

**ЧАСТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»**

РАССМОТРЕНО  
на заседании методического объединения  
«Социально-гуманитарных и естественно-  
научных дисциплин, БЖД»  
Протокол № 6 от «25» мая 2022 г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Директор

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РЕКОМЕНДОВАНО  
Методическим советом СМК  
Протокол № 6 от «26» мая 2022 г.

**КОНТРОЛЬНО-ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ К  
ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ**

**ФОРМА ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ – ЭКЗАМЕН**

Дисциплина: «Иностранный язык»

Форма обучения: очная

Для студентов по специальности 40.02.01 «Право и организация соц.  
обеспечения»

Курс: 2,3

Разработчики:  
Преподаватель отделения ЗиЭК  
А.А. Еристова

Ставрополь, 2022

## 1. Общие положения

Контрольно-измерительные материалы предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык»

КИМ включают контрольные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена.

## 2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

<i>Код ОК, ПК, ЛР</i>	<i>Освоенные умения</i>	<i>Усвоенные знания</i>
ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ОК 12 ЛР 8 ЛР 15	- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; - переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; - самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	– лексический (1200-1400 лексический единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

## 3. Измерительные материалы для оценивания результатов освоения учебной дисциплины

### 3.1. Задания для проведения экзамена

1. Наличие конспектов всех практических занятий и контрольных работ.

Форма экзамена: устный

- чтение и перевод незнакомого текста (со словарем);
- беседа с преподавателем на английском языке по одной из изученных тем;
- выполнение грамматического задания

### Условия выполнения задания:

1. Место (время) выполнения задания: Кабинет иностранного языка (лингфонный); основ латинского языка с медицинской терминологией. Мультимедийная лаборатория иностранных языков. Лингфонная лаборатория.

2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин

3. Источники информации, разрешенные к использованию на зачёте, оборудование: канцелярские принадлежности (ручка, карандаши), англо-русский словарь.

## **Перечень теоретических вопросов**

1. Legal Profession
2. Legal skills
3. Legislation in Russia.
4. The Constitution of the Russian Federation.
5. The System of State and Government of the Russian Federation.
6. Judiciary of the Russian Federation.
7. The System of Courts.
8. The United Nations Organization.
9. The Declaration of Human Rights.
10. The System and Classifications of Law.
11. Branches of Russian Law.

## **Перечень вопросов для выполнения практического задания**

1. Present Continuous Tense.
2. Past Continuous Tense.
3. Future Continuous Tense
4. Конструкция to be going to do.
5. Comparison Degrees of Adjectives.
6. Comparison Degrees of Adverbs.
7. Present Simple Tense.
8. Past Simple Tense.
9. Passive Voice Simple.
10. Future Simple Tense.
11. Passive Voice Continuous.
12. Present Perfect Tense.
13. Past Perfect Tense.
14. Future Perfect Tense.
15. Конструкция used to.
16. Types of questions.
17. Passive Voice Prefect.
18. Present tenses for the future.
19. Countable and uncountable nouns.
20. Articles.

## **Перечень практических заданий:**

1. Чтение и перевод текста со словарём.

### **Текст №1**

Social work is an established professional discipline with a distinctive part to play in promoting and securing the wellbeing of children, adults, families and communities. It operates within a framework of legislation and government policy and contributes to the development of social policy, practice and service provision.

It collaborates with other social care, health, education and related services to ensure people receive integrated support. It is a profession regulated by law.

Social work is committed to enabling every child and adult to fulfill their potential, achieve and maintain independence and self-direction, make choices, take control of their own lives and support arrangements, and exercise their civil and human rights.

### **Текст № 2**

Social work embodies a set of core values and principles. It is committed to the rights of the child; respects the equality, worth and human rights of all people, and their individuality, privacy and dignity; and challenges discrimination and prejudice. Its knowledge base, drawn from relevant academic disciplines, is informed by the experience and expertise of people using services, developed through research and tested in practice.

