**Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации**

**Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение**

**высшего образования**

**«Самарский государственный экономический университет»**

**Факультет** среднего профессионального и предпрофессионального образования

**Кафедра** факультета среднего профессионального и предпрофессионального

образования

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

Ученым советом Университета

(протокол № 10 от «30» мая 2024 г.)

**КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

Наименование дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Специальность 40.02.04 Юриспруденция

Квалификация (степень) выпускника юрист

Самара 2024

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ОК 09 - ПОЛЬЗОВАТЬСЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДОКУМЕНТАЦИЕЙ НА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ И ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКАХ** | | | |
| **№ п/п** | **Задание** | **Ключ к заданию / Эталонный ответ** | **Критерии оценивания** |
| 1 | Choose the option that best matches the statement below.  We go to court when we can’t settle disputes in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ways.  А. formal  В. informal | В | Выбор одного правильного ответа из предложенных |
| 2 | Choose the option that best matches the statement below.  People who come to live in another country without official permission are called\_\_\_\_\_\_ immigrants.  А. illegal  В. legal | А | Выбор одного правильного ответа из предложенных |
| 3 | Choose the option that best matches the statement below.  It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to discuss the dispute with your neighbour before you go to police.  A. necessary  B. unnecessary | A | Выбор одного правильного ответа из предложенных |
| 4 | Choose the option that best matches the statement below.  When audiences are not very familiar with your language, they\_\_\_\_\_\_important information more than once.  A. need hear  B. need to hear | B | Выбор одного правильного ответа из предложенных |
| 5 | Choose the option that best matches the statement below.  It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that one man should suffer for the crimes of another.  A. inequitable  B. equitable | A | Выбор одного правильного ответа из предложенных |
| 6 | Choose the option that best matches the statement below.  Smoking is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to your health.  A. harmful  B. harmless | A | Выбор одного правильного ответа из предложенных |
| 7 | Choose the option that best matches the statement below.  It is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to expect a person to work seven days a week.  A. unreasonable  B. reasonable | A | Выбор одного правильного ответа из предложенных |
| 8 | Study the definition and write down the term that is defined.  “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are actions which harm the well-being of society”. | crimes | Ответ засчитывается как «верный» при следующих условиях:  - обучающийся правильно сформулировал ответ. |
| 9 | Study the definition and write down the term that is defined.  “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is public officer with authority to hear and decide cases in a law court”. | judge | Ответ засчитывается как «верный» при следующих условиях:  - обучающийся правильно сформулировал ответ. |
| 10 | Add one more advantage of emailing and texting:  Convenience and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | record | Ответ засчитывается как «верный» при следующих условиях:  - обучающийся правильно сформулировал ответ. |
| 11 | Add one more advantage of telephoning and face-to face communication:  Verbal and tonal cues, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | clarification | Ответ засчитывается как «верный» при следующих условиях:  - обучающийся правильно сформулировал ответ. |
| 12 | Study the definition and write down the term that is defined.  “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a person who is a member of a particular country”. | citizen | Ответ засчитывается как «верный» при следующих условиях:  - обучающийся правильно сформулировал ответ. |
| 13 | Study the text and complete the sentence with the name of the concept which is discussed below.  “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a body of rules supported by the power of government. It governs the behaviour of all members of society. It is not possible to have a society without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as there would be anarchy in society then ”. | law | Ответ засчитывается как «верный» при следующих условиях:  - обучающийся правильно сформулировал название понятия |
| 14 | Study the text and complete the sentence with the name of the situation that can result from the causes mentioned below.  “The primary cause of team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is disagreement over goals and priorities. It also can be caused by disagreements over task-related issues, interpersonal incompatibilities, simple fatigue, and team diversity”. | conflict | Ответ засчитывается как «верный» при следующих условиях:  - обучающийся правильно сформулировал название данной ситуации |
| 15 | You are going to give a presentation on the topic of law. How would you explain what law is? | Law is a body of rules supported by the government. | Ответ засчитывается как «верный» при следующих условиях:  - обучающимся дано верное определение понятия «право» |
| 16 | You are going to give a presentation on the topic of law. How would you explain the difference between public law and civil law? | Public law ensures the authority of the government itself and civil law provides framework for interaction among people. | Ответ засчитывается как «верный» при следующих условиях:  - обучающийся правильно объяснил различие между такими понятиями как «публичное право» и «частное право». |
| 17 | You are going to give a presentation on the topic of law. How would you explain why new laws appear? | New laws appear as our life is changing very fast. | Ответ засчитывается как «верный» при следующих условиях:  - обучающимся дано верное пояснение относительно появления новых законов. |
| 18 | A person wants you represent him in court as a lawyer. Write down a phrase or phrases that you could use to greet him? | Good afternoon. How can I help you? | Ответ засчитывается как «верный» при следующих условиях:  - обучающийся правильно назвал фразы приветствия, которые употребил бы адвокат при первом официальном знакомстве с клиентом. |
| 19 | A person wants you represent him in court as a lawyer. Write down a question or questions you would ask him first? | Could you give me some details about your case? What is it about? | Ответ засчитывается как «верный» при следующих условиях:  - обучающийся правильно сформулировал вопросы, которые может задать адвокат при первой встрече относительно предстоящего судебного дела. |
| 20 | A person wants you represent him in court as a lawyer. Write down a phrase or phrases that you could use to finish this talk? | Excellent. We’ll begin working on your case right away. Thank you for reaching out to us. | Ответ засчитывается как «верный» при следующих условиях:  - обучающийся правильно назвал фразы окончания официальной беседы, при помощи которых становится ясно, что адвокат будет представлять интересы данного гражданина в суде. |
| 21 | You are writing an e-mail to your client. What phrase would you use to invite him to discuss the status of his case face-to-face? | I am writing to invite you to have a meeting to discuss the status of your case. | Ответ засчитывается как «верный» при следующих условиях:  - обучающийся сформулировал правильную фразу, которую использовал бы адвокат в электронном письме для приглашения на встречу своего клиента по поводу обсуждения статуса дела. |

**КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ**

**Примерные вопросы (устные темы) к экзамену**

***Контролируемые компетенции – ОК 09.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **№ п/п** | **Задание** | **Ключ к заданию / Эталонный ответ** |
| 1. | My Future Profession | I want to be a lawyer. This profession is in great demand now. This profession is difficult but at the same time is interesting indeed, because it deals with an intercourse with people. The profession of a lawyer is quite necessary for regulating social relations in the state. Graduates of different law schools can work in the organs of the Prosecutor's Office, in different courts, in notary offices, in legal advice offices, in organs of tax inspection, in organs of police, as well as in different firms, companies, banks, enterprises, etc. They can work as advocates, judges, notaries, investigators, prosecutors, jurisconsults, inspectors, customs officers, traffic officers, and other workers of law enforcement agencies. To be a good specialist a lawyer should know many laws and their proper application. So lawyers study such subjects as theory of state and law, civil law, civil procedure, criminal law, criminal procedure, labour law, criminalistics, criminology, and many others. Besides, any lawyer is expected to know human psychology as throughout his/her career a lawyer will meet different people: children and adults; the sick and the healthy; the poor and the rich; educated and uneducated persons; people of different nationalities, languages and religions; victims, witnesses, suspects; first offenders and recidivists; prisoners and general public. A lawyer has to deal with a variety of people and situations. As for me, I decided to become a lawyer because of the family tradition. My father is a lawyer. He told me much about this profession, about his work, about all the pros and cons of being a lawyer. I am sure in my choice. And I want to become a judge and work in a court. In performing my duties I'll have to be guided by law. |
| 2. | Notary Service | There are many notary offices in our country. Their task is to check the legality of all transactions or documents they witness and to give legal advice and to render assistance to institutions, enterprises, organizations and individuals in protecting their legitimate interests. In doing so, notary offices establish identity, legal capacity and legal ability of the parties concerned, and the authenticity of their documents. The notaries and the entire staff of the notary offices are bound to keep all the matters they handle or come across in performing their duties, professional secret. Their duty also consists of helping applicants to make wills, in drawing deeds of gift, conveyance, purchase and sale. They attest wills, deeds and writings; verify copies of documents; certify translations of documents into foreign and native languages. Besides, they make measures to guarantee the safety of the property left by deceased persons, and they issue certificates granting the right to inherit this property. |
| 3. | The Prosecutor's Office | The Prosecutor's Office in the tsarist Russia was established in 1722. The Russian Prosecutor's Office was founded in 1922. It exercises general supervision over observance of laws. Its main function is to see that all laws are correctly and uniformly applied throughout the country. Any citizen of the Russian Federation can complain to the Prosecutor's Office against violation of his/her rights. A prosecutor also has the right to appeal against all unlawful decisions and actions of state organs and officials. The Prosecutor's Office institutes criminal proceedings and investigates criminal cases. Investigators ascertain the circumstances under which crimes were committed, collect evidence against the perpetrators of crimes and their accomplices. Then courts try the cases submitting to them by the Prosecutor's Office, and the prosecutor brings a charge before the court in the name of the state. After the trial the prosecutor checks the sentences and judgments handed down by the court as to their legality. He has the right to enter any appeal if in his opinion the sentence or judgment is erroneous. |
| 4. | Police | Police is the organization which is responsible for the safety of the public. It must provide full degree of security for the society and its citizens. Its tasks are: to maintain public order; to combat, investigate and prevent crime; to protect personal safety of citizens; to protect state, public, municipal, private and other forms of property; to regulate traffic, etc. When information about a committed crime is got, an investigative operative group goes out to the crime scene. The group usually consists of 8 an inspector on duty, an investigator, a field-criminalist, a medical expert. If necessary, some other experts join them. At the crime scene members of the group find, collect and protect evidence (fingerprints, footprints and other traces of the criminal act) by means of investigative technique. They take pictures of the crime scene, make diagrams, etc. In short, they try to reconstruct the happening as to "what, when, how, why and who". The crime scene examination is usually ended with drawing up a record. |
