Twickenham between 1995 and 1997, along with the attempted murder of Kate Sheedy, with the attempted murder and causing grievous bodily harm to Irma Dragoshi. On 25 May 2006, Bellfield was charged with the murder of Marsha McDonnell. After his February 2008 convictions, Bellfield was named by police as a suspect in connection with numerous unsolved murders and attacks on women dating back to 1990 – as well as the murder of his childhood girlfriend, 14-year-old Patsy Morris in 1980. Police were informed in early 2015 that Bellfield, in his cell at HM Prison Wakefield, had admitted to unsolved rape and murder cases. He was twice sentenced to life imprisonment with a recommendation that he should never be released. Bellfield was not in court to hear his sentence, as he had refused to attend court owing to "unfair press coverage" following his conviction.

8. Read the text for the gist, translate the text.

<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/dec/09/rupert-murdochs-fox-agrees-deal-to-buy-sky>

On 8 July 2009, The Guardian published three articles that the media mogul Rupert Murdoch's News Group Newspapers (NGN) paid £1m to gag phone-hacking victims. He prevented release to the public of evidence that journalists hacked members of the government, 8 royal family members and 3 royal aides. In 2009, senior Scotland Yard officials assured Parliament, that there was no evidence of widespread hacking. But according to The Guardian, in June 2011, the Met received documents that News of the World, with circulation over 7.5 million, paid a total of £100,000 to between 3 and 5 unidentified Met officers in 2003. On 1 September 2011, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary began an inquiry to

address alleged corruption and abuse of power in police relationships with NGN. In July 2011, Murdoch provided testimony before a British parliamentary committee regarding phone hacking. In the UK, his media empire remains under fire, as investigators continue to probe reports of other phone hacking. The payments to police made by The Sun were authorized at a senior level. In testimony on 25 April, 2012 Murdoch did not deny the quote attributed to him by his former editor of The Sunday Times, Harold Evans: "I give instructions to my editors all round the world, why shouldn't I in London?" Rupert Murdoch owned 39% of satellite broadcaster Sky, and 2011 scandal (Operation Weeting, the Met's investigation into phone hacking) forced him to abandon an attempt to take full control, but in 2016 he purchased Sky for £18.5bn.

9. Read the text for the gist, translate the text.

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2018/oct/31/drug-smugglers-caught-hiding-cannabis>

A plan by two Dutch men to hide half a tonne of cannabis in piles of pizza cheese was foiled when they were caught at the UK border. Henrik Ruben, 28, and Dominic Leeman, 30, attempted to smuggle drugs with a street value of £5m in two shipments of cheese, the National Crime Agency said. The pair were caught when the packages were intercepted at Dover Docks by Border Force in 2016. Ruben, of Dieren, was jailed for six years at Maidstone crown court on Thursday after a jury convicted him of conspiring to import drugs. Leeman, of Arnhem, was found guilty of the same charge and sentenced to five-and-a-half years. They were part of a wider organised crime group and operated two units on Slough Trading Estate, where the cannabis was to be unpacked. The cheese was then to be repackaged and shipped back to the Netherlands to be used again. The pair imported the cannabis through a company called Bertus Foods, also known as Global Foods, which was set up as a front for drug smuggling. Ruben was in charge of travel arrangements and Leeman was key to organising the food "carousel" of sending produce back and forth. The duo used encrypted phones to communicate, but National Crime Agency investigators were able to access their messages. The investigation revealed the pair discussed arrangements for transportation of the cannabis to clients.

10. Read the text for the gist, translate the text.

<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2019/feb/13/psychoactive-drugs-linked-ambulance-callouts-prison-hmp-wealstun-spice>

HMP Wealstun, which holds 820 men, including many short-stay prisoners and a third under the age of 30, was part of the “10 Prisons Project” set up in August 2018 by Stewart, who is running for London mayor as an independent candidate. The prison was supplied with a body scanner and other technology to help keep drugs out. Of 211 ambulance callouts to HMP Wealstun in the six months prior to the October 2018 inspection, about 95% were related to psychoactive substances, Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Prisons (HMIP) found. Nearly 25% of inmates told inspectors they had developed a drug habit since entering the jail, which is a training and resettlement prison designed to prepare prisoners for life after their release. Two in five prisons in poor condition, watchdog finds. Wealstun prison was one of 10 on which the former prisons minister Rory Stewart staked his future before he was moved to another government department and later stood down as an MP. The chief inspector of prisons, Peter Clarke, said the widespread availability of drugs at Wealstun – 69% of inmates said it was easy to obtain them – was undermining good work elsewhere in the prison. Phil Copple, the director general for prisons, said: «Since piloting Pava [an incapacitant spray similar to pepper spray], we have improved procedures for its use and improved staff training both locally and as part of the national rollout. More staff have enabled a fuller regime, giving prisoners greater access to work and education programmes».

11. Read the text for the gist, translate the text.

<https://www.humantraffickingfoundation.org/theissue>

The International Organization for Migration (IMO) estimates that 91% of victims trafficked from Nigeria are women; their traffickers have sexually exploited more than half of them. A fact-finding mission by Nigeria's anti-trafficking agency in January 2019 said it found that more than 20,000 Nigerian girls had been sold as sex slaves in Mali by traffickers who deceived them with offers of jobs in Malaysia. Edo state in southern Nigeria is one of Africa's largest departure points for thousands of migrants fleeing economic hardship for better opportunities abroad. The West African nation itself is among top destinations where thousands of people are trafficked illegally to destinations abroad, especially in the UK. Julie Okah-Donli, director general of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) told CNN many vulnerable Nigerian girls, some as young as 10, were being lured by human traffickers to work as domestic help and servants in Britain."The UK is a destination for forced labor. These traffickers take Nigerian girls from villages and disguise them as their children, but when they get to the UK, they don't let them step of the house for years and force them to clean and cook. There

are cases where these victims were sexually exploited," Okah-Donli told CNN. In 2018, 6,993 potential victims from 130 different countries were referred into the National Referral Mechanism to be identified as survivors of trafficking and to receive support. In reality, the extent of human trafficking in the UK is likely to be far greater than the NRM statistics would suggest.

12. Read the text for the gist, translate the text.

<https://www.mirror.co.uk/tv/tv-news/horrifying-reality-uks-most-dangerous-21485539>

Robert Maudsley has been locked in solitary confinement for more than four decades. As the UK's most dangerous man, he will never be freed from his dungeon underneath Wakefield Prison. Born in Toxteth, Liverpool, Maudsley was just 21 when he carried out his first horrific murder. But he went on to kill another three men, all while he was locked up in prison. The serial killer was one of 12 children and was taken into care when he was still a baby. He spent his early years living at Nazareth House, a Catholic orphanage in Merseyside. For Maudsley, this was a welcome relief from the chaos and poverty at home. But when he was eight, his parents came to take him and his siblings home and he was subjected to years of violent abuse. His father would regularly beat his children, and Maudsley often took extra beatings to protect his siblings. Once, a young Maudsley was locked in a room for six months, his only contact was violence from his father. As soon as he was 16, Maudsley fled home but soon became trapped in a spiral of drug abuse and funded his habit by working as a rent boy. One of his clients, John Farrell, was the first man he murdered in 1974. He also killed three cellmates. From 1983 he is kept in 15.5metres by 4.5metres cell with bullet-proof windows, which prison officers use to watch Maudsley through. The cage is encased in thick, see-through, acrylic panels and has a small slit at the bottom, through which guards pass the serial killer his meals and other items he needs. He is escorted to the exercise yard by six guards and is never allowed any contact with other inmates.

