

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Андрей Драгомирович Хлутков
Должность: директор
Дата подписания: 28.10.2024 18:21:22
Уникальный программный ключ:
880f7c07c583b07b775f6604a630281b13ca9fd2

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАРОДНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
И ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЫ
ПРИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»**

СЕВЕРО-ЗАПАДНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ – филиал РАНХиГС

Факультет таможенного администрирования и безопасности
кафедра безопасности

УТВЕРЖДЕНА

решением методической комиссии по
специальности 40.05.01

Протокол № 1 от 31.08.2021 г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Б1.О.21 Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции

(индекс, наименование дисциплины, в соответствии с учебным планом)

40.05.01 Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности

(код, наименование направления подготовки)

Специализация «Гражданско-правовая»

(специализация)

Юрист

(квалификация)

Очная, заочная

(формы обучения)

Год набора – 2021

Автор(ы)–составитель(и):

Ст.преп.кафедры иностранных языков Ильиных Т.В.

Заведующий кафедрой безопасности:

Доцент, кандидат экономических наук Тарасова Т.Н.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

- 1. Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине**
- 2. Оценочные средства по дисциплине**
 - 2.1 Текущий контроль**
 - 2.2 Промежуточная аттестация**
- 3. Описание системы оценивания, шкала оценивания.**
 - 3.1 Показатели и критерии оценивания для текущего контроля**
 - 3.2 Показатели и критерии оценивания для промежуточного контроля**
 - 3.3 Шкала перевода (для уровня подготовки бакалавриат и специалитет)**

1. Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю), соотнесенных с планируемыми результатами освоения программы

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции» обеспечивает овладение следующими компетенциями:

Код компетенции	Наименование компетенции	Код индикатора достижения	Наименование индикатора достижения
УК ОС-4	Способность осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном и иностранном(ых) языках	УК ОС-4.2	Организует и осуществляет коммуникативное взаимодействие в профессиональной и академической среде на русском и иностранном языках

**Содержание и структура дисциплины
3 семестр**

№ п/п	Наименование тем (разделов),	Объем дисциплины (модуля), час.					Форма текущего контроля успеваемости и, промежуточной аттестации	
		Всего	Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем по видам учебных занятий					СР
			Л	ЛР	ПЗ	КСР		
Тема 1	Career in Law, Бизнесэтика Грамматика: модальный глагол Can, May и заменители Неопределенный артикль	27			16		11	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
Тема 2	Contract Law. Особенности принятия решений Грамматика: модальный глагол Must, Should, Ought to и заменители Определенный артикль	27			16		11	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
Тема 3	Tort Law, Корпоративная ответственность Грамматика: Модальные глаголы в сослагательном наклонении Использование артиклей в зависимости от функций в предложении	27			16		11	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
Тема 4	Criminal Law, Оформление документов Грамматика: Повторение модальных глаголов. Повторение артиклей	27			16		11	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
Промежуточная аттестация								Зачет
ВСЕГО		108			64		44	-

4 семестр

№ п/п	Наименование тем (разделов),	Объем дисциплины (модуля), час.					Форма текущего контроля успеваемости и, промежуточной аттестации	
		Всего	Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем по видам учебных занятий					СР
			Л	ЛР	ПЗ	КСР		
Тема 1	Real Property Law Культурные различия Грамматика: Сослагательное наклонение. Предлоги.	18			16		2	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
Тема 2	Litigation and Arbitration. Взаимопонимание культур Грамматика: герундий и герундиальные обороты	17			16		1	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
Тема 3	International Law. Культурный шок	18			16		2	УО, Т, ПР,

	Грамматика: инфинитив и инфинитивные обороты						<i>ДСТ, КР</i>
Тема 4	Comparative Law. Культурные правила делового этикета Грамматика: Причастие и причастные обороты	17		16		1	<i>УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР</i>
Промежуточная аттестация							Экзамен
ВСЕГО		108		64	2	6	36

Используемые сокращения:

Л – занятия лекционного типа (лекции и иные учебные занятия, предусматривающие преимущественную передачу учебной информации педагогическими работниками организации и (или) лицами, привлекаемыми организацией к реализации образовательных программ на иных условиях, обучающимся);

ЛР – лабораторные работы (вид занятий семинарского типа);

ПЗ – практические занятия (виды занятий семинарского типа за исключением лабораторных работ);

КСР – индивидуальная работа обучающихся с педагогическими работниками организации и (или) лицами, привлекаемыми организацией к реализации образовательных программ на иных условиях (в том числе индивидуальные консультации);

ДОТ – занятия, проводимые с применением дистанционных образовательных технологий, в том числе с применением виртуальных аналогов профессиональной деятельности.

СРО – самостоятельная работа, осуществляемая без участия педагогических работников организации и (или) лиц, привлекаемых организацией к реализации образовательных программ на иных условиях.

(З)/ зачет с оценкой (ЗО).

Т - тестирование,

КР - контрольная работа,

УО - устный опрос,

ПР – перевод,

ДСТ – дистанционные задания,

Д – дискуссия,

КС – кейс (презентация)

2. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ.

2.1 ТЕКУЩИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ.

Тема 1	Career in Law, Бизнес этика Грамматика: модальный глагол Can, May и заменители Неопределенный артикль	<i>УО, Т, ПР, КР, ДСТ</i>
---------------	--	----------------------------------

УО - устный опрос

Т - тестирование

ПР – перевод

КР – контрольная работа

ДСТ – задания дистанционного курса

УСТНЫЙ ОПРОС BUSINESS ETHICS

1. What is business ethics? Describe its nature. Is business ethics a necessity?
2. What are the major ethical issues that business faces today? Discuss them with suitable examples.
3. Explain what business ethics is, and what it is not.
4. What is the importance of ethics in business? Give suitable examples.
5. Explain the role of values in the making of business ethics. How these can be incorporated in working out business strategy?
6. What is corporate governance? How can ethics make corporate governance more meaningful?
7. What benefits accrue to business if ethics is made part of its strategy?
8. How would you recognize an ethical organization? What are its characteristics?
9. Has your boss ever told you to do something unethical? Did you do it?
10. Can you claim business expenses in your job? Do you always do so honestly?
11. Do you think it is acceptable to steal small items from work like stationery?
12. Is it wrong to lie on your CV? What about to mildly exaggerate?
13. Businesses should try and avoid (not evade) paying taxes when they can. Do you agree?
14. Is it ethical to have a romantic relationship with a business partner? What if it is true love?
15. Is the main purpose of business to make a profit? If not, what is the main purpose?
16. Would you help a member of your family get a job at your company? Is it right to do so?
17. Does a company ever have the right to read an employee's emails?
18. Should a company always be totally honest when advertising?
19. Should a company be forced to reveal how much it pays its executives?
20. Is it ever right to hire someone because they are attractive?
21. What do you understand by the term "business ethics"?
22. Can you think of any companies or business which would be considered ethical or unethical? Which ones and why?
23. What would you do if you discovered that your company was stealing vast amounts of client or government money?
24. Is making money the only thing a company should be concerned about? If not, what else should companies be concerned about?