| 5. | **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** | **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on** the British Isles. The British Isles **consist of** two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousands small islands. Their **total area** is over 244 000 square kilometres.  The United Kingdom is one of the world’s smaller countries. Its **population** is over 57 million. About 80 percent of the population is **urban**.  The United Kingdom **is made up of** four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales and does not **include** Northern Ireland. But in everyday speech «Great Britain» is used in the meaning of the «United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland». The capital of the UK is London.  The British Isles **are separated from** the Continent **by** the North Sea, the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The western coast of Great Britain **is washed by** the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.  The **surface** of the British Isles **varies** very much. The north of Scotland is **mountainous** and is called Highlands. The south, which has beautiful **valleys** and **plains**, is called Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but the eastern, central and south-eastern parts of England are a vast plain. Mountains are not very high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343 m). There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream **influence** the climate of the British Isles. It is **mild** the whole year round.  The UK is **a highly developed industrial country**. It **produces** and **exports machinery, electronics, textile**. One of the **chief industries** of the country is **shipbuilding**.  The UK is a **constitutional monarchy** with a parliament and **the Queen** as **Head of State**. |
| 6. | Education in Russia | The Russian children usually start to go to school when they are seven years old. First the children learn at the elementary school. They visit the elementary school for four years. The children get there the elementary education. It means they learn to count, to read and to write. In the most schools the children also learn a foreign language beginning from the second form.The fifth form means the beginning of the secondary education. The children learn different subjects, for example Biology, Literature, Chemistry, Physics, Informatics. In Russia the nine-year basic incomplete secondary education is compulsory. After that the children have to decide what they will do then. On the one hand, they can continue their schooling and get the complete eleven-year secondary education. On the other hand, they can enter a college giving them the complete secondary education and trade training. After graduating from college the young people became financially independent and can start to work.Currently there are different types of schools in Russia. The children and their parents can choose a regular school, a school with advanced study of some subject, a private school. Private schools in Russia are always fee-paying.After graduating from school or college our young people can enter universities or institutes, where they get higher education. |
| 7. | Russia | In area, the Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres. It occupies most of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Russia stretches from the Baltic Sea in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the East and from the Arctic Ocean in the North to the Black Sea in the South.  The surface of Russia varies from thick forests to barren deserts, from high peaked mountains to deep valleys. Russian Federation is located on two plains, Great Russian Plain and West Siberian Lowland. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, separating Europe from Asia, the Caucasus, the Altai. Russia’s most important rivers are the Volga, Europe’s biggest river, flowing into the Caspian Sea, the main Siberian rivers (the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena), and the Amur in the Far East, flowing into the Pacific Ocean. The total number of rivers in Russia is over two million. The world’s deepest lake - Lake Baikal, with the depth of 1600 metres, is situated in Russia, too.  The climate in Russia varies from arctic in the north to continental in the central part of the country and subtropical in the south.  The current population of Russia is about 150 million people; 82% of the population are Russians.  Russia is a highly-industrialized-agrarian republic. Its vast mineral resources include oil and natural gas, coal, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, aluminium, gold and other non-ferrous metals. Russia has the world’s largest oil and natural gas resources. Three-quarters of the republic’s mineral wealth is concentrated in Siberia and the Far East.  The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow, with the population of over 13 million people.  Russia is a constitutional republic, with President as Head of State. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly, consisting of the Council of Federation and the State Duma. |
| 8. | State System of Russia | Russia is a **parliamentary republic**. The **Head of the State**  is **the President**. The government **consists of** three **branches**: **legislative, executive** and **judicial**. The President **controls** each of them.  The legislative power **is exercised by the Federal Assembly**. It consists of two **chambers**: **the Council of Federation** and **the State Duma**. Each chamber **is headed by the Speaker**. A **bill** may **be introduced** in any chamber. A bill **becomes a law** if it **is approved by** both chambers and **signed by** the President. The President may **veto the bill**. He can **make international treaties**. The President may also **appoint ministers**; the Federal Assembly approves them. The members of the Federal Assembly **are elected by the people** for four years.  The executive power **belongs** to the Government, or **the Cabinet of Ministers**. The government is headed by **the Prime Minister**.  The judicial power belongs to the **system of courts**. It consists of **the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court** and other courts.  The national symbol of Russia is the Russian **flag which was adopted in 1991. Besides the Russian flag, there is another national symbol of Russia – a two-headed eagle.** |