13. Read the text for the gist, translate the text.

<https://www.illuminatirex.com/jfk-assassination-unanswered-questions/#crossfire>

On November 29th, 1963 President Lyndon Johnson passed Executive Order 11130, forming what would become known to history as the Warren Commission to evaluate all the facts and circumstances surrounding the assassination of Kennedy. Ex-CIA director Allen Dallas was a commission member. His role was coordinating CIA interviews and even coaching them in advance of appearing before the

commission. The Government classified, under the guise of national security thousands of files and documents until 2039. Allen Dulles suggested destroying the meeting records of January 22nd, 1964 after the group learned that Oswald had worked as an informant for the FBI. The commission waited half a year before interviewing Ruby, who killed Oswald. Ruby had been sentenced to death, but the decision was overturned in June of '64, as the Warren Report was already being drafted. Warren finally flew to Dallas to interview Ruby in his jail cell, but Ruby didn't give out any information claiming that he wasn't safe. He said "I can't speak here. My life is in danger. Take me to Washington." Ruby was killed shortly after this meeting. The Warren Commission Report was delivered to President Johnson on September 24, 1964, with a CBS documentary timed to come out simultaneously. It was instantly praised by all sectors of the media. In 1979, the House Select Committee on Assassinations said that November 22, 1963, four shots were fired including one from the Grassy Knoll. In 2013, an independent investigation claimed there were 9-10 shots of two sniper groups.

14. Read the text for the gist, translate the text.

<https://www.miamiherald.com/news/local/community/miami-dade/article194124844.html>

Anthony Gignac wore expensive suits, drove a 2016 Ferrari California with diplomatic plates, and boasted to anyone who would listen that he was a Saudi prince looking for big-time investment possibilities for his father, the king. But behind that opulent life was a sham that Gignac, who was born in Colombia, had been perpetrating since the 1990s and across the United States—including Miami in 1993 and 1994, when he left behind huge debts in Bal Harbour, Cocowalk and Coral Gables. Gignac, who often calls himself Sultan Bin Khalid Al Saud, had kept a low profile for the past decade but returned to Miami in 2017 and tried to pass himself off as a Saudi royal and diplomat in order to defraud area business people out of money, properties and other valuables, according to a federal grand jury indictment in Miami. To maintain the facade, Williamson bought a false diplomatic license plate on eBay on June 4, according to the indictment. Gignac then showed off his car with the fraudulent plates to several business people from a company identified only as "Company T.A." Gignac also invited the business people to his alleged penthouse on Fisher Island, where the front door had a sign that read "Sultan." During the visit, he showed the potential investors alleged documents from the Bank of Dubai showing he had \$600 million available. The man who called himself "Prince Khaled" was driven around in limousines, left \$20 tips and repeatedly declared, "put it on my tab." The grand jury indicted him late last year, and he was arrested in New York on Nov. 20

Контролируемые компетенции: ОК-4

Оценка компетенций осуществляется в соответствии с Таблицей 4.

Материалы зачета
Вопросы для устного собеседования

1. Judges in Russian Federation, the USA and the UK
2. Courts in England and Wales
3. Legislative power in the USA
4. Lawyers. Attorneys, barristers, solicitors.
5. Types of Law

Тексты для письменного перевода
Билет № 1

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.

<https://www.standard.co.uk/news/world/british-pensioners-jailed-in-portugal-for-smuggling-1m-of-cocaine-on-luxury-cruise-a4247766.html>

A retired British couple have been jailed for eight years for trying to smuggle nine kilos of cocaine into Europe on a luxury cruise from the Caribbean. Roger Clarke, 72, and Sue Clarke, 71, a married couple from Bromley, were arrested in December 2018 after police in Portugal found cocaine in their suitcases while their cruise ship was docked in Lisbon. Police caught the couple trying to smuggle 9kg of cocaine with a street value of £1 million. Three judges convicted Clarke, a retired chef, and his former secretary wife of drug trafficking after a one-day trial in Lisbon. Holding hands and crying, the pensioners, who claim they were tricked into smuggling the drugs, said they want people to know the "real story" but did not make any further declarations to reporters. The judges told the court they had taken into consideration the "devastating effects (of cocaine) on people's lives".

Билет № 2

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.

https://wiki2.org/en/2004_Morecambe_Bay_cockling_disaster

The Morecambe Bay cockling disaster occurred on the evening of 5 February 2004 at Morecambe Bay in North West England. At least 23 Chinese illegal immigrant laborers were drowned by an incoming tide

after picking cockles off the Lancashire coast (more than two bodies were not found) and 15 survived. The Chinese had been imported via containers into Liverpool, and were hired out through local criminal agents. A father-and-son from England, paid illegal immigrants £0.2 per one kg of cockles, far less than the typical local rate. Two Englishmen were cleared of helping the workers break immigration law. Gangmaster Lin Liang Ren was found guilty of the manslaughter of at least 21 people. Ren, his girlfriend Zhao Xiao Qing and his cousin Lin Mu Yong were also convicted of breaking immigration laws. Ren was sentenced to 12 years for manslaughter, 6 years for facilitating illegal immigration.

Билет № 3

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Levi_Bellfield

One of the worst cases has to be of the English serial killer Levi Bellfield. This was a man who had an intense hatred for young blonde women. Levi Bellfield was born on the 17th of May 1968 in Isleworth in London. He'd been in trouble with the law, having been arrested in 1981 for burglary and then for assaulting a police officer in 1991. By 2002 his total stints in prison for petty crimes & violence added up to almost a year. His stature enabled him to get jobs as a nightclub bouncer. He managed to father 11 children with three different women. Bellfield was arrested in 2004 on suspicion of the murder of Amélie Delagrangé. He was also charged with three counts of rape in Surrey and West London, with assaulting a woman in Twickenham between 1995 and 1997, along with the attempted murder of Kate Sheedy, with the attempted murder and causing grievous bodily harm to Irma Dragoshi.

Билет № 4

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.

<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/dec/09/rupert-murdochs-fox-agrees-deal-to-buy-sky>

On 8 July 2009, The Guardian published three articles that the media mogul Rupert Murdoch's News Group Newspapers (NGN) paid £1m to gag phone-hacking victims. He prevented release to the public of

evidence that journalists hacked members of the government, 8 royal family members and 3 royal aides. In 2009, senior Scotland Yard officials assured Parliament, that there was no evidence of widespread hacking. But according to The Guardian, in June 2011, the Met received documents that News of the World, with circulation over 7.5 million, paid a total of £100,000 to between 3 and 5 unidentified Met officers in 2003. On 1 September 2011, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary began an inquiry to address alleged corruption and abuse of power in police relationships with NGN. In July 2011, Murdoch provided testimony before a British parliamentary committee regarding phone hacking.

Билет № 5

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2019/oct/31/drug-smugglers-caught-hiding-cannabis>

A plan by two Dutch men to hide half a tonne of cannabis in piles of pizza cheese was foiled when they were caught at the UK border. Henrik Ruben, 28, and Dominic Leeman, 30, attempted to smuggle drugs with a street value of £5m in two shipments of cheese, the National Crime Agency said. The pair were caught when the packages were intercepted at Dover Docks by Border Force in 2016. Ruben, of Dieren, was jailed for six years at Maidstone crown court on Thursday after a jury convicted him of conspiring to import drugs. Leeman, of Arnhem, was found guilty of the same charge and sentenced to five-and-a-half years. They were part of a wider organised crime group and operated two units on Slough Trading Estate, where the cannabis was to be unpacked. The cheese was then to be repackaged and shipped back to the Netherlands to be used again. The pair imported the cannabis through a company called Bertus Foods.

Билет № 6

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.