25. Does the profit motive encourage companies to use any means necessary to achieve a profit?
26. If you found out that your favourite company was conducting its business in an unethical manner, what would you do?
27. Do different industries have differing levels of ethical standards?
28. Should firms in developing nations be held to the same standard as those in developed nations?
29. Can you think of any types of behavior that are unethical in the workplace?
30. Can you think of any specific examples of people who have behaved unethically? Do you think it is your responsibility to report such behavior to management?

ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ MINOR GRAMMAR REVISION

1. If love is ___ kind of echo, the love poem is its mirror.
a) the b) -
c) a d) an
2. ___ good ideas never die.
a) the **b) -**
c) a d) an
3. ___ Mediterranean is the most polluted sea in the world.
a) the b) -
c) a d) an
4. What you gain ___ a good holiday, is health and a new perspective.
a) at b) from
c) on d) with
5. Some rock bands are inspired ___ the great rock legends of the past.
a) with **b) by**
c) - d) at
6. You never know what will happen ___ five or ten years.
a) through b) of
c) at **d) in**
7. ___ love there would be no poetry.
a) besides b) for
c) with **d) without**
8. The new Civil Space strategy in Britain will run ___ 2020.
a) since **b) until**
c) on d) at
9. Black is associated ___ evil and death in virtually all the countries.
a) with b) to
c) of d) under
10. Who prefers e-mails ___ phone calls?
a) for b) from
c) to d) of
11. Scotland is one of the four constituent countries that ___ the United Kingdom.
a) makes up **b) make up**
c) will make up d) is making up
12. The revolution in London's transport ___ on the 17th February 2003.
a) has begun b) had begun
c) began d) begins
13. You should salt meat as soon as you ___ it home even if you aren't going to cook it for a couple of days.
a) will get **b) get**
c) would get d) got
14. How ___ the police respond when you report anti-social behaviour?
a) do b) does
c) did d) had
15. Nobody ever ___ people who say they are happy to be single.
a) believes b) doesn't believe
c) believe d) don't believe
16. Good computer content can make children ___ intellectually.
a) to grow b) will grow
c) grow d) to be growing
17. The desire to write has nothing ___ with business.
a) do **b) to do**
c) done d) to have done
18. It is worth ___ that the Irish were given a vote on enlargement.
a) to remember b) to have remembered
c) remembering d) being remembered
19. The end of imperial Rome is ___ great mystery.
a) no b) not
c) some d) any

20. So many unpleasant things ___ happen at airports.
 a) must **b) can**
 c) should d) may
21. All children and young people ___ have the chance to experience top quality culture.
 a) may b) must
c) should d) need
22. What could be ___ fun than a family ski holiday?
 a) most b) better
 c) much **d) more**
23. Scientists ___ a 'voice' area in the brain of monkeys.
 a) found b) are found
c) have found d) have been found
24. If you ___ to an interview, it is because the firm is interested to find out more about you.
 a) will be asked **b) have been asked**
 c) would be asked d) have asked
25. February is supposed a cold month of the year.
 a) being b) will be
c) to be d) to have been
26. 'God Save the Queen' is the British anthem, and it should ___ at British sporting events.
a) be sung b) being sung
 c) to sing d) to be sung
27. 56% of respondents thought that lessons in 'being British' ___ young people a stronger sense of national identity.
 a) will give b) give
c) would give d) would be given
28. Mr. Fayed claimed that Diana ___ at the hands of the Royal Family for 25 years.
 a) suffered b) was suffering
 c) has been suffering **d) had been suffering**
29. Since the start of the new millennium, British households ___ more than they earn.
 a) spend b) are spending
c) have been spending d) had been spending
30. You were ___ born British or you weren't ____.
 a) neither **b) either**
 c) nor d) or

1.c; 2.b; 3.a; 4.c; 5.b; 6.d; 7.d; 8.b; 9.a; 10.c; 11.b; 12.c; 13.b; 14.a; 15.a; 16.c; 17.b; 18.c; 19.a; 20.b; 21.c; 22.d; 23.c; 24.b; 25.c; 26.a; 27.c; 28.d; 29.c; 30.b.

ПЕРЕВОД CAREER IN LAW

Variant 1

Core Legal Careers

Core legal careers are those positions that are most often thought of when the field of legal services is considered. Lawyers are also called an attorney or counselor—or a solicitor or barrister in parts of Europe—a lawyer advocates for their clients' rights. They may do this through negotiation with other parties to a lawsuit or through litigation. They effectively steer the ship. The failure or success of a firm begins with the abilities of its lawyers. Paralegals serve as the lawyer's right hand. A paralegal takes over certain tasks to free up the attorney's time so he can take care of things that only an attorney can do, such as appear in court or give legal advice. Paralegals may draft pleadings, assist clients, and do legal research under the supervision of the attorney. Legal secretaries are also called an administrative assistant, this position entails less responsibility than a paralegal but often more than the average secretarial role. Responsibilities include the normal sphere of secretarial duties in addition to things like file maintenance and drafting basic correspondence, such as letters to clients notifying them of upcoming court dates. Both paralegals and legal secretaries may be referred to as legal assistants.

Variant 2

Careers in Legal and Administrative Support

The practice of the law requires the support of many professionals in a variety of specialized fields. These professionals provide information to the attorneys who represent the case in trial. A compliance specialist is an employee who implements and oversees corporate compliance with applicable laws and policies, both locally and at the federal level. The position may include training employees in compliance procedures. A conflict analyst fills a delicate role within a law firm. They research potential conflicts of interest between firm personnel and parties involved in a case, including judicial staff. Maintaining a high level of confidentiality can be critical. A legal recruiter does not involve working within a law firm. A legal recruiter provides their clients—typically law firms—with potential employees. Those employees are usually attorneys but sometimes paralegals, as well. A Juris Doctor degree may be required. Court messengers are the people on the go. They are responsible for making deliveries of documents and other evidence to courts and other attorneys.

Variant 3

Courtroom and Courthouse Careers

Of course, the image that flashes in most minds as you mention a legal career is the classic courtroom setting. The judge oversees trials, pretrial conferences, pretrial rulings, and, in some cases, appeals. This a public sector position that may be appointed or elected.

Their overall job is to interpret and apply the law. Not all states make use of magistrates. These are "junior" judges or judicial officers who are entrusted with minor cases and disputes to take some of the weight of caseloads off judges. Law clerks are to judges what paralegals are to attorneys — their right hands. They're often law school graduates who have not yet applied to the bar, but they may be new, young attorneys just getting their feet wet as well. It's a prestigious entry on a resume. Law clerks manage the judges' case files and do research, drafting condensed reports on filed documents as guidelines. As a result, the judge doesn't have to read the entire bulging case file to get a handle on what the matter involves. A courtroom deputy will typically wear a law enforcement uniform. They help to maintain order in the court. They may accompany criminal defendants to and from the courtroom or intercede between counsel. For example, they may pass an item of discovery from one table to the next or the judge.

