

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Специальность	40.02.04 Юриспруденция
Форма обучения	очная/заочная
Год набора	2026
Составитель	Шутенко А.С.

Омск _____

1. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине

Фонд оценочных средств обеспечивает оценку процесса формирования у обучающихся планируемых результатов обучения (компетенций) на определенном этапе освоения ими основной профессиональной образовательной программы.

Планируемые результаты обучения при изучении дисциплины, соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения основной профессиональной образовательной программы по специальности 40.02.04 Юриспруденция.

Код и наименование компетенции	Планируемые результаты
ОК 09 Способен пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках	Использовать лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; Обосновывать и объяснять свои решения; Понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; Писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.

Характеристика планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине представлена в соответствии с определенным этапом формирования компетенций для достижения результатов освоения образовательной программы

2. Комплект оценочных средств

Направлен(ы) на проверку процесса формирования компетенции

ОК 09 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия

Read the text. Match the English words and word combinations given below with their Russian equivalents.

Text: Introduction to Law

The English word "law" (Scandinavian borrowing) refers to limits upon various forms of behavior. Some laws are descriptive - they simply describe how people usually behave. Other laws are prescriptive - they prescribe how people ought to behave.

In all societies, relations between people are regulated by prescriptive laws. Some of them are customs, that is, informal rules of social and moral behaviour. Some are rules we accept if we belong to particular social institutions, such as religious, educational and cultural group. And some are precise laws made by nations and enforced against all citizens within their power. Customs need not be made by governments, and they need not be written down. We learn how we should behave in society through the instruction of family and teachers, the advice of friends, and our own experiences. The rules of social institutions tend to be more formal than customs. Governments often consider anti-social behaviour not simply as matter between two individuals but as a danger to the well-being and order of society as a whole. The laws made by the government of one country are often very different from the laws of another country. Law today is, to a large extent, a complex of different and relatively independent national systems.

1) различные формы поведения	a) to enforce the laws
2) определенные законы	b) well-being
3) проводить законы в жизнь	c) to a great extent
4) благополучие	d) various forms of behavior
5) в целом	e) independent national systems
6) в значительной степени	f) as a whole
7) независимые государственные системы	g) precise laws

Запишите выбранные буквы под соответствующими цифрами:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Ключ:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d	g	a	b	f	c	e

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Задание открытого типа с развернутым ответом

Read the text “The Bill of Rights” and answer the following questions.

1. When was the Bill of Rights passed?
2. What did the Bill of Rights state?
3. How were the rights of the monarch limited by the Bill of Rights?
4. When did the Parliament pass the Act of Settlement?

The British Constitution is an unwritten constitution. It is not contained in a single legal document, but every Act of Parliament is like a law. The Bill of Rights, passed in 1689, was the first legal step towards constitutional monarchy. The Bill of Rights stated that the legislative and executive power of the monarch was limited. The bills passed by the Parliament were to be subjected to the Royal Assent, but the monarch could not refuse to sign there. The monarch could not impose taxes. The Bill prevented the monarch from making laws or having an army without Parliament's approval. A number of clauses were designed to control the power of kings and queens and to

make them subject to laws passed by Parliament. It was certainly an era for a more tolerant royal prerogative. The Bill of Rights was one of three very important laws made at this time. The other two were the 1689 Toleration Act (which promoted religious toleration) and the 1694 Triennial Act, which prevented the king from dissolving Parliament on his will and held that general elections had to be held every three years. In 1701 the Parliament passed the Act of Settlement that secured Protestant succession to the throne. The Act of Settlement is of major constitutional importance, it has remained in force ever since. Since passing the Bill of Rights the power of Parliament has grown, while the power of the monarch has become weaker.

Ключ:

- 1) The Bill of Rights was passed in 1689.
- 2) The Bill of Rights stated that the legislative and executive power of the monarch was limited.
- 3) The monarch could not impose taxes. The Bill prevented the monarch from making laws or having an army without Parliament's approval.
- 4) In 1701 the Parliament passed the Act of Settlement

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Задание закрытого типа с выбором одного варианта ответа из предложенных

Read the text and choose the appropriate word.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Administrative Law, body of law applicable to the operations of agencies established by the legislature to carry out the functions of the executive branch of government. The Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Communications Commission are examples of such agencies in the U.S.

ORIGINS

Although the term administrative law was not used until the 20th century, the concern with maintaining controls over the power of government goes back in English law as far as the Magna Carta. By the 19th century, courts on the European continent had recognized a separate administrative law, which was often known by the French term 'droit administratif'. In the U.S. it was the New Deal of the 1930s, with its accompanying proliferation of government agencies, that led the courts to apply a distinctive body of law to the operation of these agencies.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN THE U.S