Social work makes a particular contribution in situations where there are high levels of complexity, uncertainty, stress, conflicts of interest, and risk, particularly to children and vulnerable adults. It applies specialist analytical skills and knowledge to assessing these situations, and making complex judgments on action to take.

### **Текст №3**

Negotiation is a method by which people settle differences. It is a process by which compromise or agreement is reached while avoiding argument and dispute.

In any disagreement, individuals understandably aim to achieve the best possible outcome for their position (or perhaps an organisation they represent). However, the principles of fairness, seeking mutual benefit and maintaining a relationship are the keys to a successful outcome.

Specific forms of negotiation are used in many situations: international affairs, the legal system, government, industrial disputes or domestic relationships as examples. However, general negotiation skills can be learned and applied in a wide range of activities. Negotiation skills can be of great benefit in resolving any differences that arise between you and others.

### **Текст №4**

The English word “law” means various forms of behavior. Some laws are descriptive: they simply describe how people, or even natural phenomena, usually behave. An example is the law of gravity; another is laws of economics. Other laws

are prescriptive - they prescribe how people ought to behave. For example, the speed limits are laws that prescribe how fast we should drive.

In all societies, relations between people are regulated by prescriptive laws. Some of them are customs - that is informal rules of social and moral behavior. Some are rules we accept if we belong to particular social and cultural groups. And some are laws made by nations and enforced against all citizens.

#### **Текст №5**

The rules of social instructions are more formal than customs, carrying penalties for those who break them. Sports clubs, for example, often have detailed rules for their members. But if a member breaks a rule and refuses to accept any punishment, the club may ask him or her to leave the club.

However, when governments make laws for their citizens, they use a system of courts and the police to enforce these laws. Of course, there may be instances where the law is not enforced against someone — such as when young children commit crimes, or when certain people are able to escape justice by using their money or influence.

#### **Текст №6**

Governments have many ways to be sure that citizens obey the law. They explain to the public what the law is and try to provide social support for law and order. They use police forces to investigate crimes and catch criminals. They use courts to complete the investigation of criminal and civil offences and to pass sentences to punish the guilty and deter others. And they try to re-educate and reform people who have broken the law. Which of these is most effective in enforcing the law?

#### **Текст №7**

The laws of all countries are in written records - the legal codes of countries, the statutes and case judgments of common law countries, etc. Many people do not know where to find these records. But ignorance of the law is almost never a defence for breaking it. Governments usually expect citizens to know the laws.

However, there are many laws, such as those prohibiting theft, assault and dangerous driving, which simply reflect social and moral attitudes to every day behavior. In such cases a person knows he is breaking the law, even if he doesn't know exactly which law it is.

#### **Текст №8**

The police have many functions in the legal process. Though they deal with criminal law, they may also be used to enforce judgment made in civil courts. As well as gathering information for offences to be prosecuted in the courts, the police have wide powers to arrest, search and question people suspected of crime and to control the actions of members of the public during public demonstrations. In some countries, the police have judicial functions; for example, they may make a decision as to guilt in a driving offence and impose a fine, without a court. In Britain, when someone is found in possession of marijuana, the police may confiscate it and issue a formal warning and not to take the matter to a court.

### **Текст №9**

One important distinction is between private – or civil - law and public law. Civil law concerns disputes among citizens within a country, and public law concerns disputes between citizens and the state, or between one state and another. The main categories of English civil laws are:

Contracts: binding agreements between people (or companies):

Torts: wrongs committed by one individual against another individual's person, property or reputation;

Trusts: arrangements whereby a person administers property for another person's benefit rather than his own Land Law.

### **Текст №10**

Most countries make a rather clear distinction between civil and criminal procedures. For example, an English criminal court may force a defendant to pay a fine as punishment for his crime and he may sometimes have to pay the costs of the prosecution. But the victim of the crime pursues his claims for compensation in a civil, not a criminal, action.

The standards of proof are higher in a criminal action than in a civil one since the loser risks not only financial penalties but also can be sent to prison. In English law the prosecution must prove the guilt of a criminal “beyond reasonable doubt”. Thus, in a civil case a crime cannot be proven if the person or persons judging it doubt the guilt of the suspect and have a reason (not just a feeling or intuition) for this doubt. But in a civil case, the court will consider all the evidence and decide what is most probable.