Variant 4

Careers in Legal Consulting

The legal services field offers positions for people outside of the legal field. A jury consultant guides attorneys toward selecting sympathetic jurors at trial and helps them avoid unsympathetic jurors. They do this by posing a series of questions to potential jurors. It can also involve doing background research and interpreting body language, both during questioning and later during trial. Computer forensics professionals analyze digital evidence and reports on it. They may also testify regarding it at trial. Think of a hard drive that's been intentionally erased, but some trace of data remains behind. The computer forensics professional would unearth that. A forensic scientist helps to collect, preserve, and analyze physical evidence for attorneys and the courts. A blood-spatter analyst is one example. The forensic videographer involves creating video images for trial. The videographer may also present the images at trial under oath. An accident reconstructionist often has a background in engineering or law enforcement. They examine the details of an accident to recreate how it might have occurred and ultimately who, if anyone, is to blame.

Variant 5

A paralegal is an individual with the relevant education to assist with substantive legal work on a daily basis. A career as a paralegal is a real alternative to working as a solicitor or barrister because there are no formal qualifications required for the job. You do not even have to be a graduate – to become a paralegal, you simply get a job as a paralegal. However, law graduates are likely to have the upper hand when applying for paralegal positions. Paralegals are commonly found in solicitor firms. Although they are not qualified, they carry out much of the work a solicitor does. The exact work done on a daily basis will depend on the type of firm and the paralegal's position. Junior paralegals are usually involved in preparing and typing legal documents, filing and legal research. As experience is gained, they are usually given more responsibilities, including interviewing clients, attending court, and presenting applications to district judges. Even though no formal qualifications are required to become a paralegal, firms will be looking for several personal qualities. Paralegals must be able to work under pressure and meet deadlines; they must be meticulous and organised and they should possess good computer literacy. It is also important for paralegals to be good at working with a variety of clients and to have excellent communication skills, both written and oral.

Variant 6

When you hear the word 'law', it may conjure up movie scenes of intense court room battles, white-haired men writing wills, or judges wearing ridiculous robes and tatty wigs. Actually, law is a fabulously varied sector that has a profound impact on every part of your life: starting at the same time as you, with your registration at birth, sticking with you through every other major decision in your life, such as buying a house, and finally settling down with you when you settle your estate. So before you make the decision to get into law and start applying for graduate law jobs, you should first discover what it's really all about.

Variant 7

Besides solicitors, barristers and judges, there is a massive array of other lawyer and non-lawyer career paths you can take within this sector, from legal journalists, legal secretaries, typists, human resources personnel, paralegals and legal executives to solicitor advocates, coroners, lecturers and court clerks. There's so much variety and there's certainly something for everyone; whether you decide to take A-levels or Advanced Highers, whether you have graduated from university or whether you decided to leave school at 16, law provides you with a wealth of options. But the truth is that getting into law is pretty tough. Law is an extremely popular career sector and for lots of good reasons: it's stimulating, it can be fluid and constantly changing, it's complex, and it can be lucrative. For generations of lawyers, the standard, desired career trajectory was: attend the best law school you can, and then work for the best law firm you can before either becoming a law firm partner or going in-house. Like many other paradigms of the legal profession, consider this model disrupted.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА MODAL VERB CAN, MAY AND SUBSTITUTES

1 Variant

1. .. you stand on your head?~ I ... when I was at school but I ... now. (nd verb negative)
2. When I've passed my driving test I ... hire a car from our local garage.
3. At the end of the month the Post Office will send him an enormous telephone bill which he ... pay. (negative)
4. I ... remember the address, (negative) ~ ... you even remember the street? (negative)
5. When the fog lifts we ... see where we are.
6. He can drive a car. (when he was eighteen)
7. I find I can understand English better than I can speak it. (when I first arrived in England)
8. I can let you have the money tomorrow, (yesterday)
9. You can persuade him to come, if anyone can. (last week)
10. My daughter can play the piano beautifully, (at one time)
11. ... I borrow your umbrella?
12. ... I come in? ~ Please do.

13. ... I see your passport, please?
14. Candidates ... not bring textbooks into the examination room.
15. He ... (negative) drive since his accident. (They haven't let him drive.)
16. He ... be my brother (/ admit that he is) but I don't trust him.
17. He ... be on the next train. We ... as well wait.
18. He has refused, but he ... change his mind if you asked him again.
19. He isn't going to eat it; I ... as well give it to the dog.
20. He said that it ... rain.

2 Variant

1. You've put too much in your rucksack; you never ... carry all that.
2. When I was a child I .. understand adults, and now that I am an adult I ... understand children, (negative, negative)
3. When you have taken your degree you ... put letters after your name?
4. Don't try to look at all the pictures in the gallery. Otherwise when you get home you ... remember any of them. (negative)
5. When I first went to Spain I ... read Spanish but I .. speak it. (nd verb negative)
6. You can see that he is bored to death, (at the party last night)
7. I can't get into the house, (because I had forgotten my key)
8. We can overhear every word our neighbours say. (in the hotel we stayed at)
9. The doctor can see you later today, (yesterday)
10. (When they asked my advice) I can suggest only one way of solving the problem.
11. He said that we ... use his office whenever we liked.
12. I ... never see you again.
13. I don't think I'll succeed but I ... as well try.
14. I think I left my glasses in your office. You ... ask your secretary to look for them for me. (request)
15. I wonder why they didn't go. ~ The weather ... have been too bad.
16. If he knew our address he ... come and see us.
17. If I bought a lottery ticket I ... win £1,000.
18. If we can give him a blood transfusion we ... be able to save his life.
19. If we got there early we ... get a good seat.
20. If you said that, he ... be very offended.

3 Variant

1. ... you type? ~ Yes, I ... type but I ... do shorthand. (nd verb negative)
2. I'm locked in. I ... get out (negative) ~ ... you squeeze between the bars? (negative) ~ No! I ..; I'm too fat. (negative)
3. He was very strong; he ... ski all day and dance all night.
4. The car plunged into the river. The driver ... get out but the passengers were drowned.
5. I was a long way from the stage I ... see all right but I ... hear very well. (nd verb negative]
6. I can well understand how you feel about the situation (at the time)
7. I can't get the letter translated immediately, but I could get it done by tomorrow morning, (by the following morning)
8. You can persuade him to come, if anyone can. (last week)
9. My daughter can play the piano beautifully, (at one time)
10. The doctor can see you later today, (yesterday)
11. I'll wait a week so that he ... have time to think it over.
12. It ... rain, you'd better take a coat.
13. Nobody knows how people first came to these islands. They . have sailed from South America on rafts.
14. People convicted of an offence ... (have a right to) appeal.
15. The police ... (have a right to) ask a driver to take a breath test.
16. Two parallel white lines in the middle of the road mean that you ... not overtake.
17. Warning: No part of this book ... be reproduced without the publisher's permission.
18. We ... as well stay here till the weather improves.
19. We'd better be early; there ... be a crowd.
20. When he was a child he ... (they let him) do exactly as he liked.