<https://usareally.com/4970-a-woman-....kept-her-dead-husband-s-body-in-a-freezer>

Salt Lake City, Utah, has an area of 110.4 square miles (286 km²). The world headquarters of LDS Church is located in the city and the majority of the city's population are Mormons. Tooele city with a population of 32,115 (2010) is about 30 minutes southwest of Salt Lake City, The story began November 27, 2019 when several police officers arrived at a call to the house of a woman whom the neighbors had not seen for about two weeks. Entering the house, they found the dead 75-year-old Jeanne Souron-Mathers lying on the bed, and later found her dead husband in the fridge. Forensic experts have so far failed to identify the cause of death of the man, who was identified as 69-year-old Paul Edwards Mathers. An autopsy was performed, but it was not possible to establish whether his death was violent. "We can look at like food in the fridge, freezers, anything that gives us some sort of a timeline as to when that person actually died."

Билет № 7

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.

<https://www.nydailynews.com/news/crime/.....-claimed-kidnapped-20190511>

A North Carolina mother who allegedly tossed her 7-week-old infant daughter down a large ravine now faces attempted murder charges. Krista Noelle Madden, 35, was charged with attempted murder and held in the Henderson County jail on a \$750,000 bond. The baby girl, Shaylie, was found safe on Thursday evening thanks to an unlikely set of circumstances. A woman walked outside to check the mailbox and thought she heard the faint cries of an infant. She brought her husband out and he descended into what Henderson County Sheriff Lowell S. Griffin called "a 75-foot ravine" where he found the baby and a car seat. "It's by the grace of God that we're standing here with a child that's been discovered and is alive," Griffin said at a press conference on Friday. He believes the child was thrown into the ravine in the car seat and rolled out after hitting the ground. The child is said to be in "very good condition" now.

Билет № 8

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.

<https://www.nydailynews.com/news/crime/ny-ups-drug-smuggling-ring-20191128>

A group of UPS employees allegedly smuggled thousands of pounds of drugs every week from Mexico to the United States in an enormous operation that lasted at least a decade. Eleven men, including four UPS drivers and supervisors, were arrested in Tucson, Ariz., after a two-year Department of Homeland Security investigation into the smuggling ring, according to ABC 15. The workers would hide the packages of drugs within other shipments and ensure they were shipped to the correct locations without any interference, prosecutors said. Mario Barcelo, a 20-year UPS employee, was considered the ringleader of the group and was allegedly responsible for managing all shipments. Barcelo, 49; Gary Love, 40; Michael Castro, 34, and Thomas Mendoza, 47, all UPS employees, are charged with charged with money laundering, drug possession and drug distribution. Seven others were also arrested for charges on shipping drugs.

Билет № 9

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.

<https://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/.....stepmonster-10-girl-starved-burned-20190430>

A woman convicted of starving her 10-year-old stepdaughter, then trying to incinerate the girl's body in a garbage can, will die for her crime. A Georgia judge signed off on a jury's recommendation to execute Tiffany Moss, 36, for the cruel 2013 murder of Emani Moss, according to WSB-TV in Atlanta, Ga. The convicted killer reportedly sat motionless as her death sentence was handed down. The victim was deprived of food and weighed only 32 pounds when she died, according to the Atlantic Journal-Constitution the girl's father is serving a life sentence for his role in covering up the crime. During his wife's hearing last month, Eman Moss testified that he came home from work to find his daughter dead, then attempted to help his wife burn the girl's body in a trash can purchased from Home Depot, with charcoal and lighter fluid. The man claimed that because his daughter was already dead, he decided to protect his wife rather than calling 911.

Билет № 10

1. Read the text for the gist.

2. Translate the text.

<https://www.nydailynews.com/news/crime/ny-motorist-gets-mouthful-in-road-rage-spat-20191129>

Who could have seen this coming? A Florida man has finally been arrested more than three weeks after allegedly spitting food he was chewing into another motorist's mouth, according to a police report. The Oct. 29 event, which cops are referring to as a road-rage incident, began when a female driver tried to apologize for her role in the unspecified altercation with suspect David Wipperman in Pinellas County. During the confrontation, the 61-year-old suspect got out of his truck and approached the driver's side of the victim's car, according to the Tampa Bay Times. The female motorist, who hasn't been identified, rolled down her window and "apologized to the defendant," say cops. But Wipperman allegedly responded by spitting food inside his mouth directly at the woman, according to reports. "The food struck the victim in the face, according to an affidavit. Wipperman then allegedly opened the victim's car door and began shouting at her.

Материалы экзамена

Вопросы для устного собеседования

1. Your Scientific Research
2. Civil Law
3. England and Wales courts peculiarities
4. The main distinction of Civil Law from Criminal Law
5. Magistrates` Courts of England and Wales
6. Crown Court
7. First-Tier Tribunal and Upper Tier Tribunal
8. The Ownership and its origin
9. The process of conveyance of the property
10. Sale of land
11. The Law of Succession
12. The nature of a will

Тексты для реферирования

Вариант 1

<https://www.spotahome.com/blog/weird-italian-traditions/>

867 слов

If living in Italy has taught me anything, it's that Italians have some awesome traditions. And I'm here to share them with you!

- 1. La Befana.** La Befana is held on the same day as the "Parade of Three Kings" in Spain, on January 5. You know witches? The kind that fly on broomsticks, wear pointy hats. Right, so, take that image, but smash it together with Christmas. And that, my friends, is Italy's beloved Befana. Yeah, I was just as baffled about this one as you might be. Much like the Reyes Magos of Spain, and in a similar tradition to Santa Claus, La Befana comes on the night of January 5th (Epiphany Eve) to bring all the good little girls and good little boys of Italy candy or little presents. Kids put a sock or a shoe out for her to fill with goodies, and they might even leave her some cookies. And, if you were a bad girl or boy throughout the year, you can expect a nice lump of coal instead. Sound familiar? I have to admit, I didn't really get the whole "witch on Christmas" deal at first. But, Italians reassure me that she's a kindly, good witch. And I'm down with anyone who wants to give me extra presents or candy on January 5th. We don't celebrate that holiday in America, so I'll take it. Add that to the list of reasons to never go back...
- 2. Ballo della pupa.** If the Christmas Witch doesn't seem bizarre or fun enough for you, then you'll love the Ballo della pupa. Typical of southern Italy, **il Ballo della upa**, or the Dance of the Pupa, is a sight to behold. Participants make a mannequin of a woman (which, I assume, is fire-resistant), which is open on the bottom for a dancer to wear. The dancer gets in this mannequin-costume, and starts dancing. Then they light the whole thing up with tons and tons of fireworks. And they keep dancing while the fireworks are exploding off of the costume. That a person is inside of. I can't exactly say that this is a completely normal thing for one to do, but I can say definitively that it is veryyy bizarrely entertaining. Words can hardly describe it, so I encourage you to see it for yourself.
- 3. Il volo dell'Angelo.** Everybody knows about Venice's famed Carnevale. The masks. The costumes. The lavish parties. The smiling woman jumping off the bell tower in Piazza San Marco with nothing between her and the ground but a harness strapped onto her dress. Wait, what? A staple feature to the Carnevale festivities each year is the iconic Volo dell'Angelo, and it is exactly that: a flying angel. Each year, a different woman is selected to be the "angel", who has the honor of dressing up in a lavish, beautiful costume, being strapped onto a harness, and then flying down across the Piazza San Marco over the heads of thousands of onlooking people. The event dates back to the 1500's, when acrobats used to perform the flight without, well, much protection. Unsurprisingly, this led to tragedy in 1759, when an acrobat didn't so much fly, but...well, Buzz Lightyeared. For a while afterwards, il Volo dell'Angelo was prohibited during Carnevale. But, fortunately for us lovers of the the bizarre and fun, it came back in the form of its current incarnation. Ah, Carnevale. Great fun.
- 4. Calcio Fiorentino.** Are you a soccer fan? Football fanatic? And, do you love a good hockey fight? Or don't like football at all? Calcio Fiorentino is the bizarre but fun sport that you never knew was missing from your life. Originating in Florence during the Renaissance, Calcio Fiorentino is a 50-minute roller-coaster ride of emotions. The game, which some have referred to as "barbaric" (though I'm not making any judgements), is what you get if you take, like, soccer, rugby, and hockey, mash them all together, and dress it up in Renaissance Fair costumes. Best part? The game is like the Hunger Games of football. Fun times. All the more reason to move Florence up high on your travel bucket list.
- 5. La coppa dell'amicizia.** If pyrotechnics, flying women, and borderline barbarism aren't your thing (WHATEVER, you monster), you could always settle down on a cold winter night with some good friends and drink from la coppa dell'amicizia, or the friendship cup. And every time you drink, you have to do a cheers to something – doesn't matter how random or vulgar it is. You gotta cheer! Originating from the Valle d'Aosta region in northern Italy, this terracotta cup (of sorts), often called "la grolla", normally comes with 4 or more drinking spouts, one for each friend. Typically, different mixtures of coffee and alcohol, or just alcohol, are pretty typical too. After a day out skiing in the alps with friends, who wouldn't like to come back home and get tipsy together? Just remember which spout is yours! Just promise you won't do the ballo della pupa after drinking from the coppa dell'amicizia. And, on your next trip to Italy, be sure to catch at least one of these 5 strange but true Italian traditions!