Administrative bodies are created and given power by federal or state legislation. It is the function of administrative law to set forth the extent of this power, the limitations on it, and its applications to private individuals and groups. The law is basically concerned with whether proper standards are applied by administrative agencies in exercising their powers and in making and enforcing regulations. If an agency does not apply the proper standards, its failure may be redressed by application to the courts. Although a court may not substitute its own judgment for that of the agency in determining whether a given regulation is desirable, the court may declare the regulation

a nullity if the agency, by promulgating such a regulation, has exceeded the authority conferred by the legislature. In determining that a regulation has been violated, substantial proof is required, but the agency is not bound by the laws of evidence that apply in court trials. With the multiplication of federal administrative agencies in the U.S. during the 1930s, a means of making administrative regulations reasonably accessible to the public became necessary. The Federal Register Act (1935) provides that all federal regulations must be published in the Federal Register; a regulation that is not published in this manner is not binding upon persons who are unaware of its existence. Periodically, all federal regulations still in force must be codified and published in a compilation called the Code of Federal Regulations. The Administrative Procedures Act (1946) provides that before a federal agency promulgates a general regulation, interested parties must be afforded an opportunity to present their views. Another safeguard is that the investigation and prosecution of alleged violations may not be undertaken by the same persons who will render the judgment.

Choose the appropriate word.

1. We go to court when we cannot settle disputes in **formal** / **informal** ways.
2. The decision was **fair** / **unfair** and everybody agreed with it.
3. We went to court. It was **possible** / **impossible** to settle the dispute out of court.
4. People who come to live in another country without official permission are called **legal** / **illegal** immigrants.
5. We've had a few **agreements** / **disagreements**, but we are still good friends.

Ключ:

1. formal
2. fair
3. possible
4. illegal
5. disagreements

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Задание закрытого типа с выбором одного варианта ответа из предложенных.

Read the text and determine if the sentences are true or false, according to the text.

1. Administrative Law, body of law applicable to the operations of agencies established by the legislature to carry out the functions of the legislative branch of government.
a) true b) false.
2. The term administrative law was used until the 20th century, the concern with

maintaining controls over the power of government goes back in English law.

a) true b) false.

3. Administrative bodies are created and given power by federal or state legislation.

a) true b) false.

4. If an agency apply the proper standards, its failure may be redressed by application to the courts.

a) true b) false.

5. The Federal Register Act (1938) provides that all federal regulations must be published in the Federal Register.

a) true b) false.

1	2	3	4	5

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Ключ:

1	2	3	4	5
B (false)	A (true)	A (true)	B (false)	A (true)

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Задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия

Read the text and match words and collocations with the ones that have similar meanings.

CIVIL LAW

Civil Law, term applied to a legal tradition originating in ancient Rome and to the contemporary legal systems based on this tradition. Modern civil law systems, which were originally developed in Western European countries, have spread throughout the world. Civil law is typically contrasted with common law, a system that evolved in medieval England and that is the basis of law in most of the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. Civil law was the tradition followed by European scholars who developed the law for many nations, as well as the system of international law used worldwide today.

The term civil law also applies to all legal proceedings (whether taking place in a civil law or a common law system) that are not criminal in nature. Under this definition laws regulating marriage, contracts, and payment for personal injury are examples of civil law.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVIL LAW

The most obvious feature of a civil law system is the presence of a written code of law. The code is a systematic and comprehensive compilation of legal rules and principles. Although the contents of codes may vary widely from country to country, all codes are intended as a blueprint of social regulation that attempts to guide individuals through society from birth to death.

The civil law tradition makes a sharp distinction between private and public law. Private law includes the rules governing civil and commercial relationships such as marriage, divorce, and contractual agreements. Public law consists of matters that concern the government: constitutional law, criminal law, and administrative law. In many countries with civil law systems, two sets of courts exist—those that hear public law cases and those that address matters of private law.

The role of judges in civil law jurisdictions differs considerably from that of judges in common law systems. When different facts or new considerations arise, common law judges are free to depart from precedent and establish new law. The civil law tradition views judges as government

officials who perform essential but uncreative functions. Civil law judges administer the codes that are written by legal scholars and enacted by legislators. They may also consult legal treatises on the issue in question. The civil law system assumes that there is only one correct solution to a specific legal problem. Therefore, judges are not expected to use judicial discretion or to apply their own interpretation to a case.

Civil law systems do not have any process like the common law practice of discovery—the pretrial search for information conducted by the parties involved in the case. The trial of a case under civil law also differs substantially from a common law trial, in which both parties present arguments and witnesses in open court. In civil law systems the judge supervises the collection of evidence and usually examines witnesses in private. Cross-examination of witnesses by the opposing party’s attorney is rare. Instead, a civil law action consists of a series of meetings, hearings, and letters through which testimony is taken, evidence is gathered, and judgment is rendered. This eliminates the need for a trial and, therefore, for a jury.

Systems of common law and civil law also differ in how law is created and how it can be changed. Common law is derived from custom and precedents (binding judgments made by prior judicial decisions). In the common law system, the precedent itself is law. Therefore, the judges who decide which party will prevail in any given trial are also the creators of common law. Civil law, on the other hand, is made by legislators who strive to supplement and modernize the codes, usually with the advice of legal scholars. Civil law judges administer the law, but they do not create it.