4 Variant

1. We .. borrow umbrellas; so we didn't get wet.
2. ... you walk or did they have to carry you?
3. I had no key so I ... lock the door, (negative)
4. I knew the town so I ... advise him where to go.
5. When the garage had repaired our car we ... continue our journey.
6. You've put too much in your rucksack; you never ... carry all that.
7. When I was a child I .. understand adults, and now that I am an adult I ... understand children, (negative, negative)
8. When you have taken your degree you ... put letters after your name?
9. Don't try to look at all the pictures in the gallery. Otherwise when you get home you ... remember any of them. (negative)

10. When I first went to Spain I ... read Spanish but I . . speak it. (nd verb negative)
11. You ... (have permission to) use my office.
12. You ... at least read the letter. (/ think you should.)
13. You ... have written. (/ am annoyed/disappointed that you didn't.)
14. You ... tell me! (7 think I have a right to know.)
15. You ought to buy now; prices ... go up.
16. You ought to go to his lectures, you ... learn something.
17. If I bought a lottery ticket I ... win £1,000.
18. If we can give him a blood transfusion we ... be able to save his life.
19. If we got there early we ... get a good seat.
20. If you said that, he ... be very offended.

5 Variant

1. At five years old he ... read quite well.
2. When I arrived everyone was asleep. Fortunately I ... wake my sister and she let me in.
3. The swimmer was very tired but he ... reach the shore before he collapsed.
4. The police were suspicious at first but I ... convince them that we were innocent.
5. ... I speak to Mr Pitt, please? ~ I'm afraid he's out at the moment ... you ring back later?
6. ... you type? ~ Yes, I ... type but I ... do shorthand. (nd verb negative)
7. I'm locked in. I ... get out (negative) ~ ... you squeeze between the bars? (negative) ~ No! I ...; I'm too fat. (negative)
8. He was very strong; he ... ski all day and dance all night.
9. The car plunged into the river. The driver ... get out but the passengers were drowned.
10. I was a long way from the stage I ... see all right but I ... hear very well. (2nd verb negative)
11. No one is waiting at the bus stop, (may, miss)
12. He didn't come to the party last night, (might, not want)
13. No one has answered the door, (might, go out)
14. How on earth did the thief get in? (could, break)
15. Why didn't the teacher explain? (may, not know)
16. How did they know about our plans? (could, guess)
17. He didn't seem surprised when I told him. (may, already know)
18. They should have been here long before now. (may, lose)
19. I haven't seen my neighbours for over a week, (may, go)
20. Why hasn't she written to me? (could, forget)

6 Variant

1. If you stood on my shoulders ... you reach the top of the wall? ~ No, I'm afraid I ... (negative)
2. If I ... sang you accompany me on the piano? ~ No, I ..., I . . play the piano! (negative, negative)
3. If a letter comes for me ... you please forward it to this address?
4. She made the wall very high so that boys ... climb over it. (negative)
5. They took his passport so that he ... leave the country. (negative)
6. .. you stand on your head?~ I ... when I was at school but I ... now. (nd verb negative)
7. When I've passed my driving test I ... hire a car from our local garage.
8. At the end of the month the Post Office will send him an enormous telephone bill which he ... pay. (negative)
9. I ... remember the address, (negative) ~ ... you even remember the street? (negative)
10. When the fog lifts we ... see where we are.
11. I'll wait a week so that he ... have time to think it over.
12. It ... rain, you'd better take a coat.
13. Nobody knows how people first came to these islands. They . have sailed from South America on rafts.
14. People convicted of an offence ... (have a right to) appeal.
15. The police ... (have a right to) ask a driver to take a breath test.
16. Two parallel white lines in the middle of the road mean that you ... not overtake.
17. If he knew our address he ... come and see us.
18. If I bought a lottery ticket I ... win £1,000.
19. If we can give him a blood transfusion we ... be able to save his life.
20. If we got there early we ... get a good seat.
21. If you said that, he ... be very offended.

7 Variant

1. .. you stand on your head?~ I ... when I was at school but I ... now. (nd verb negative)
2. When I've passed my driving test I ... hire a car from our local garage.
3. At the end of the month the Post Office will send him an enormous telephone bill which he ... pay. (negative)
4. I ... remember the address, (negative) ~ ... you even remember the street? (negative)
5. When the fog lifts we ... see where we are.
6. At five years old he ... read quite well.
7. When I arrived everyone was asleep. Fortunately I ... wake my sister and she let me in.
8. The swimmer was very tired but he ... reach the shore before he collapsed.

9. The police were suspicious at first but I ... convince them that we were innocent.
10. ... I speak to Mr Pitt, please? ~ I'm afraid he's out at the moment ... you ring back later?
11. ... you tell me the time, please? ~ I'm afraid I ... I haven't got a watch, (negative)
12. If you had to, . . you go without food for a week? ~ I suppose I ... if I had plenty of water.
13. ... you lend me £? No, I ... (negative)
14. They used to chain valuable books to library desks so that people ...take them away, (negative)
15. He says that he saw Clementine drowning but . . help her as he . . swim (negative, negative)
16. If you had had the right tools ... you have repaired the engine?
17. You've put too much in your rucksack; you never ... carry all that.
18. 7 When I was a child I .. understand adults, and now that I am an adult I ... understand children, (negative, negative)
19. When you have taken your degree you ... put letters after your name?
20. Don't try to look at all the pictures in the gallery. Otherwise when you get home you ... remember any of them. (negative)

ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

См. дистанционные задания в курсе МУДЛ www.lms.ranepa.ru

Тема 2	Contract Law. Особенности принятия решений Грамматика: модальный глагол Must, Should, Ought to и заменители Определенный артикль	УО, Т, ПР, КР, ДСТ
---------------	---	-------------------------------------

УО - устный опрос

Т - тестирование

ПР – перевод

КР – контрольная работа

ДСТ – задания дистанционного курса

УСТНЫЙ ОПРОС DECISION MAKING

1. How do you usually make decisions?
2. Do you regret making some decisions?
3. What influences your decisions?
4. How much time do you spend on making a decision?
5. What can be modern ways of decision making?
6. Are you good at making decisions or are you usually indecisive?
7. Do you make decisions quickly or slowly?
8. Do you give things a lot of thought before making a decision?
9. Do you have a strategy or method for making important decisions?
10. Do you ever ask the opinions of others before making important decisions?
11. Have you ever made a rash decision and later regretted it?
12. Have you ever been in two minds about what to do in a situation?
13. Have you ever made a big decision and then changed your mind?
14. Have you ever had second thoughts about something?
15. Are you good at weighing up your options before deciding on something?
16. Do you like to keep your options open or do you prefer to decide on something quickly?
17. Do you ever have to make decisions in the workplace?
18. How is a good business decision made?
19. What is a decision you made with good consequences?
20. Have you ever made a decision with bad consequences?
21. Have you ever made an irrational decision?

ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ MINOR GRAMMAR REVISION

1. Inner London has been declared the most affluent region of ___ EU.
a) - b) a
c) the d) an
2. The fashion industry is ___ very good at selling the bright lights and glamour.
a) the **b) -**
c) a d) an
3. All credit card users have to pay back ___ card balance each month.
a) the b) -
c) a d) an
4. A close friend could make you see a personal problem ___ a positive new angle.
a) at b) for
c) in **d) from**
5. Australian English was formed ___ dialect mixture.
a) with **b) by**
c) from d) since

6. Most parents do not believe that 11 to 13-year-olds are old enough to look ___ themselves.
 a) for b) at
c) after d) up
7. Many people have claimed that money ___ the root of all evil.
 a) are **b) is**
 c) have d) has
8. ___ legal emigrant should be on a 10 year probation.
 a) no b) not
 c) some **d) any**
9. There is ___ in the world that you feel more powerless than at the border of another country.
 a) anywhere **b) nowhere**
 c) somewhere d) everywhere
10. Some state schools are clearly better than ____.
a) others b) the other
 c) another d) other
11. The data ___ that the unemployment rate is up nowadays.
 a) shows b) showed
c) show d) shown
12. The Internet has potentials ___ well as dangers
 a) so **b) as**
 c) not so d) not as
13. There is nothing to extract from the poor unless you ___ them rich
 a) will make b) don't make
 c) won't make **d) make**
14. What ___ a glamour model have in common with a man who works in a coleslaw factory?
a) does b) -
 c) has d) is
15. Let's consider some of the particular topics, ___?
 a) don't we b) aren't we
 c) do we **d) shall we**
16. ___ lawyers exist in 10 years?
 a) do **b) will**
 c) would d) won't
17. Westminster Register Office is one of ___ venues in London for weddings.
 a) most popular b) more popular
c) the most popular d) the more popular
18. There are plans ___ a lottery system for school places.
 a) extending b) to be extending
 b) to have extended **d) to extend**
19. ___ to play a wide range of characters, Johnny Depp remains a familiar figure on our screen.
 a) able b) having able
c) being able d) were able
20. Let the people who want to watch BBC ___ for it.
 a) to pay **b) pay**
 c) to be paid d) to have paid
21. Many people are worried now that ___ generation is losing sight of traditional British values.
a) the younger b) the youngest
 c) younger d) the most young
22. 'Ratatouille' is drawn by hand on paper, exactly as it ___ since the early days of Mickey Mouse.
 a) was done b) is done
c) has been done d) had been done
23. Most people who went to see 'Ratatouille', ___ the cinema with a warm feeling.
 a) will have left **b) would have left**
 c) are leaving d) leave
24. A huge section of London's famous Camden Market ___ by fire recently.
 a) destroyed b) was destroyed
 c) had been destroyed **d) has been destroyed**
25. When Napoleon visited the Great Pyramids in Egypt, he asked ___ in the Kings' Chamber.
 a) being left alone b) to leave alone
c) to be left alone d) to have been left alone
26. Madonna said that she ___ 30 years in the entertainment business thinking only of herself and wanting to be the best.
 a) has spent **b) had spent**
 c) had been spending d) has been spending
27. Frequent travelers with a biometric passport who had never stayed longer than allowed in the EU ___ to apply for registration as safe travelers.
 a) will allow b) will be allowed

c) would allow **d) would be allowed**

28. No one seems ___ about the fate of the next generation of lawyers.

a) worry b) to worry

c) to be worrying d) to have worried

29. The debate over the character of the festival ___ for a long time.

a) is going **b) has been going**

c) was going d) had been going

30. In spite of fewer cars ___ on the roads, congestion rose markedly between 2014 and 2015.

a) are b) be

c) being d) are being

1.c; 2.b; 3.c; 4.d; 5.b; 6.c; 7.b; 8.d; 9.b; 10.a; 11.c; 12.b; 13.d; 14.a; 15.d; 16.b; 17.c; 18.d; 19.c; 20.b; 21.a; 22.c; 23.b; 24.d; 25.c; 26.b; 27.d; 28.c; 29.b; 30.c.

ПЕРЕВОД CONTRACT LAW

Variant 1

Contract law is the body of law that relates to making and enforcing agreements. A contract is an agreement that a party can turn to a court to enforce. Contract law is the area of law that governs making contracts, carrying them out and fashioning a fair remedy when there's a breach. Anyone who conducts business uses contract law. Both companies and consumers use contracts when they buy and sell goods, when they license products or activities, for employment agreements, for insurance agreements and more. Contracts make these transactions happen smoothly and without any misunderstandings. They allow parties to conduct their affairs confidently. Contracts help make sure that the parties to a transaction are clear on its terms.

A valid contract has four parts:

First, one party must make an offer. They must state the terms that they want the other party to agree to. If the other side agrees to the terms of the offer, the other side may accept it, and the contract is complete. Accepting another party's offer makes a contract complete. The party that accepts the offer must accept it on the same terms as the terms of the original offer. They must make sure that the other side knows they accept it. If they propose different terms, there's no contract. Instead, their terms are a counteroffer. It's then up to the first party to accept the counteroffer or propose another counteroffer. A valid contract requires each party to give something up. That's called consideration. For example, in the case of an employment contract, one party agrees to give up money, and the other party agrees to give up labor. A contract is a two-way street with each party giving up something to get something else that they want. To have a valid contract, both parties must intend to be bound by the contract. If a document says that it's only a statement of intent, the parties may not have a mutual agreement to enter into a contract. Informal agreements between friends often fall into this category.

Variant 2

Typically a promise or an offer of a reward in exchange for certain behavior creates an enforceable contract with the person who undertakes the activity. For example, if someone offers a reward for information that leads to an arrest for a crime, the person who provides the information can seek enforcement of the reward. On the other hand, an advertisement is not a contract without an additional, personalized invitation from the seller for the buyer to buy the good.

A contract can be implied. For example, a person who seeks medical treatment has an implied contract with the doctor who treats them to pay a reasonable charge for services. Likewise, a person who orders dinner at a restaurant has an implied contract to pay for the meal that they order.

To interpret a contract, a court looks at the clear language of the contract from the viewpoint of an objective and reasonable person. If the contract isn't clear, the court may consider outside evidence including outside statements and the behavior of the parties. It's best to put a contract in writing, and the statute of frauds may even invalidate some contracts.

When lawyers create contracts and handle contract disputes, they should be aware of choice of law and jurisdiction issues. Choice of law means the state law that the court uses to interpret the contract. Because most contract law is state law, choosing to litigate a contract dispute with the laws of one state over another can completely change the outcome of the case.

Variant 3

Lawyers should carefully consider whether to incorporate a choice of law provision into the contract at the time of drafting. They should also be careful when they choose a jurisdiction to bring a contract dispute. Because the rules vary in each state, these considerations can have a large impact on the outcome of a case.

Breach of contract

When there's a disagreement about the terms of a contract or when there's a breach of contract, the parties might involve a court to resolve the dispute. The party seeking damages must prove that a valid contract exists. They must also convince the court that there's an appropriate remedy.

There are several remedies that a party might ask a court to impose for a breach of contract. The most common is compensatory damages. These are the real, financial losses that a party has because of the breach of contract. If the parties agree in advance about damages if a breach occurs, that's called liquidated damages. When a breach occurs without any real damages, the aggrieved party can still get a small amount of damages. That's called nominal damages.

In some cases, a party acts very poorly and inexcusably to breach a contract. When that happens, the court may award extra damages called punitive damages. However, this is rare. It's also rare for a court to order the parties to perform the contract. That might happen in a case where compensatory damages are inadequate like in a contract of sale for a rare item.