So often, the question “what women want in a man” is answered in a tongue in a cheeky way as it is often joked that such a man could not possibly exist. However, while what some women look for in men is materially different from other women, there are a number of qualities that are commonly admired. They are often seen in good men and we list them below. 1. Kind. Perhaps the most common quality of a good person, let alone a good man, is kindness. So many women will need a boyfriend or husband to be kind as it will make them feel loved and assured of their partner’s affection. Kindness also allows people to be themselves in an important relationship. 2. Compassionate. Compassion is such a key quality that may make the world of difference in a successful relationship. The reason being is that compassion allows us to see things from our partner’s point of view which then helps build a relationship based on trust and empathy. 3. Dedicated. Having a dedicated partner is often what women want in a good man. The reason being is that it is often thought that many men put themselves first, as opposed to putting their relationship at the top of their priority list. If they are dedicated to their partner, they will always be thinking of them and how to ensure the longevity of a relationship. 4. Committed. To many, it will go without saying that for a relationship to last, a quality of a good man that is required is for him to be committed. This means that he is faithful to his partner. There will be some men that are less likely to be able to do this than others. However, if you think you have the one, you are likely to want to be with him because he won’t hurt you by cheating on you with other men or women. These surveys and studies reveal how both American men and women feel about different kinds of relationships. You can use these statistics to understand the trends in modern romance.

100 Qualities Of A Good Man.

69% of American women would want to stay at home with their children if money was not a problem. (Daily Mail, 2011) 64% of women prefer a husband who earns more money than they do. Of almost 10,000 American women surveyed, most wanted a man to be an analogue of a butler: 72% expect men to open the door for them, 42% expect their man to get the check, 23% expect him to help with their chair, 33% expect him to help them with their jacket, and 10% expect men to stand up when they leave the table. (The Survey of the American Woman, 2010) Among 1000 women asked what makes a man hot, 75% said dependability, 67% said kindness, 66% said moral integrity, 53% said paying attention, 53% said intelligence, 51% said father-like qualities, 46% said passion about what they love, 41% said confidence, 38% said generosity, 35% said being good in bed, 30% said a good sense of style, and only 26% said a handsome face. (Men’s Health, 2015) Of 5,481 men and women surveyed, 84% of women want a guy who treats them with respect, 77% want a man they can trust, 47% prefer a man who shares the same values, and 46% want a man who is not afraid of communicating what he wants and needs. (Match, 2013) Of 2000 women surveyed, about 66% want guys who make them feel safe. 62% want someone who trusts them. Of 2000 adults surveyed, 52% of American women want to see good manners, 42% want men to ask a lot of questions, 26% want men to pay for their meal, 27% want a man who enjoys his meal, 17% are fine with being a little drunk. (TGI Friday’s, 2015) From a survey of 1000 women, 48% of women responded that they want men who are romantic. (Men’s Health, 2015)

- 50% want a man who says ‘I love you’ when he feels it.
- 47% want a man who sees her as his equal.
- 39% want men who remind them they’re beautiful.
- 38% want a man who doesn’t forget birthdays or anniversaries.
- 33% said someone who is not needy and insecure.
- 31% want a man who respects their privacy.
- 28% want a man who always put the trash out.

- 25% want a man who makes an effort to get to know her friends.
- 24% want a man who laughs at her jokes.
- 23% want men who do not check out other women.
- 22% want men to make them coffee.
- 22% want a man who wants sex more than once a week.
- 17% want a man who likes her cooking more than his mom's.
- 14% want a man who likes their mom.
- 14% want a man who does not "like" random women's pictures on social media.
- 12% want a man who doesn't leave the car without petrol. (Carnival Cruise Lines, 2016)
- 39% of polled American women admire a man's butt, 11% admire a man's eyes, 13% are attracted to a flat stomach, 3% admire the neck. (Static Brain Research Institute, 2016) Of 108 women surveyed, 24% are attracted to a guy's well toned arms, 19% are attracted to broad shoulders, 18% are attracted to a sexy back, 15% are attracted to a guy's v-cut, 9% are attracted to abs, 7% are attracted to a man's butt, 5% are attracted to muscular legs, and 2% are attracted to a man's chest. (GQ, 2016) First Things Women Notice On A Guy. Of almost 10,000 women, 49% notice a man's eyes, 15% notice his body, 14% look at his hair, 4% notice the guy's girlfriend, and only 2% notice his shoes. (The Survey of the American Woman, 2010)
- What do American women expect of a man? In a survey of women and girls aged 7-21, 46% say marriage as the gold standard success. 39% of young women believe that having a successful marriage is one of the most important things in their life. 93% of polled American women prefer to be asked out on a date. Of 5000 men and women surveyed, 65% of women said kissing is appropriate on a first date, while 56% said cuddling is also appropriate. (Singles in America, 2012) Of nearly 1500 married or engaged men and women surveyed, 60% of women said they want their future husbands to ask permission from their parents before proposing, 32% believe having no ring in a proposal is one of the biggest mistakes men can make, 47% want the proposal to be a surprise, 57% want the photo of the ring shared on Facebook, and only 4% say a big carat sized ring is important. (Men's Health, 2012) 84% of women prefer a romantic proposal over a fancy ring. (Men's Health, 2007) 34% of women are "willing" or "very willing" to move in with their significant other to save money, while 30% are "not at all willing." (Trulia, 2012)

Вариант 3

<http://webkonspect.com/?room=profile&id=16030&labelid=273161>

931 слово

There's always a bunch of stereotypes about every single country and its residents. Some of these stereotypes are very much true. Others less so! We decided to ask the resident Brits about some of the most popular stereotypes about British people, and separate the fact from the fiction! 1. BRITAIN IS A CAST SOCIETY – FACT. People in modern Britain are very conscious of class differences. They regard it as difficult to become friends with somebody from a different class. The clearest indication of a person's class is often his/her accent. Different classes talk about different topics using different styles and accents of English, they enjoy different pastimes and sports, they have different values about what things in life are most important, and different ideas of the correct way to behave. Traditionally there is a stereotyped view of the upper, middle and working classes. 2. THE POSH BRITISH LIFE – FICTION When many foreigners picture a British person, they see posh accents, large manor homes, top hats and tails, nanny for children. "Why golly gosh, this is absolute utter incongruous pish posh my dear boy!" That's only for the very wealthy aristocrats who live in West London and were raised by nannies. 3. BRITS ARE DRUNCARDS – FACT The drinking culture in the U.K is huge and most social occasions

are centered around alcoholic beverages. Working class Britons have a popular pastime in the pubs. The English don't drink warm beer. It is not perfectly clear where this stereotype originated from, but even if it once held true, it is very far from the truth nowadays. If you walk into a pub today and order a beer specifically instructing the waiter to bring you a cold one, you would receive the same uncomprehending look that you would get anywhere else in the world!