| 9. | The System of Law in Russia | The system of law in the Russian Federation is presented by norms, institutions and branches of law which together make a single unity. This as well as in most other countries law in Russia is divided into public and private, substantive and procedural, domestic and international. Traditionally Russian lawyers single out fundamental, specialised and composite or complex branches of law.Fundamental branches regulate the most general and important relations in different spheres of social life. Constitutional law doesn’t belong to the group of fundamental branches. Specialised branches of law deal with special areas of social relations such as family relations, financial relations, labour relations. Together with fundamental and specialised branches there are composite branches. This group includes such branches as business law, environmental law, maritime law, agricultural law. |
| 10. | Branches in the System of Russian Law | There are different branches in the system of Russian law.  **1. civil**  This is the major branch in the system of Russian law which deals with property and non-property relations. Equality of the parties is the basic principle of this law. The relations built on the principle of subordination are usually regulated by different branches of law  **2. administrative**  This law governs the activity of different administrative agencies, such as state executive bodies or public organisations and the work of public officers including members of government, departments and local councils.  **3. financial**  The subject of this branch of law is financial relations such as forming of the state budget, money circulation, different banking activities, loans and taxes.  **4. penal**  This branch of law deals with crime commission and imposition of punishment.  **5. criminal procedure**  This branch of law regulates the work of courts, the Prosecutor’s Office, organs of preliminary investigation and informal inquest.  **6. civil procedure**  This branch of law involves a set of procedural norms which regulate public relations arising between court and participants of civil litigation. These rules govern how a lawsuit must be started, the types of motions and applications, the conduct of trials, the process for judgment, various available legal remedies, etc. |
| 11. | Getting a Job | |  | | --- | | Getting a job is a very hard period in the life of most people. Companies choose an employee from hundreds of candidates according to special rules, that’s why there’re special ‘typical’ factors, influencing on employer’s choice. Among such factors are: age, sex, experience, family background and marital status, personality and references. When you go for a job interview, you should arrive on time. During the interview the employer will try to find out what kind of person you are, what experience you have, and how you can fit into the job situation. After you have got an appointment, review the information that you wrote on your application form and resume. Be prepared to explain your skills and abilities specifically. Bring a resume to the interview. The resume is a printed sheet about your education and work experience. It serves as a written record for the employer. You should have a neat, clean appearance to have a good impression. During the interview be honest and modest about yourself. It is necessary to answer all the questions clearly and intelligently. Be prepared to ask your own questions about the job, know the type of work and benefits you want from the position. Write down these questions before you go to the interview. Finally, express your thanks and be sure that the interviewer knows how to contact you if she or he wants to hire you. | |
| 12. | Youth Problems | There are a lot of problems in our world that people have to face and try to cope with. But I would like to talk about youth problems.  Adults think that it is very easy to be a teenager, but this is not true. Nowadays there are a lot of different things that young people want to try. They are alcohol, drugs, cigarettes. Most teenagers try such things because their friends do. Some young people take drugs or drink alcohol because they are bored and they have nothing to do. Some of them do such things because their life is hard. ..................................................................................................................... One of the biggest problems among teenagers is the poor relationship with parents. Parents always tell them which clothes to wear, which music to listen and who they should spend their free time with. But at the same time the parents should understand that their son or daughter is not a child, but he or she is a young adult already and they should try to accept that. Another problem is friendship. It is really hard to find a true friend now. Most of young people have friends because they are rich or clever. Some teenagers like showing off and children from poor families feel uncomfortable in their presence. Nowadays a lot of teenagers are looking for a job to get some money. They wash cars and work as couriers. These people already think about their future and do not just sit at home or spend a lot of time outside with hooligans. So there are a lot of youth problems nowadays, but we need to do everything possible and impossible to solve them. |