Variant 4

Emerging issues in contract law

Contract law grows and changes just like any other body of law. In recent years, the validity of electronic signatures on a contract has become a relevant and disputed issue in contract law. The practice of contract law includes identifying emerging issues and advocating for changes and extensions of law in order to allow the client to conduct business in a convenient and favorable way.

Lawyers practice contract law. A lawyer might specialize in contract law in private practice, or they might work for a corporation as in-house counsel. Contract lawyers work as solo practitioners, and they work at the largest law firms in the country. They might handle contract law exclusively, or they might handle contracts as part of a diverse practice. Even general practice attorneys who primarily handle unrelated matters are usually called on by a client to look at a contract matter at least a few times in their career.

To practice contract law, lawyers should know how to draft and evaluate contracts. They should know the state law that applies to contracts. They should be aware of issues like choice of law, jurisdiction for enforcement and mandatory arbitration clauses. Practicing contract law means knowing how to draft a contract that's enforceable and that also has terms that are acceptable and valuable to the client.

Variant 5

Lawyers handle contract disputes

When a contract dispute arises, lawyers work to help their client resolve the matter and advocate for the best possible result. Sometimes that means writing demand letters and contacting the other party in order to work towards a resolution. In other cases, it means litigating the matter in court. Some contract disputes rely on arbitration and mediation. Lawyers who practice contract law might do some or all of these tasks on behalf of their clients.

When disputes happen, lawyers who enjoy litigation and conflict resolution can help deserving clients navigate these disagreements. Contract lawyers help people and companies conduct business. It's important work. The work is often ongoing or repeat, so whether you work for yourself, a law firm or as in-house counsel, a focus on contract law is often the cornerstone of a sound career in the law.

Contract law allows people to conduct business. Contracts are an important, daily and common part of business and economic activity. Lawyers who draft and negotiate contracts help their clients conduct business on good terms.

Lawyers help clients understand the meaning of proposed contract language so that their clients can make the best possible choices. When there are contract disputes, lawyers help their clients resolve these disputes favorably. At each stage, contract lawyers help businesses and individuals perform transactions in a sound and beneficial way.

Variant 6

Contract law is a foundation upon which many other areas of business law are built, such as activity of corporations and partnerships, employment, agency, commercial papers, and secured transactions. The law of contracts is a framework to ensure that lawful expectations are met or that remedies are provided.

A contract is a legally enforceable agreement, express or implied, which gives rise to certain rights and obligations. Thus in case of a breach of contract the injured party may go to court to sue for money damages, or for rescission, or for specific performance if money damages would not compensate for the breach. But these rights and obligations cannot arise except between the parties to the contract. Most people make a number of contracts during each day. Every cab ride, purchase of a grocery item, use of a soft drink machine, or appointment with a doctor involves a contractual relationship. It does not matter that these contracts are oral, or are based on gestures or even on a course of conduct. Mere informality does not render a contract less binding. Though certain contracts shall not be enforceable unless they are in writing and are signed by the party to be charged; for example, contracts concerning real property.

Variant 7

Contract law in civil law jurisdictions is largely codified and is part of the civil law of 'obligations.' Courts in civil law jurisdictions, in turn, apply the articles of applicable civil law codes in deciding particular contract cases. Commentary on those provisions by jurists, the so-called *opinio juris*, further elucidates upon their meaning and application in particular disputes. As a result, the civil law system of obligations is conceived as being primarily deductive in nature: the law applied in particular cases is deduced from general principles of law, which are contained in codes of law and elucidated upon by jurists.

In contradistinction to civil law codes, common law contracts are primarily judge made. Common law judges develop principles, standards, and rules of law deductively to govern the formation, performance, and termination of contracts. Unlike in civil law jurisdictions, common law legislatures ordinarily play only a secondary role in regulating contractual relations. However, there are increasingly significant codes in common law jurisdictions that regulate particular kinds of contracts, such as the Uniform Commercial Code in the United States regulating, among others, contracts of sale and secured transactions. There is also legislation across all common law jurisdictions regulating particular kinds of contracts such as related to banks and insurance companies, or particular kinds of parties such as employees and consumers.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА MODAL VERB MUST, SHOULD, OUGHT TO AND SUBSTITUTES

Variant 1

1. "Au pair" girls usually ... do quite a lot of housework.
2. But for the fog they (reach) the top next day.
3. Candidates ... bring books into the examination room.
4. Church notice: Visitors ... walk about the church during a service.
5. Did you hear me come in last night? ~ No, I ... (be) asleep.
6. Do you remember reading about it in newspapers? ~ No, I ... (be) abroad at the time.
7. Doctor: I can't come now. Caller: You ... come; he's terribly ill.
8. During the gale, the captain was on the bridge the whole time. He (be) exhausted afterwards.
9. Employer: You ... come to work in time.
10. English children ... stay at school till the age of 16.
11. Farmers ... get up early.

12. Father to small son: you ... do what Mummy says.
13. Father to son: I can't support you any longer; you ... earn your own living from now on.
14. He (check) that his brakes were working properly, (but he didn't)
15. He (thanks) us. (We are offended that he didn't.)
16. He ... (escape) by this window because it is barred.
17. He ... (walk) from here to London in two hours. It isn't possible.
18. He came out of the water with little red spots all over his back. ~ He ... (be) stung by a jelly-fish.
19. He is back already. ~ He ... (start) very early.
20. He returned home with a tiger cub. ~ His wife (be) very pleased about that.

Variant 2

1. He said that he watered the plants every day. ~ He ... (water) them. If he had they wouldn't have died.
2. He sees very badly; he ... wear glasses all the time.
3. He was found unconscious at the foot of the cliff. He ... (fall) 200 metres.
4. He was very sick last night. ~ The meat we had for supper ... (be) good.
5. How did he get out of the house? He ... (come) down the stairs for they were blazing.
6. I (go) on Tuesday (this was the plan). But on Tuesday I had a terrible cold so I decided to wait till Wednesday.
7. I ... (give) £10. £5 would have been enough.
8. I ... do all the typing at my office.
9. I ... go to the shops today. There is plenty of food in the house.
10. I bought two bottles of milk. ~ You ... (buy) milk; we have heaps in the house.
11. I can't think why they didn't try to help him. ~ It is possible that they (not realize) that he was drowning.
12. I found this baby bird at the foot of a tree. It (fall) from a nest.
13. I got lost and ... ask a policeman the way.
14. I had my umbrella when I came out but I haven't got it now. ~ You ... (leave) it on the bus.
15. I had to get down the mountain in a thick fog. ~ That ... (be) very difficult.
16. I hadn't enough money and I ... pay by cheque.
17. I have just watered the roses. ~ You ... (water) them! Look, it's raining now!
18. I know she was in because I heard her radio, but she didn't open the door. ~ Possibly she (not hear) the bell.
19. I left my bicycle here and now it's gone. ~ Someone ... (borrow) it. *
20. I never remember his address; I always ... look it up.