### **Текст №11**

Crime is a part of public law — the law regulating the relations between citizens and the state. Crimes are acts which the state considers to be wrong and which can be punished by the state. There are some acts which are crimes in one country but not in another. For example, it is a crime to drink alcohol in Saudi Arabia, but not in Egypt. It is a crime to smoke marijuana in England, but not (in prescribed places) in the Netherlands. It is a crime to have more than one wife at the same time in France, but not in Indonesia. In general, however, there is quite a lot of agreement among states as to which acts are criminal. A visitor to a foreign country can be sure that stealing, physically attacking someone or damaging their

property will be unlawful. But the way of dealing with people suspected of crime may be different from his own country.

#### **Текст №12**

In many legal systems it is an important principle that a person cannot be considered guilty of a crime until the state proves he committed it. The suspect himself need not prove anything, although he will of course help himself if he can show evidence of his innocence. The state must prove his guilt according to high standards and there are elements that must be proved. In codified systems, these elements are usually recorded in statutes. In common law systems, the elements of some crimes are detailed in statutes; others, known as "common law crimes", are still described mostly in case law.

#### **Текст №13**

There is no hard and fast definition of constitutional law. According to one very wide definition, constitutional law is that part of the law which relates to the system of government of the country. It is more useful to define constitutional law as meaning those laws which regulate the structure of the principal organs of government and their relationship to each other and to the citizen, and determine their main functions. Where there is a written constitution, emphasis is placed on the rules which it contains and on the way in which they have been interpreted by the highest court with constitutional jurisdiction, it is increasingly recognised that in most branches of law the purpose and operation of legal rules can be understood only with a knowledge of the social background against which the legal rules operate: legal procedures for the resolution of disputes arising within a family, a trade union or a limited company are an incomplete guide to the role of these institutions in society.

#### **Текст № 14**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. This means that Great Britain is governed by Parliament and the Queen is Head of State.

The legislative power in the country is exercised by the Houses of Parliament. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary and life peers and peeresses. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. They are elected from the constituencies in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The House of Commons is the real governing body of the United Kingdom. The executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The government is usually formed by the political party which is supported by the majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the majority party leader and is

appointed by the Queen. The Prime Minister chooses a team of ministers; twenty of the ministers are in the Cabinet.

### **Текст № 15**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. This means that the government of the United Kingdom consists of a hereditary sovereign, an elected House of Commons and a partly hereditary House of Lords.

The sovereign has the title of King (or Queen). The Sovereign has very few functions that really matter, such as the functions of the arbiter of last resort (арбитр последней инстанции) in some matters. These matters can be the dissolution of Parliament (ропуск Парламента) and invitations to form a government when there is no clear majority. The Queen is Elizabeth II.

The supreme legislative power is vested in Parliament, which sits for 5 years unless dissolved sooner. Parliament has two chambers; the House of Lords with about 830 hereditary peers, 26 spiritual peers, about 270 life peers and peeresses, and the House of Commons. The House of Commons has 650 popularly elected members. The House of Commons is the real governing body of the United Kingdom. In order to become a law, a new bill proposed by the Cabinet must be approved by both houses of Parliament.

### **Текст № 16**

The Queen Elizabeth II is the official Head of State and for many people she is a symbol of unity of the nation.

Queen Elizabeth II is not only the monarch of the United Kingdom but also of Australia, Canada and New Zealand, as well as many other countries in the Commonwealth (an association of States that were once ruled by Britain). She is also Head of the Church of England. However, the Queen has almost no power to influence the church.

As Head of the Commonwealth, the Queen has more freedom from the government. When the Queen was growing up, the British Empire still had colonies, and she watched as they became independent members of the Commonwealth. She has met and knows the leaders of these countries. Although she has no executive powers as Head of the Commonwealth, she takes her role very seriously. However, Britain is now a member of the European Community and is moving away from its links with the Commonwealth. In addition, people in some of the major Commonwealth countries, such as Australia and Canada, wonder if they should be connected to a monarch so far away.