4. **BRITS LOVE TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER – FACT.** Brits love small talk and their favorite topic has to be the weather outside. Weather is possibly the most spoken of topic in the country. If you ever find yourself in an awkward situation or have absolutely nothing to say, fear no more as you can get at least 10 minutes worth of quality conversation out of the current weather patterns.

5. **BRITS HAVE SARCASTIC HUMOR – FACT.** Irony and heavy sarcasm are the bedrock of British humour. Being able to tell when your British friends are being sarcastic from when they're trying to have a serious conversation takes some serious skill and even after years of living in the U.K, it's likely that you'll still often get it wrong. At least there are a lot of hilarious and sometimes awkward conversations to be had in the meantime though...

6. **BRITISH TRADITIONS – FICTION** In their private life, the British as individuals are less inclined to follow tradition. There are very few ancient customs that are followed by the majority of families on special occasions.

7. **CONSERVATISM – FACT** The example is the system of measurement. The British government has been trying for years to promote the metric system and to get the British people use it. But it's had a limited success.

8. **BRITISH FOOD IS TERRIBLE – FICTION.** Different classes have different food. Fish and chips are the English food for the working class. Seafood in the restaurant is a traditional upper class food. The traditional upper class breakfast is a "fry-up" (several items fried together, the most common of which are eggs, bacon, sausage, tomatoes, mushrooms and even bread), preceded by cereal with milk and followed by toasts, butter and marmalade all washed down with lots of tea. When the "fry-up" is omitted the breakfast is called "continental" (it is usually for working class people).

9. **BRITS DRINK TEA - FICTION.** "Ooooh, put the kettle on, will you»? Surprising as it may be, however, in 2017, England was only third in the world in its tea consumption, following Turkey and India, and mostly likely China as well. According to statistics, the English drink just as much coffee as they drink tea, so it would be hard to claim tea time as a national trait. Upper class drinks coffee and Italian wine. Working class Britons love a pint in the pub on Thursdays and Fridays. Although they do love tea with milk and drink quite a lot of it during the day. Tea is definitely a key part of British culture. Making tea for other people is the ultimate form of British hospitality. People from abroad tend to think Britons only drink the finest tea leaves from teapots, served in a beautiful cup and saucer. In reality, middle and working class Britons buy bog-standard tea-bags by the kilo and make constant mugs of it throughout the day. It may not be posh, but it's the quickest way to make a brew! Britons ALWAYS add a dash of milk to black tea (no lemon, are you mad?)” The image of the British as a nation of tea-drinkers is a stereotype, which is somewhat out-of-date. It is true that it is still prepared in certain way (strong and with milk), but more coffee than tea is now bought.

10. **BRITS SPEAK ENGLISH – FICTION** The most prestigious upper class accent in Britain is known as "Received Pronunciation" or "RP". It's a combination of standard English spoken with an RP accent that is usually meant when people talk about "BBC English", or "Oxford English", or "Queen's English". You can usually tell a lot about a person's class (background) just by listening to his accent. The average London-born Brit either speaks with a cockney accent or a normal London accent.

Вариант 4

<https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2019/feb/16/not-so-fresh-why-jamie-oliver-restaurants-lost-their-bite>

1193 слова

The stereotype is that British only drink tea. Although they do love tea with milk and drink quite a lot of it during the day. In 2019, Britain was not in the list of the world's top 25 coffee consumers per capita, and every Brit daily drink 1.4 cups of coffee. The research, conducted by the Centre for Economics and Business Research (CEBR), found the UK's coffee consumption has soared to 95 million cups a day in 2018, up from 70 million in 2008, suggesting an increase of 25 million over the last 10 years. Part of the

research included a survey of 2,000 adults in the UK. Nearly a third of people surveyed indicated they don't drink coffee at all, but at the other end of the scale, 6 per cent said they drank six or more cups a day, with the average person consuming around two cups a day. In 2019, a majority of 76 percent of respondents drank coffee at home, followed by about 25 percent who usually drink drip coffee in a café. Brits also love a pint in the pub on Thursdays and Fridays. Fish and chips is not the only food British people eat. British people have a lot of nice food which is quite simple to make. They've also embraced Italian, French and Greek cuisine. Some of the most famous British foods include Sunday Roast, Beef Stew, Cornish Pasty, Shepherd's pie and Cottage pie, Mince pies and many more. I think there is more than a hint of anti-British sentiment in the stereotype that British food is bad. Yet it's British food that gets by far the most criticism of any national cuisine, British food seems to be basically a byword for bad food. Interestingly I have noticed in the US that if a restaurant labels traditional British food, such as Shepherds Pie as "Irish", then it suddenly becomes acceptable to serve it. So why did British food in particular get a bad reputation internationally? I think it's probably from the Second World War. All the American GIs were posted to Britain, at a time when rationing was in place, and were being fed shit like boiled corned beef and cabbage all the time. It was their first time in a new country, and the food sucked. So when they all went home, they took with them the idea that "British food is terrible and bland". American culture then propagates across the world, and the idea sticks. If the soldiers had been based in Sweden or something, then we might hear a lot more about Swedish food. It depends who you want to compare to. If you compare to other windy Northern coastal nations (Iceland, Canada, Latvia etc), British food isn't bad at all. If you compare to countries we frequently trade with and consider peers (France, Spain, China, America), British food is pretty bland. I would say that traditional British food is fairly typical for a country of its latitude, and in many ways I would argue it is more varied and innovative than many similarly Northern countries. The idea that say Dutch food or Eastern European food is any better than traditional British food seems laughable to me. A lot of Eastern European food seems to mass produced, processed meats and a lot of tinned and jared preserved stuff, hardly what I'd call high quality. Mostly due to the outdated view of Americans who ate post-war hotel and restaurant food as tourists I think which led to ridiculous claims such as that by Krugman that "your typical Englishman, circa, say, 1975, had never had a really good meal". The New York Times has always pushed this outdated cliché with a recent article bizarrely claiming Londoners used to eat "porridge and boiled mutton". Boiled mutton. Nobody ever ate this ever. In the 70s it was Findus Crispy pancakes and Berni inn onion rings. He seemed to confuse the 1970s with the 1850s. I am surprised he didn't mention Jack the Ripper. His source? Charles Dickens. My grandparents ate well at home. Their bread was freshly baked, proper loaves from a baker (no Mothers Prime!). Vegetables often home grown with meat from a butcher and home baked fruit tarts. They rarely if ever ate out as an American tourist would have. Tourists, Americans in particular, seem to have a bizarre talent for finding the shittiest restaurants that nobody in their right mind would go to, then ordering something that would be terrible even if it was cooked well. Why not ask someone for advice!? I could point you to half a dozen brilliant places ten minutes walk away, and I don't even live in a big town. Instead you've gone to a 'steaks and milkshakes' place I never heard of, or you've gone to KFC and complained that the food is no different to what you could get at home. Gaah! I think there's been a pretty major shift in the way British view home cooking over the past 20-30 years, particularly among the Middle classes. I suspect it has a lot to do with the rise of French/Italian trained British chefs in the 90s/early 00s - Marco Pierre White, Gordon Ramsay, Jamie Oliver etc - ordinary lads that grew up on the same food as everyone else, but wound up cooking European haute-cuisine. I think that did an awful lot to 'de-snootify' the concept of fine dining, such that you had middle-class families cooking beef bourguignon as often as they had roast beef.