1. duty	a) to make laws
2. a set of rules	b) involve time
3. authority	c) just
4. to create laws	d) to set up a business
5. fair	e) to control
6. question	f) a body of rules
7. to organize a business	g) power
8. to take time	h) obligation
9. to govern	i) matter

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Ключ:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H	F	G	A	C	I	D	B	E

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1. Civil Law, term applied to a legal tradition originating in ancient Greece and to the contemporary legal systems based on this tradition.

a) true b) false.

2. Modern civil law systems were originally developed in Canada and U.S.

a) true b) false.

3. The feature of a civil law system is the presence of a written code of law.

a) true b) false.

4. The code is a systematic and comprehensive compilation of legal rules and principles.

a) true b) false.

5. The civil law tradition doesn't make a sharp distinction between private and public law.

a) true b) false.

6. Private law includes the rules governing civil and commercial relationships.

a) true b) false.

7. Public law consists of matters that concern criminal law.

a) true b) false.

8. The role of judges in civil law jurisdictions doesn't differ from that of judges in common law systems.

a) true b) false

9. Systems of common law and civil law differ in how law is created and how it can be changed.

a) true b) false.

10. Civil law judges administer the law, but they do not create it.

a) true b) false.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Ключ:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	A	A	B	A	B	B	A	A

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Задание закрытого типа с выбором одного варианта ответа из предложенных.

Fill in the gaps. Choose the correct answer.

- a) development
- b) amendments
- c) legal rights
- d) supreme law
- e) drafts

1) The American Constitution and the Declaration of Independence was very important for the _____ of democratic values in many countries.

2) The Constitution is the _____ of the United States of America.

3) Several _____ of the Constitution were proposed.

4) The Bill of Rights is the first ten _____ to the Constitution.

5) The Declaration of Independence contained a number of articles on natural and _____.

1	2	3	4	5

Ключ:

1	2	3	4	5
A	D	B	E	C

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Задание закрытого типа с выбором одного варианта ответа из предложенных.

Choose the correct translation of the word or word combination.

- a) guards
- b) maximum security prison
- c) escape attempts
- d) convict
- e) privilege

1) In 1933-1963 Alcatraz was the first (тюрьма строгого режима) _____ in the USA.

2) At Alcatraz a _____ (осужденный) had 4 rights – food, clothing, shelter, and medical care.

3) Everything else (working, corresponding with the family) was a _____ (привилегия) which could be taken away for the smallest violation of discipline.

4) At Alcatraz, there was the biggest number of _____(охранников) per one convict of all US prisons.

5) There were 14 separate of _____(попыток побега) from Alcatraz, but none was successful.

1	2	3	4	5

Ключ:

1	2	3	4	5
B	D	E	A	C

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Задание закрытого типа с выбором одного варианта ответа из предложенных.

Complete the sentences. Choose the correct answer.

Introduction to company law

1) Company law is a branch of business law that deals with the legal structure and operations of _____.

a) government

b) administration

c) companies

2) It governs the formation, management, and dissolution of companies, as well as their ____ with shareholders, employees, creditors, and other stakeholders.

a) laws

b) relationships

c) interests

3) The principles of company law are important to anyone wishing to understand the _____ structure of modern businesses.

a) legal

b) historical

c) international

4) English company law recognizes several types of companies, two of which are particularly____: private limited companies and public limited companies.

- a) new
- b) common
- c) unusual

5) To form a company under English law, one must ____ it with the Companies' House.

- a) close
- b) buy
- c) register

6) Company law is an essential field of study for anyone interested in the legal ____ of business.

- a) aspects
- b) facts
- c) stories

1	2	3	4	5	6

Ключ:

1	2	3	4	5	6
C	B	A	B	C	B

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Задание закрытого типа с выбором одного варианта ответа из предложенных.

Match the paragraph content with the given headings.

- a) The Importance of Legal Representation
- b) The Manipulation of Evidence in the Legal System
- c) The Role of Evidence in Criminal Cases

In criminal cases, evidence plays a crucial role in determining the guilt or innocence of the accused. Whether it is physical evidence, witness testimony, or electronic data, all types of evidence are carefully analyzed to uncover the truth. The admissibility of evidence in court is governed by strict rules to ensure its reliability and relevance. Defense attorneys and prosecutors rely heavily on evidence to construct their cases and argue their positions before the judge and jury. Ultimately, the strength of the evidence presented can significantly impact the outcome of a trial.

Ключ: C

3. Диагностическая работа для оценки планируемых результатов (компетенций) по дисциплине Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности на данном этапе освоения основной профессиональной образовательной программы

Дополнения и изменения в фонде оценочных средств по дисциплине

« _____ »

на 20__/20__ учебный год

На основании решения цикловой методической комиссии
г. № _____ (протокол заседания от _____ 20____)
в фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине
« _____ »

внесены следующие изменения и (или) дополнения:

1. _____ (указывается краткая характеристика
внесенных изменений и (или) дополнений);

2. _____.

Дополнения и изменения в фонд оценочных средств
внес: _____ Ф.И.О., должность, ученая степень, звание.

Председатель ЦМК _____