### **Текст № 17**

Parliament is the most important law-making body of the British people consisting of the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Sovereign (i.e., king or queen).

The House of Commons, the lower house of the British Parliament, consists of 650 elected MPs:

523 for England, 72 for Scotland, 38 for Wales, 17 for Northern Ireland.

The main purpose of the House of Commons is to make laws of the land by passing various Acts (of Parliament), as well as to discuss current political issues. The House sits for five days each week. Each “sitting” starts in the afternoon and may go on throughout the night. The House sits for about 175 days in the years, and has a maximum term of five years.

### **Текст № 18**

The UK is governed by the Government — a body of ministers who are responsible for the administration of national affairs. The ministers are the leading members of the political party which wins a majority of seats in Parliament. The party which wins the second largest number of seats in Parliament becomes the official Opposition.

The Prime Minister, the leader of the party with a majority, is appointed by the Queen. (The Queen appoints, but does not select the Prime Minister. She has no choice.) All other Ministers are appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The majority of ministers are members of the Commons, although the Government is also fully represented by ministers in the Lords. The Lord Chancellor is always a member of the House of Lords.

### **Текст № 19**

Britain is a democracy. Men and women over 18 years have a vote. They have the right to elect a representative to Parliament. Voting is not compulsory.

The simple majority system of voting is used in parliamentary elections in Britain. This means that the candidate with the largest number of votes in each constituency is elected, although he or she may not necessarily have received more than half the votes cast.

A candidate is elected if he or she has a majority of votes over the next candidate. British citizens may stand and be elected as MPs (members of Parliament) if they are aged 21 or over and are not subject to any disqualification.

### **Текст № 20**

The most common type of law court in England and Wales is the magistrates' court. There are 700 magistrates' courts and about 30,000 magistrates.

More serious criminal cases go to the Crown Court, which has 90 branches in different towns and cities. Civil cases (for example, divorce or bankruptcy cases) are dealt with in County courts.

Appeals are heard by higher courts. For example, appeals from magistrates' courts are heard in the Crown Court. The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is the House of Lords. (Scotland has its own High Court in Edinburgh, which hears all appeals from Scottish courts.) Certain cases may be referred to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

The legal system also includes juvenile courts (which deal with offenders under seventeen) and coroners' courts (which investigate violent, sudden or unnatural deaths). There are administrative tribunals which make quick, cheap and fair decisions with much less formality. Tribunals deal with disputes between individuals and disputes between individuals and government departments (for example, over taxation).

Выполнение задания по грамматике.

**Перечень заданий по грамматике:**

**№ 1. Составьте предложения в the Present Continuous Tense.**

1. We/walk/on/the/ beach/now.
2. Angela/paint/a/beautiful/picture/now.
3. Tina/ and/Pam/stay/in/a/five-star/hotel.
4. It/rain/outdoors/at/the/ moment.
5. Somebody/knock/at/the/door.

**№ 2. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в одном из прошедших времен: Past Simple Tense или Past Continuous Tense.**

1. While the water (to heat) Mary (to begin) sweeping the floor.
2. Ann (to sit) in the restaurant when I (to see) her.
3. What you both (to do) at 8 o'clock yesterday? – I (to play) chess with my brother and John (to watch) television.
4. When I (to go) out the sun (to shine).
5. The boy (to fall down) while he (run) along the road.

**№ 3. В следующих предложениях раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Future Continuous Tense.**

1. The children (play) football this time tomorrow.
2. I (translate) this article all night.
3. My brother (work) for another two hours.
4. We (listen) to a famous singer at the concert tomorrow evening.
5. At this time tomorrow Ann (sit) in the train on the way to London to visit me.

**№ 4. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужном времени, используя конструкцию to be going to do ....**

1. Those clouds are very black, aren't they? I think it ... (to rain).
2. Why are you filling this bucket with water? – I ... (wash) the car.
3. I've decided to re-paint this room. – What colour ... (you / to paint) it?