James Trevor Oliver MBE (born 27 May 1975) is a British chef and restaurateur. He is known for his approachable cuisine, which has led him to front numerous television shows and open many restaurants. Born and raised in Clavering, Essex, he was educated in London before joining Antonio Carluccio's Neal Street restaurant as a pastry chef. While serving as a sous-chef at the River Café, he was noticed by Patricia Llewellyn of Optomen; and in 1999 the BBC aired his television show, *The Naked Chef*. This was followed by a first cook book, which became a No. 1 UK bestseller. His television work included a

documentary, Jamie's Kitchen, which gained him an invitation from Prime Minister Tony Blair to visit 10 Downing Street. In 2005 he opened a campaign, Feed Me Better to introduce schoolchildren to healthier foods, which was later backed by the government. Paolo Aversa, associate professor of strategy at Cass Business School in London, says Oliver's business is essentially a brand built around his personality with a restaurant operation running alongside. This is not necessarily a bad thing, he says, because many companies maintain unprofitable activities that enhance their image – but if things go wrong the main brand can be damaged. “You can argue that a company that sells an idea of better eating habits, healthy food and so on should have some kind of flagship business that reminds the customer where this all comes from,” Aversa says. “I think Jamie's Italian reinforced the image and it still does to a certain extent. People still see the restaurants around. The question is: is it worth the financial underperformance?” His path to fame, fortune and influence started when TV producers filming at the River Cafe in London spotted the chatty junior chef and offered him his own show. The Naked Chef, broadcast in 1999, made Oliver a star. Recipe books, endorsements and campaigns for healthier eating followed, making him rich and famous before he opened a single restaurant. “With this much choice in the market, customers will take it unless you stay fresh and relevant,” Martin says.” The crisis at Jamie's Italian has followed a series of business setbacks for Oliver, who by his own admission has “fucked up” 40% of his ventures and lost £90m of his wealth since 2014. In 2015, Oliver shut the last branch of Recipease, his chain of cookery shops. In 2017, he closed the last of his four British-themed Union Jacks restaurants. And in October 2018 his food magazine, Jamie, stopped publishing after almost 10 years. There may be further trouble ahead. Oliver has put both branches of Barbecoa, his upmarket barbecue chain, up for sale. Barbecoa did not even have a honeymoon period. When the first restaurant opened near St Paul's Cathedral in London in 2011, the Observer's Jay Rayner said it would be laughed out of town in New York. Yet away from his restaurants, Oliver's business continues to make plenty of money. At Jamie Oliver Licensing, which covers his endorsements and range of products and tie-ups, pre-tax profit rose to £7.3m from £7m in 2016. Profit at Jamie Oliver Holdings, which covers his media interests, rose to £5.4m from £1m. Oliver paid himself £10m in dividends for the year – £6m from licensing and £4m from media. He has never taken any money from the restaurant business.

Тексты для чтения, письменного перевода, выделения профессиональной лексики

Билет № 1

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.
3. Find professionally oriented terminology in the text.

<https://www.nydailynews.com/news/crime/.....ngaged-at-walmart-after-robbery-hoax-20191128->

They truly found their partner in crime. A convenience store clerk and her boyfriend came up with an unconventional — and illegal — way to get engaged without spending a dollar, authorities in North

Carolina said this week. Callie Carswell and her partner, Clarence Moore III, staged an armed robbery at the business Monday night, bought rings with the stolen money just hours later and then got engaged at Walmart, according to a news release. Police said the 24-year-old woman told them that a knife-wielding man had gone into the Big Daddy's store in Morganton, a Burke County city about 70 miles northeast of Charlotte, and demanded money from her. But investigators soon realized her story did not add up. Authorities said they identified 40-year-old Moore as a suspect and found a video of them getting engaged at a Walmart store the very next morning.

Билет № 2

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.
3. Find professionally oriented terminology in the text.

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2019/mar/04/knife-victims-10-teenagers-killed-in-2019>

Five victims have died in London, three in Birmingham, one in Greater Manchester and one in Sunderland. Ten teenagers have been killed in knife attacks in the first nine weeks of 2019, according to a list compiled by the Guardian from media coverage and police press alerts. Half the victims were in London, three died in Birmingham in just 12 days, and the other casualties were in Greater Manchester and Sunderland. On Monday, the Police Federation of England and Wales described the Prime Minister as “delusional” after she insisted there was no direct correlation between police numbers and the incidents of knife crime. Others decry cuts to social spending, pointing out that these have led to a lack of youth centers and opportunities for young people. Moodie, 14, was stabbed in east London at the beginning of the year, becoming the youngest person to die in a street attack in the capital in more than year.

Билет № 3

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.
3. Find professionally oriented terminology in the text.

<https://www.nydailynews.com/news/crime/...-alabama-sheriff-death-penalty-20191204-...-story.html>

The teen accused of killing a beloved Alabama sheriff could face the death penalty if convicted after a charge against him was upgraded to capital murder. The original count of first-degree murder against 18-year-old William Chase Johnson carried a maximum sentence of life in prison, but now the defendant can be put to death if found guilty of killing Lowndes County Sheriff “Big John” Williams. District Attorney Charlotte Tesmer said Tuesday that a capital murder warrant has been signed, according to multiple news outlets. Authorities say Sheriff Williams was shot to death on Nov. 23 during an argument with Johnson, the son of a sheriff’s deputy in neighboring Montgomery County. Johnson had become angry after being told to turn his music down at a QV convenience store in Hayneville, according to investigators. Johnson was taken into custody later that evening. Big John asked the young man about the loud music.

Билет № 4

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.
3. Find professionally oriented terminology in the text.

<https://www.nydailynews.com/news/crime/ny-florida-prostitution-sting-nabs-pro-golfer-pastor-dozen-others-20191112>

A six-day prostitution sting led to more than 100 arrests, including a Disney World security guard who showed up naked at an undercover location, a professional golfer known as “Two Gloves,” a pastor and a youth sports coach. The undercover operation, dubbed “Operation Santa’s Naughty List” and led by the Polk County Sheriff’s Office, nabbed a total of 46 johns, seven suspected child predators, 18 people accused of aiding or deriving proceeds from prostitution and 53 suspected prostitutes. One of the most prominent suspect was Tommy “Two Gloves” Gainey, a longtime golfer who plays on the PGA Tour who told police he was in town for a charity golf event. Authorities said a group of undercover detectives from multiple agencies began arranging meetings with the suspects on Tuesday, Nov. 3, to identify and rescue potential human trafficking victims who may be forced into prostitution.

Билет № 5

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.
3. Find professionally oriented terminology in the text.

<https://www.nydailynews.com/news/crime/...-hundreds-of-visitors-year-20191129>

A Hawaii man is accused of terrorizing a woman and father in Utah with an elaborate cyberstalking scheme, which included sending hundreds of unwanted repairmen, food deliveries and even prostitutes to their front door for more than a year. The 44-year-old suspect Loren Okamura will remain behind bars in the island state until his trial in Utah. Okamura was arrested earlier this month and is facing two counts of cyberstalking, two counts of transporting an individual to engage in prostitution and a count of interstate threats, according to court documents. The male victim, Walt Gilmore, estimated that between August 2018 and March 2019 more than 500 people turned up at their home in North Salt Lake City – allegedly at Okamura’s behest. He told Hawaii News Now it all started off fairly harmlessly — with food deliveries and plumbers showing up at their home. Sometimes they would see as many as 20 unwanted visitors in a day.