| 13. | Legal Professions in Russia | Currently, justice in the Russian Federation is treated as a special type of independent state activity. The aim of justice in Russia is to safeguard the citizens’ rights and interests as well as those of the state and of individual institutions, enterprises and organizations.A diploma in law enables you to make a career of a judge, an attorney, a legal adviser, a procurator, a notary or an investigator. Citizens of the Russian Federation, who have reached the age of twenty five, have a higher legal education, and a record of work in the legal profession of no less than five years, may become judges and work in all levels of courts of the Russian Federation.One more option of a law-school graduate is to work at the Procuracy, which, like all Russian courts, protects legality, law and order in the country. Its main function is to supervise the implementation of laws by local legislative and executive bodies, administrative control organs, legal entities, public organizations, and officials, as well as the lawfulness of their acts. A career of an attorney is usually started in advocatura or Russian Bar with its main function to provide representation to citizens in courts in both civil and criminal cases.Currently, Russian attorneys are establishing their own law firms and consultation bureaus.Lawyers are also widely employed by police organs of the Russian Federation as investigators. Investigators are responsible for conducting criminal investigation, collecting the evidence, finding witnesses and providing for the documentative basis of any criminal case.A notary is another important type of a legal profession. The most common function of a notary is to notarize documents. It is widely acknowledged that the profession of a lawyer is one of the most important and diversified professions in any law-governed state. The main purpose of this profession is to protect the rights and legal interests of citizens, institutions and organizations, as well as to educate people in the spirit of strict observance of all laws and the norms of behavior. |
| 14. | Juvenile Delinquency | At present juvenile delinquency may be regarded as social problem of serious proportions. Sometimes the reasons for juvenile delinquency are poor living conditions, wars, family problems and lowering of moral values. But in different countries the reasons for juvenile delinquency vary. Unfortunately, there is no definite knowledge of preventive programs to combat many types of juvenile delinquency. It is recommended first of all to define what acts should be considered as juvenile delinquency not to confuse a crime disobedience delinquency.The age limit is also very important in defining juvenile delinquency.The measures to prevent juvenile delinquency are: leisure time programs such as boys clubs and recreative centers, playgrounds, sport sections, health clinics, child welfare programs etc. Besides it is important to focus special attention on juveniles who show a clear tendency towards delinquent behavior. Prevention of recidivism is very important as well. |
| 15. | Moscow | Moscow is the capital of Russia, its administrative, economic, political and educational centre. It is one of Russia’s major cities with the population of over 13 million people. Its total area is about 900 thousand square kilometres.  The city was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky and was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1147. By the 15th century Moscow had grown into a wealthy city.  During the war of 1812 three quarters of the city were destroyed by fire, but by the middle of the 19th century Moscow was completely rebuilt.  The present-day Moscow is the seat of the government of the Russian Federation. President of Russia lives and works here; government offices are located here, too.  Moscow is a major industrial city. Its leading industries are engineering, chemical and light industries.  Moscow is known for its many historical buildings, museums and art galleries, as well as for the famous Bolshoi, Maly and Art theatres. There are more than 80 museums in Moscow, among them the unique Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the State Tretyakov Gallery, the Andrey Rublyov Museum of Early Russian Art and many others.  Moscow is a city of science and learning. There are over 80 higher education institutions in the city, including a number of universities. All people of Russia are proud of their magnificent capital. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Шкала и критерии оценки (экзамен)** | | | |
| **Отлично** | **Хорошо** | **Удовлетворительно** | **Неудовлетворительно** | |
| 1. Материал изложен грамотно, в определенной логической последовательности, правильно используется терминология;  2. Показано умение иллюстрировать теоретические положения конкретными примерами, применять их в новой ситуации;  3. Продемонстрировано усвоение ранее изученных сопутствующих вопросов, сформированность умений и знаний;  4. Ответ прозвучал самостоятельно, без наводящих вопросов. | 1. Ответ удовлетворяет в основном требованиям на оценку «5», но при этом может иметь следующие недостатки:  2. В изложении допущены небольшие пробелы, не исказившие содержание ответа;  3. Допущены один - два недочета при освещении основного содержания ответа, исправленные по замечанию преподавателя. | 1. Неполно или непоследовательно раскрыто содержание материала, но показано общее понимание вопроса и продемонстрированы умения, достаточные для дальнейшего усвоения материала.  2. Имелись затруднения или допущены ошибки в определении понятий, использовании терминологии, исправленные после нескольких наводящих вопросов;  3. При неполном знании теоретического материала выявлена недостаточная сформированность умений и знаний. | 1. Содержание материала не раскрыто.  2. Ошибки в определении понятий, не использовалась терминология в ответе. | |