4. John ... (to travel) to England tomorrow.
5. It (to be) very cold now. ... you (to think) it ... ( to freeze)?

**№ 5. Вставьте прилагательные. Используйте сравнительную и превосходную степень.**

1. It is (happy) day of my life.
2. The twenty-second of December is (short) day of the year.
3. The Neva is (deep) than the Moscva river.
4. Literature is the (interesting) subject for me.
5. Are there (many) than 20 students in your class?

**№ 6. Вставьте наречие в нужной степени сравнения.**

1. Unfortunately, it's becoming \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) and \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) to find a well-paid job.
2. This phrase is \_\_\_\_\_ (widely) used in spoken Russian than in written.
3. Your test isn't good. You can do \_\_\_\_\_ (well) than you did.
4. We walk \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) than usual to catch the train.
5. Mary is driving \_\_\_\_\_ (slowly) than usual, as the road is wet.

**№ 7. Используйте глаголы в скобках в форме Present Continuous или Present Simple**

1. My wife normally (work) at home, but she (spend) this month in Italy.
2. Most days, Tom usually (cycle) to work.
3. When the lesson (start) today?
4. What's your brother doing? He (do) the crossword in the newspaper He (do) it every day.
5. I'm afraid I'll lose this game of chess. I (play) very badly. I usually (play).much better.

**№ 8. Выберите правильную форму глагола Past Simple или Past Continuous.**

1. The film was rubbish, so we left / were leaving the cinema and went / were going to the cybercafé.
2. I didn't like / wasn't liking the program we watched / were watching, so I turned / was turning off the TV.
3. Dave rang / was ringing me while I did / was doing my homework.
4. As I fell / was falling asleep, I heard/was hearing a strange noise.
5. I dropped / was dropping my keys while I ran / was running for the bus.

**№ 9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.**

1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
5. This work (to do) tomorrow.

**№ 10. Will or be going to.**

1. I'm ill. I (call) the doctor.
2. — Tim has broken his leg and stays at home. — Sorry to hear that. I (visit) him tomorrow.
3. It's Julia's birthday today. She's bought much food. She (cook) a lot.
4. — My bags are terribly heavy today. — Really? I (give) you a lift.
5. — Do you know Kate's phone number? — I've bad memory for phone numbers, but I (look) for it in my notebook.

**№ 11. Переделайте предложения в пассивный залог Passive voice.**

1. Sheila is drinking a cup of tea.
2. My father is washing the car.
3. They were expecting a guest.
4. Why were they picking the flowers?
5. I am writing a poem.

**№ 12. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в Present Perfect.**

1. She (do) no shopping this month.
2. The scientists (learn) a lot in the last fifty years.
3. I am afraid we have to drink tea this morning. I (forget) to buy coffee.
4. Mary (not buy) a new dress for years.
5. He (live) in the country since his wife died.

**№ 13. Вставьте глаголы в Past Perfect.**

1. Jill was afraid she (forget) her key at home, but she found it in her handbag.
2. Dad wasn't at home when I came back. He (go) out twenty minutes before.
3. I wasn't hungry because I (just/have) breakfast.
4. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody (leave) it the day before.
5. Mr. Jackson said that he (already/buy) everything for lunch.

**№14. Вставьте глагол во времени Future Perfect.**

1. I (be) a Londoner for five and a half years by next September.

2. By Tuesday Jill (finish) these novels by O'Henry.
3. Molly thinks the film (to start) by the time she gets to Fred's.
4. Before his holiday Tom (to spend) all his money.
5. I (finish) my chemistry homework before Jillian comes home.

**№ 15. Завершите следующие предложения, используя конструкция used to.**

1. I live in a house now, but \_\_\_\_\_ a flat.
2. I don't play much sport now, but \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ a dog, but I haven't got any pets now.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ too much, but now he's on a diet.
5. This town's so ugly now. It \_\_\_\_\_ so pretty.