Variant 3

1. I phoned you at nine this morning but got no answer. ~ I'm sorry. I .. (be) in the garden.
2. I sat on a seat in the park and now my coat is covered in green stripes. ~ The paint (be) wet.
3. I saw a rattlesnake near the river yesterday. ~ You ... (see) a rattlesnake. There aren't any rattlesnakes in this country.
4. I saw Ann in the library yesterday. ~ You ... (see) her; she is still abroad.
5. I saw them in the street but they didn't stop to speak to me. ~ It is possible that they (be) in a hurry.
6. I spoke in English, very slowly. ~ You ... (speak) slowly. He speaks English very fluently.
7. I suppose it was Charles who left the kitchen in such a mess. ~ No, it (not be) Charles. He never has a meal in. It (be) Bill.
8. I told him to turn left and he immediately turned right! ~ He ... (understand) you.
9. I used to visit her and I always wondered why she had those dreadful pictures on the walls. ~ It is possible that she (like) them.
10. I want this letter typed but you ... do it today. Tomorrow will do.
11. I wonder who broke the wineglass; it ... (be) the cat for 'he was out all day.
12. If they had gone any further they (fall) over a precipice.
13. If we hadn't had this puncture we certainly (be) home by now.
14. If you buy that television set you ... buy a licence for it.
15. If you go to a dentist with a private practice you ... pay him quite a lot of money.
16. If you had told me that you were in London I (put) you up. (This would have been possible.)
17. If you want the time, pick up the receiver and dial 8081; you ... say anything.
18. I'll lend you the money and you ... pay me back till next month.
19. In my district there is no gas laid on. People ... use electricity for everything.
20. It is a pity you (not bring) your kite. It is just the day for kites.

Variant 4

1. It is possible that I (be) mistaken.
2. It is possible that Shakespeare (write) it. ~ Shakespeare (not write) it because events are mentioned that didn't occur till after Shakespeare's time.
3. I've made two copies. ~ You ... (make) two. One would have been enough.
4. I've opened another bottle. ~ You ... (do) that. We've only just started this one.
5. Look, there's a tree right across the road! ~ So there is. It (be) blown down by the gale last night.
6. Mother to child: You ... interrupt when I am speaking.
7. Mother to child: You ... play with matches.
8. Mother to child: You ... tell lies.
9. Mother to daughter: You ... come in earlier at night.
10. Mr Pitt ... cook his own meals. His wife is away.

11. My neighbour's child ... practise the piano for three hours a day.
12. Notice above petrol pump: All engines ... be switched off.
13. Notice beside escalators: Dogs and push chairs ... be carried.
14. Notice in a picture gallery: Cameras, sticks and umbrellas ... be left at the desk.
15. Notice in cinema: Exit doors ... be blocked during performances.
16. Park notice: All dogs ... be kept on leads.
17. People were waiting but the bus didn't stop. ~ It is possible that it (be) full.
18. Perhaps he swam across. ~ No, he ... (do) that; he can't swim.
19. Police notice: Cars ... be parked here.
20. Railway notice: Passengers ... cross the line by the footbridge.

Variant 5

1. Railway notice: Passengers ... be in possession of a ticket.
2. She ... learn how to drive when her local railway station is closed.
3. She ... leave home at eight every morning at present.
4. She felt ill and ... leave early.
5. Somebody phoned at lunchtime but I couldn't catch the name. ~ It (be) my brother. He sometimes rings me up then.
6. Tell her that she ... be here by six. I insist on it.
7. That carpet was made entirely by hand. ~ It ... (take) a long time.
8. The buses were all full; I ... get a taxi.
9. The children ... play in the streets till their mothers get home from work.
10. The door was open. ~ It ... (be) open. I had locked it myself and the key was in my pocket.
11. The lecturer was a tall man with white hair. ~ Then it (not be) Dr Fell because he is short and fat. It (be) Dr Jones; I think he is thin.
12. The machine said, "You weigh 65 kilos," and I said, "Thank you." ~ You ... (say) anything.
13. The shops here don't deliver. We ... carry everything home ourselves.
14. There was a dock strike and the liner couldn't leave port. ~ The passengers ... (be) furious.
15. There was a terrible crash at 3 a.m. ~ That ... (be) Tom coming in from his party.
16. They (be) married next week but now they have quarrelled and the wedding has been cancelled.
17. This building (be) finished by the end of last year (this was the plan), but there have been so many strikes that it isn't finished yet.
18. To someone who was not at the party: "We had a wonderful time; you (be) there."
19. Waiters ... pay tax on the tips that they receive.
20. We ... reheat the pie. We can eat it cold.

Variant 6

1. We ... climb any higher; we can see very well from here.
2. We ... drive fast; we have plenty of time.
3. We ... forget to shut the lift gates.
4. We ... make any more sandwiches; we have plenty now.
5. We ... make any noise or we'll wake the baby.
6. We ... open the lion's cage. It is contrary to Zoo regulations.
7. We went sailing on a lake in a London park. I think it was the Round Pond. ~ It (not be) the Round Pond. There are only toy boats there. It (be) the Serpentine.
8. We went to a restaurant and had a very good dinner for £3. ~ You ... (have) a very good dinner if you only paid £3.
9. We've sent for a doctor. ~ You ... (send) for him. I am perfectly well.
10. When a tyre is punctured the driver ... change the wheel.
11. When I changed my job I ... move to another flat.
12. When she woke up her watch had vanished. ~ Someone ... (steal) it while she slept.
13. Whenever the dog wants to go out I ... get up and open the door.
14. You ... (help) him. (You helped him but he didn't need help.)
15. You (apologize), which was not necessary.
16. You (carry) the dog, which was unnecessary. He can walk very well.
17. You (cross) the road by the subway, (but you didn't)
18. You (leave) a note. (It was very inconsiderate of you not to do so.)
19. You (not go) out yesterday without a coat. No wonder you caught cold.
20. You (send) a telegram, which was quite unnecessary; a letter would have done.

Variant 7

1. You ... (lend) him your map. He has one of his own.
2. You ... ask a woman her age. It's not polite.
3. You ... bring an umbrella. It isn't going to rain.
4. You ... carry that parcel home yourself; the shop will send it.
5. You ... clean the windows. The window-cleaner is coming tomorrow.
6. You ... do all the exercise. Ten sentences will be enough.
7. You ... drink this: it is poison.

8. You ... drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
9. You ... look under the bed. There isn't anybody there.
10. You ... make your bed. The maid will do it.
11. You ... put salt in any of his dishes. Salt is very bad for him.
12. You ... read this book. It's really excellent.
13. You ... ring the bell; I have a key.
14. You ... smoke in a non-smoking compartment.
15. You ... strike a match; the room is full of gas.
16. You ... take anything out of shop without paying for it.
17. You ... talk to other candidates during the exam.
18. You ... turn on the light; I can see quite well.
19. You ... write to him for he will be here tomorrow.
20. You've given me too much. ~ You ... eat it all.