Билет № 6

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.
3. Find professionally oriented terminology in the text.

<https://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/MS-13-gangbangers-attacked...-gang-member-20191023->

MS-13’s New York base is Long Island, with some activity in Queens. A trio of MS-13 gangbangers attacked and stabbed a Latin Kings gang member in an unprovoked jailhouse beatdown that was captured on video. It ended with one of the suspects flashing a hand sign at the victim, federal authorities said Friday. Luis (Inquieto) Rivas, 23, Dennis (Panda) Cabrera, 27, and Javier (Joker) Rodriguez, 33, were arrested Friday after they were indicted for assault as part of a racketeering enterprise. The attack happened Oct. 22, 2019 at the Manhattan Detention Complex, better known as the Tombs, where the suspects were being held on various charges in different cases, including attempted murder, robbery and assault. Twenty minutes before the attack, Rivas made a telephone call and told his girl about the Latin King. After the attack, Rivas flashed a gang sign at the victim. The victim suffered puncture wounds to his back, torso and arms.

Билет № 7

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.
3. Find professionally oriented terminology in the text.

<https://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/ny-richard-sherman-49ers-school-lunch-debt-20191129->

San Francisco 49er cornerback Richard Sherman got a head start on Giving Tuesday when he paid off over \$27,000 in lunch debt for public school students in Washington state and California. On Nov. 23, Sherman gave a personal check to the principal of Cabrillo Middle School in Santa Clara, Calif., for \$7,491.27 to cover the students' lunch debt. "Richard's gesture created such goodwill for the 49ers that they went on to sack Aaron Roger's and the Green Bay Packers the next day on national TV by a score of 37-8," Principal Stan Garber wrote. "Go 49ers, Go Richard Sherman." "It's the most generous thing to happen for these kids, there's plenty in need and he didn't neglect them, it was the perfect way to give back and help them," Garber told ABC News. "It was the kindest most generous gesture." Garber said 60 kids would no longer have lunch debt after Sherman's contribution.

Билет № 8

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.
3. Find professionally oriented terminology in the text.

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2019/jul/13/jeffrey-epstein-alex-acosta-miami-herald>

When Julie K Brown of the Miami Herald approached a former police chief of Palm Beach, Florida, in 2017, hoping to get him to open up about his investigation of billionaire Jeffrey Epstein's child sex crimes, she was surprised by how unresponsive he was. Michael Reiter told Brown he had been down this road many times and was sick of it. Reiter said he had talked to many reporters and told them precisely where to find damning evidence against Epstein. But nothing ever came of it. "He was convinced that a lot of media had squashed the story and he was fed up," she said. That silence stretches all the way back to 2003, when Vicky Ward wrote a profile of Epstein for Vanity Fair. During her reporting, she was introduced to a mother and her two daughters from Phoenix, Arizona who alleged Epstein assaulted the girls, one of whom was 16 at the time.

Билет № 9

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.
3. Find professionally oriented terminology in the text.

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2017/sep/12/family-members-lincolnshire-jailed-chilling-slavery-case-rooney>

11 family members in Lincolnshire jailed in 'chilling' slavery case

September 11, 2017, eleven members of a Lincolnshire family have been jailed for violently exploiting at least 18 victims of modern slavery in offences described as “chilling in their mercilessness”. The Rooney family, who were based on Traveller sites in Lincoln, targeted homeless people and men with learning disabilities to work and live in squalid conditions for up to 26 years. The victims were kept in caravans without running water or toilet facilities, while their captors wore Rolex watches, drove expensive cars and lived in gleaming homes that were “palatial in comparison” with their workers’ conditions. Nottingham crown court judge, Timothy Spencer QC, said the difference in their lives was “akin to the gulf between medieval royalty and the peasantry” as he jailed 11 members of the family for up to 15 years on Tuesday. Martin Rooney Sr, 58, the head of the family, was jailed for 10 years and nine months.

Билет № 10

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.
3. Find professionally oriented terminology in the text.

<https://www.illuminatirex.com/jfk-assassination-unanswered-questions/#crossfire>

Kennedy’s limo slowed down moments before the fatal headshot, contrary to all Secret Service training and protocol. Jim Dieugenio and Jim Garrison said that November 22, 1963 there were three sniper teams operating a L-shaped ambush or triangulation. One team was located in (or on) the Texas School Book Depository (A), one (or two) in the Grassy Knoll (C) area and another on the second floor or on the roof of the Dal Tex Building (B). Kennedy’s body was flown to Washington and brought to Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland. The autopsy was left to two general pathologists, Navy officers Drs. James Humes

and Thornton Boswell - hospital administrators. Finck was intimidated by the many admirals and generals in the autopsy room barking orders at him and other physicians. He testified at the Garrison trial that one of the generals ordered him not to dissect JFK's back wound to determine the origin of the shot. General Curtis Lemay might have been the cigar-smoking general giving orders during the autopsy. Doctor Malcolm Perry who examined the throat wound before performing the procedure determined it to be an entrance wound. All doctors present in Trauma Room 1 and attending staff in Dallas remember the back of Kennedy's head being blown out indicating a shot coming from the front of the President. Dr. James Humes took it upon himself to unconventionally burn his notes and all preliminary reports relating to the Presidential autopsy. Kennedy's brain, key autopsy photographs, as well as skull fragment which prove the direction of the bullet are missing.

Билет № 11

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.
3. Find professionally oriented terminology in the text.

<https://www.illuminatirex.com/jfk-assassination-unanswered-questions/#crossfire>

Railroad worker Sam Holland, who was standing with a group on the railway bridge, described a “puff of smoke” coming from the trees behind the fence on top of the Grassy Knoll. His testimony was ignored by the Warren Commission. Dallas police officer Joe Smith November 22, 1963 heard shots coming from the Grassy Knoll. He ran up the hill and was able to smell gunpowder. He was stopped by the gentleman who identified himself as a member of the Secret Service. But all secret service agents were part of the motorcade and none were posted anywhere on the ground or at Dealey Plaza. Assistant Press Secretary Malcolm Kilduff indicated the fatal headshot from the front in an early briefing to reporters. The Zapruder film is compelling visual evidence of a shot coming from the front of the presidential limo. Kennedy's head clearly moves to the back and to the left following the fatal headshot at Zapruder frame 313. The film also shows chunks of brain matter projected towards the back of the car. Mrs. Kennedy is then observed desperately trying to pick her husband's brain from the car's trunk. Motorcycle officers Bobby Hargis and B. J. Martin who were closely following the limo were stuck so violently with fragments that they believed they themselves had been shot. The general public was unable to view the Zapruder film. Time-Life publisher C.D. Jackson quickly arranged to purchase the rights to the Zapruder film. Jackson was CIA and active in its Operation Mockingbird, a CIA program of media infiltration. Under Jackson's direction, Time-Life locked up copies of the film in its private vault.

Билет № 12

1. Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.
3. Find professionally oriented terminology in the text.