**№ 16. Напишите вопросы к предложениям, начиная со слова в скобках.**

1. My sister eats sweets every day. (Who)
2. He won't go to the country this summer (Will)
3. We were advised to come. (What?)
4. I haven't seen Peter since Saturday. (Since when?)
5. They are planning to have a holiday soon. (They)

**№ 17. Поставьте следующие предложения в пассивный залог passive voice.**

1. Has the surgeon performed the operation?
2. Has Lionel signed the contract?
3. Our salesmen have sold all the carpets.
4. Dr. Richard had saved Silvia's life.
5. The Americans had discovered another planet.

**№ 18. Выберите правильную форму будущего времени.**

1. Tomorrow the sun *rises / is rising* at 6.44 and it *sets / is setting* at 18.33.
2. I *don't do anything / am not doing anything* tonight. I want to relax.
3. What time *do you meet / are you meeting* John on Sunday?
4. This year the school *ends / is ending* on 28 June.
5. After the reconstruction the supermarket *opens / is opening* on Monday again.

**№ 19. Вставьте *a, some, any*.**

1. I need \_\_\_\_\_ information about the city.
2. I always have \_\_\_\_\_ egg for breakfast.
3. Can you help me? I need \_\_\_\_\_ advice.
4. We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ money.
5. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ pen?

**№ 20. Вставьте подходящий артикль, где таковой необходим.**

1. .... butter is made of .... milk.
2. I am studying .... English. I am studying .... grammar.
3. We have .... dog and .... cat.
4. I seldom drink .... water.
5. I had .... tea and ..... sandwich for breakfast.

### Критерии оценивания обучающегося:

- оценка **«отлично»** - глубокие исчерпывающие знания и творческие способности в понимании, изложении и использовании учебно-программного материала; умение свободно решать практические задания (задачи, конкретные ситуации, расчеты и т.п.); логически последовательные, содержательные, полные, правильные и конкретные ответы на все поставленные вопросы и дополнительные вопросы преподавателя; свободное владение основной и дополнительной литературой, другими информационными источниками, рекомендованными учебной программой;

- оценка **«хорошо»** - твердые и достаточно полные знания всего программного материала, правильное понимание сущности и взаимосвязи рассматриваемых процессов и явлений; последовательные, правильные, конкретные ответы на все поставленные вопросы при свободном устранении замечаний по отдельным вопросам; стабильный характер знаний и умений и способность к их самостоятельному применению и обновлению в ходе последующего обучения и практической деятельности, достаточное владение информационными источниками, литературой, рекомендованной учебной программой;

- оценка **«удовлетворительно»** - стабильные знания и понимание основного программного материала в объеме, необходимом для последующего обучения и предстоящей практической деятельности; правильные, без грубых ошибок ответы на поставленные вопросы при устранении неточностей и несущественных ошибок в освещении отдельных положений при наводящих вопросах преподавателя; недостаточное владение информационными источниками, рекомендованной учебной программой;

- оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** - неправильные ответы на основные вопросы, грубые ошибки в ответах, непонимание сущности излагаемых вопросов; существенные пробелы в знании основного программного материала, принципиальные ошибки при применении теоретических знаний, которые не позволят студенту продолжить обучение или приступить к практической деятельности без дополнительной подготовки по данному курсу; неуверенные и неточные ответы на дополнительные вопросы.

### Грамматическое задание

% правильно выполненного задания	Оценка
95 – 100 %	5
80 – 94 %	4
60 – 79 %	3
Менее 60 %	2

## **Источники информации для подготовки к экзамену**

### **Основные источники:**

1. Legal English for colleges: Английский язык для юристов / Е.Б. Попов - Москва: ИНФРА-М, 2021. — (Среднее профессиональное образование).

- URL:

<https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1203907>

### **Дополнительные источники:**

1. Куценко, Л.И. Английский язык для юристов: учебник / Куценко Л.И., Тимофеева Г.И. — Москва: Юстиция, 2018. — (СПО). — URL: <https://book.ru/book/927709>

### **Интернет – ресурсы:**

1. Информационно-библиотечная система Знаниум - <http://new.znanium.com/>
2. Информационно-библиотечная система Book- <https://www.book.ru>