**ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ**

**ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

**Иностранный (английский) язык**

для студентов 1 курса по специальности

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**Раздел 1 Основное содержание.**

**Практические задания:**

1. Прочитать и перевести текст. Ответить на вопросы по тексту.

**Political System of Great Britain**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. It means that the sovereign reigns but does not rule.

Britain does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws.

Parliament is the most important authority in Britain. Technically Parliament is made up of three parts: the Monarch, the House of Lords; and the House of Commons. In reality the House of Commons is the only one of the three which has true power.

The monarch serves formally as head of state. But the monarch is expected to be politically neutral and should not make political decisions.

The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1953.

The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament. There are 650 of them in the House of Commons. They are elected by secret ballot. General elections are held every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies. All citizens, aged 18 and registered in a constituency, have the right to vote. But voting is not compulsory in Britain. Only persons convicted of corrupt and certain mentally ill patients don't take part in voting.

There are few political parties in Britain thanks to the British electoral system. The main ones are: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal / Social Democratic Alliance.

Each political party puts up one candidate for each constituency. The one who wins the most votes is elected MP for that area.

The party which wins the most seats in Parliament forms the Government. Its leader becomes the Prime Minister. His first job is to choose his Cabinet. The Prime Minister usually takes policy decisions with the agreement of the Cabinet.

The functions of the House of Commons are legislation and scrutiny of government activities. The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker. The Speaker is appointed by the Government.

The House of Lords comprises about 1,200 peers. It is presided by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power. It acts rather as an advisory council.  
It's in the House of Commons that new bills are introduced and debated. If the majority of the members are in favour of a bill, it goes to the House of Lords to be debated. The House of Lords has the right to reject a new bill twice.

But after two rejections they are obliged to accept it. And finally a bill goes to the monarch to be signed. Only then it becomes law.

Parliament is responsible for British national policy. Local governments are responsible for organizing of education, police and many others.

1. Выполнить лексико-грамматические задания по темам:

Articles.

Noun

Indefinite Tenses

Adjective

Pronoun

Prepositions of time

Adverb

Indefinite Pronouns

Present Perfect

Past Continuous

1. Составить монологическое высказывание по следующей тематике:

My family, relatives, friends.

My working day.

Environmental problems.

Ways of travelling.

Sports and healthy lifestyle.

Hobbies and interests.

The Russian Federation.

Moscow is the capital of Russia.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

National holidays.

IT innovations.

Famous scientists and their inventions.

Mass Media.

My future profession.

English in my future profession

**Раздел 2 Профессионально-ориентированное содержание.**

**Практические задания:**

1. Прочитать и перевести текст. Ответить на вопросы по тексту.

**The Nature of Legal Profession**

Throughout the world, the word *“lawyer”* is used to mean someone who has legal knowledge or who is en­gaged in the practice of law. Those unfamiliar with the English legal system are often confused by the variety of titles used for members of the legal professions. The confusion is not helped by the fact that there are many English words which may denote a lawyer, and different jurisdictions use different titles for lawyers: “advocate, attorney, barrister, solicitor”.

For example, a lawyer in the United States is often called an *“attorney”,* which in England is a title for­merly used by solicitors. Matters are made worse by the fact that not all words have the same meaning in different countries. In England, the word *“solicitor”* is used to denote the majority of lawyers, whereas in the USA the word *“solicitor”* generally refers to a door-to-door salesman – which is not how the English so­licitor would really like to be considered.

Nowadays, the division between solicitors and barristers is quite vague, but generally their functions in law are supposed to be different.

**Solicitors** are the “general practitioners” in law and in most cases a solicitor is the usual first point of access for a client needing legal services in the United Kingdom. Solicitors give legal advice and prepare legal documents in connection with matters which do not necessarily come to court, such as buying a home, renting out one’s property, renting a home, making a will, getting a divorce, resolving problems at work, setting up in business. They also prepare cases for barristers to conduct in court.

Solicitors generally practice in partnerships and some of the partnerships are now very large multinational or­ganisations.

**Barristers** are experts in the interpretation of law and advocacy – the art of presenting cases in court. Bar­risters work mainly in the courts and tribunals. Their work includes presenting evidence, making submis­sions on behalf of their clients, representing parties in criminal trials, handling domestic disputes in Family Courts, dealing with civil claims for damages and compensation.

Barristers have a relationship with solicitors which is very much akin to that of specialist consultants in medicine to the family doctor. By having such specialists as an independent pool of expertise, the solicitor can choose the best qualified barrister in a specialist area.

Barristers may not practice in partnerships. Instead, they share offices (which they call Chambers) with other barristers, but it is a sharing of expenses only, not of income.

1. What is the general meaning of the word “lawyer”? Does it have different  
meanings in different countries?

2. Can you give your own definition of the word “lawyer”?

3. What are the main features of solicitors’ work?

4. In what ways do the functions of a barrister differ from those of a solicitor?

1. Выполнить лексико-грамматические задания по темам:

Conditionals

Non-personal sentences

Modal Verbs

Numerals

Sequence of Tenses

Gerund

1. Составить монологическое высказывание по следующей тематике:

My future profession.

English in my future profession

Types of legal professions.

Political System of Russia.

Political System of Great Britain.

My favourite topic.

**СПИСОКЛИТЕРАТУРЫИИСТОЧНИКОВ**

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2. .В.Афанасьева, Д.Дули, И.В. Михеева и др. УМК «Английский в фокусе» для 11 класса / О– М.: Просвещение: ExpressPublishing, 2022

**Дополнительная:**

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3. Английский язык. Сборник устных тем. /Ю.А. Смирнов – М.: Просвещение :ExpressPublishing, 2020.