<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2019/jan/14/fifth-of-adults-in-england-and-wales-abused-as-children-figures-suggest>

About one in five adults in England and Wales experienced a form of child abuse before they turned 16, figures suggest. In the year to March, the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimated that 8.5 million adults aged between 18 and 74 had been abused before the age of 16. Experiences ranged from being threatened as a child to rape. The survey also estimated that 3.1 million were victims of sexual abuse before the age of 16 (2.4 million women and 709,000 men). This is equivalent to about one in 13 adults in this age bracket. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) examined existing data in an attempt to “provide a more complete picture” of the scale of child abuse in England and Wales for the first time. Information on sexual, physical and emotional abuse as well as neglect experienced by children was gathered from a range of public bodies to produce the findings. The information from the crime survey estimates the prevalence of adults who experienced abuse before the age of 16 but does not measure the “current level” of child abuse in the country, the ONS added. Figures were compiled using information from government departments such as the Home Office, the Department for Education, the NHS and officials in Wales, as well as the National Crime Agency and organisations such as the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. At the end of March, 49,570 children in England and 4,810 children in Wales were looked after by their local authority because of experience or risk of abuse or neglect.

Билет № 13

1. . Read the text for the gist.
2. Translate the text.
3. Find professionally oriented terminology in the text.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruth_Ellis

A Very British Crime Story

Ruth Ellis (1926 – 1955) was a British a blond escort and nightclub hostess. Her family moved in 1941 to London. In her teens Ellis entered the world of London nightclubs, Ellis became a nightclub hostess

through nude modelling work, which paid significantly more than the various factory and clerical jobs she had held since leaving school. She led a chaotic life that included various relationships with men. On 8 November 1950, she married 41-year-old violent alcoholic George Johnston Ellis, a divorced dentist with two sons. In 1951, while four months pregnant, Ruth appeared, uncredited, as a beauty queen in the Rank film *Lady Godiva Rides Again*. She gave birth to a daughter Georgina, but George refused to acknowledge paternity and they divorced. In 1953, Ruth Ellis became the manager of the nightclub in Knightsbridge called Little Club. At this time, she was lavished with expensive gifts by admirers, and had a number of celebrity friends. When Ruth was sacked as manager of the Little Club, she moved with her lover to a flat North of Oxford Street. Her second lover David Blakely, a hard-drinking racing driver was engaged to another woman. On April 10, 1955, Ellis took a 38 caliber Smith & Wesson revolver from her handbag, fired five shots at David Blakely outside Magdala Pub and was immediately arrested by an off-duty policeman. At her trial in June 1955, she was found guilty of murder and was sentenced to death. On 13 July, she was hanged at [HM Prison Holloway](#). She was the last woman to be hanged in the United Kingdom

Шкала оценивания, показатели и критерии оценивания образовательных результатов обучающегося во время промежуточной аттестации

Шкала оценивания	Показатели и критерии оценивания
5, «отлично»	Оценка «отлично» ставится, если студент строит ответ логично в соответствии с планом, показывает максимально глубокие знания профессиональных терминов, понятий, категорий, концепций и теорий. Устанавливает содержательные межпредметные связи. Развернуто аргументирует выдвигаемые положения, приводит убедительные примеры.
4, «хорошо»	Оценка «хорошо» ставится, если студент строит свой ответ в соответствии с планом. В ответе представлены различные подходы к проблеме, но их обоснование недостаточно полно. Устанавливает содержательные межпредметные связи. Развернуто аргументирует выдвигаемые положения, приводит необходимые примеры, однако показывает некоторую непоследовательность анализа. Выводы правильны. Речь грамотна, используется профессиональная лексика.
3, «удовлетворительно»	Оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится, если ответ недостаточно логически выстроен, план ответа соблюдается непоследовательно. Студент обнаруживает слабость в развернутом раскрытии профессиональных понятий. Выдвигаемые положения декларируются, но недостаточно аргументированы. Ответ носит преимущественно теоретический характер, примеры ограничены, либо отсутствуют.
2, «неудовлетворительно»	Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится при условии недостаточного раскрытия профессиональных понятий, категорий, концепций, теорий. Студент проявляет стремление подменить научное обоснование проблем рассуждениями обыденно-повседневного бытового характера. Ответ содержит ряд серьезных неточностей. Выводы поверхностны

Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций, описание шкал оценивания

Вид работы	Оценка	Процент	Описание критериев оценки
Говорение	отлично	90-100%	Темп речи: быстрый Сложность грамматических конструкций: сложные Лексика: разнообразная Логика: норма Количество ошибок 1
	хорошо	75 – 89%	Темп речи: норма Сложность грамматических конструкций: норма Лексика: разнообразная Логика: есть логические ошибки Количество ошибок 2-4
	удовлетворительно	60-74%	Темп речи: замедленный сложность грамматических конструкций: примитивная Лексика: примитивная Логика: Есть логические ошибки Количество ошибок 6
	неудовлетворительно	Менее 60%	Темп речи: замедленный сложность грамматических конструкций: примитивная Лексика: примитивная Логика: отсутствует Количество ошибок: более 9.
Аудирование и чтение	отлично	90-100%	Текст полностью понят
	хорошо	75 – 89%	Текст понят полностью с незначительными деталями
	удовлетворительно	60-74%	Понята лишь основная мысль
	неудовлетворительно	Менее 60%	Поняты отдельные слова, предложения
Письмо	отлично	90-100%	Менее 5 ошибок
	хорошо	75 – 89%	5-11 ошибок
	удовлетворительно	60-74%	11-17 ошибок
	неудовлетворительно	Менее 60%	Более 17 ошибок
Письмо	отлично	90-100%	Перевод выполнен полностью и правильно, допускаются 1 искажение, 2 грамматические / лексические ошибки
	хорошо	75 – 89%	Перевод выполнен полностью и правильно, допускаются не более 3 искажений, 6 грамматических / лексических ошибки
	удовлетворительно	60-74%	Содержание передано не полностью, допускаются не более 4 искажений, 6-7 грамматических / лексических ошибки
	неудовлетворительно	Менее 60%	Ниже уровня «удовлетворительно»

Критерии и шкала оценивания ответов на устные вопросы

Оценка	Критерии оценивания
отлично	1) полно и аргументированно отвечает по содержанию задания; 2) обнаруживает понимание материала, может обосновать свои суждения, применить знания на практике, привести необходимые примеры не только по учебнику, но и самостоятельно составленные; 3) излагает материал последовательно и правильно.
хорошо	студент дает ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для оценки «5», но допускает 1-2 ошибки, которые сам же исправляет.
удовлетворительно	студент обнаруживает знание и понимание основных положений данного задания, но: 1) излагает материал неполно и допускает неточности в определении понятий или формулировке правил; 2) не умеет достаточно глубоко и доказательно обосновать свои суждения и привести свои примеры; 3) излагает материал непоследовательно и допускает ошибки.
неудовлетворительно	студент обнаруживает незнание ответа на соответствующее задание, допускает ошибки в формулировке определений и правил, искажающие их смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал; отмечаются такие недостатки в подготовке студента, которые являются серьезным препятствием к успешному овладению последующим материалом

КРИТЕРИИ И ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ПРАКТИЧЕСКОГО ЗАДАНИЯ

Но ме р	Критерии оценивания	Оценка
1	Задание выполнено полностью: цель задания успешно достигнута; основные понятия выделены; наличие схем, графическое выделение особо значимой информации; работа выполнена в полном объеме	отлично
2	Задание выполнено: цель выполнения задания достигнута; наличие правильных эталонных ответов; однако работа выполнена не в полном объеме.	хорошо
3	Задание выполнено частично: цель выполнения задания достигнута не полностью; многочисленные ошибки снижают качество выполненной работы.	удовлетворительно
4	Задание не выполнено, цель выполнения задания не достигнута	неудовлетворительно

Контролируемые компетенции: ОК-4

Оценка компетенций осуществляется в соответствии с Таблицей 4.