ДСТ - ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

См. дистанционные задания в курсе МУДЛ www.lms.ranepa.ru

Тема 3	Tort Law, Корпоративная ответственность Грамматика: Модальные глаголы в сослагательном наклонении Использование артиклей в зависимости от функций в предложении	УО, Т, ПР, КР, ДСТ
---------------	--	---------------------------

УО - устный опрос

Т - тестирование

ПР – перевод

КР – контрольная работа

УСТНЫЙ ОПРОС CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

1. What springs to mind when you hear the term 'corporate responsibility'?
2. When and why do you think people first started talking about corporate responsibility?
3. What do companies need to do to show they exercise good corporate responsibility?
4. Which companies do you think are leaders in corporate responsibility?
5. Which industries show poor corporate responsibility?
6. Do you think there should be a corporate responsibility law?
7. Do you think making huge profits means companies can never be responsible?
8. What are the most irresponsible companies on Earth?
9. Are there different responsibilities for small companies and multinationals?
10. Do you think corporate responsibility is important?
11. What responsibilities do oil and cigarette companies have?
12. What is the most important corporate responsibility?
13. Are American companies the most responsible in the world?
14. What responsibilities do companies have when it comes to child labour?
15. What responsibilities do companies have concerning their customers?
16. Has the Internet changed corporate responsibility in any way?
17. Which business leader is a good example of corporate responsibility?
18. Can a company survive if it shows no corporate responsibility?
19. In what areas do you think companies can develop a CSR strategy?
20. Which of the following do you think are especially interesting for a company to highlight as part of its CSR:
 - Good working environment for employees
 - A good environmental policy
 - Policy of not using child labour, products tested on animals, etc.
 - Donating a percentage of profits to good causes
 - Employing people at risk of exclusion (for instance, people with disabilities, single mothers, unemployed people over the age of 45)
21. Do you know if any of the companies that you are a client of have a CSR policy?
22. Given a similar offer of services, would you choose a company that also had a good CSR track record? Why/why not?
23. By incorporating social, environmental and economic costs and benefits into decision making, Social Return on Investment (SROI) measures and accounts for a much broader concept of value. What pros and cons can you think of in applying this analytic tool to a company's decision-making process?
24. Why is corruption more common in some countries than in others?
25. What are the consequences of corruption in your opinion?
26. What examples can you give of businesses behaving badly?
27. What ethical issues does the food industry face?
28. What ethical issues does the financial sector experience?
29. What ethical issues affect pharmaceutical companies?
30. Why do you think companies are becoming more interested in corporate responsibility?

ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ MINOR GRAMMAR REVISION

1. Twenty-two cents ___ kilo is now the market rate for unroasted coffee beans.
a) the **b) a**
c) - d) an
2. Once Freddie Mercury said that he was not married to ___ music, he was married to love.
a) the b) a
c) an **d) -**
3. The advantage of girls' voices is that they don't break in ___ way as boys'.
a) same b) a same
c) the same d) similar
4. ___ people take the view that law is a normative system.
a) no b) any
c) not any **d) some**
5. It was like any other hotel in some ways: ___ a reception desk, a white piano and a restaurant.
a) there was b) there were
c) there is d) there are
6. People are ___ winners nor losers.
a) either **b) neither**
c) both d) -
7. Traffic congestion in central London is ___ bad as it was a decade ago.
a) not as b) no as
c) not so d) no
8. A woman says she endured a 'living nightmare' when her newborn boy was given to ___ woman in the hospital.
a) other **b) another**
c) the other d) different
9. Wales saw the biggest jump in the number of people declaring ___ bankrupt in 2008.
a) them b) their
c) oneself **d) themselves**
10. Young people do not want to listen to their ___ music even if it is quite listenable.
a) parent b) parent's
c) parents' d) parents
11. In many ways poverty is now so much worse ___ its surrounding circumstances.
a) for b) because
c) thanks to **d) because of**
12. The shock 12 per cent rise in the cost ___ a typical shopping basket in the UK hurts everybody.
a) of b) for
c) on d) to
13. ___ various political parties are never likely to agree on the details, it's possible they might agree on an approach.
a) in spite of b) contrary to
c) besides **d) although**
14. The political situation in the UK is potentially ___ serious than it was in the past.
a) much **b) much more**
c) more much d) more less
15. As the consumers get ___ the greedy banks keep getting richer.
a) more poor **c) poorer**
b) more poorer d) the poorer
16. Who ___ you calling barbaric?
a) is **b) are**
c) do d) does
17. How many law lords ___ to decide a case?
a) it takes c) takes
b) do it take **d) does it take**
18. Once upon a time 'Britishness' was something the British had and foreigners _____.
a) didn't b) hadn't
c) wasn't d) haven't
19. In 1986 the UK chose ___ in human space missions.
a) to participate not **c) not to participate**
b) to not participate d) not participating
20. People in their 50s and 60s have more important things to do than worry about _____.
a) be cool b) to be cool
c) will be cool **d) being cool**
21. Audiences expect their idols ___ young forever.
a) remain **b) to remain**
c) remaining d) will remain
22. Alexa ___ a model, but not any more.
a) used to being b) used be

c) used to be d) used being

23. For most of her life Janet Jackson ___ as an actress, a singer and a younger sister of her famous brother.

a) is famous **b) has been famous**

c) was famous d) had been famous

24. In India, wine ___ now as never before.

a) is drunk **b) is being drunk**

c) has been drunk d) was drunk

25. Bournemouth beach ___ best in Britain for water quality.

a) has been voted b) had been voted

c) voted d) was voted

26. Looking glamorous the actress spoke of her fears the photographers ___ her home.

a) follow b) will follow

c) would follow d) are following

27. This artist hadn't been interested in the commercial art world until a gallery unexpectedly ___ him.

a) didn't approach **b) approached**

c) has approached d) hasn't approached

28. As it ___ many times in press, one of the main problems in the UK is the huge parasitic organism that the public sector has become.

a) has been mentioned b) is mentioned

c) had been mentioned d) was mentioned

29. Lord Fellowes told the High Court in London that he ___ any part in arranging the car crash that killed Diana and Doddi Fayed. a) could play b) couldn't play

c) could have played **d) couldn't have played**

30. Asked if he ___ in Paris that night, Lord Fellowes answered: 'No.'

a) has been b) was

c) had been d) was going

1.b; 2.d; 3.c; 4.d; 5.a; 6.b; 7.c; 8.b; 9.d; 10.c; 11.d; 12.a; 13.d; 14.b; 15.c; 16.b; 17.d; 18.a; 19.c; 20.d; 21.b; 22.c; 23.b; 24.b; 25.a; 26.c; 27.b; 28.a; 29.d; 30.c.

ПЕРЕВОД TORT LAW

Variant 1

What Is Tort Law?

Tort law is the area of the law that covers most civil suits. In general, any claim that arises in civil court, with the exception of contractual disputes, falls under tort law. The concept of tort law is to redress a wrong done to a person and provide relief from the wrongful acts of others, usually by awarding monetary damages as compensation. The original intent of tort is to provide full compensation for proved harms. Lawsuits involving contracts fall under contract law.

Tort law requires those who are found to be at fault for harming others to compensate the victims. Typical harms include the loss of past or future income, payment of medical expenses, and payment for pain and suffering. There may also be additional punitive damages that are meant to punish the plaintiff in excess of full compensation. Tort law is the branch of the law that deals with civil suits, with the exception of disputes involving contracts. Tort law is considered to be a form of restorative justice since it seeks to remedy losses or injury by providing monetary compensation. There are three main categories of tort law, including suits alleging negligence, intentional harm, and strict liability.

Variant 2

Understanding Tort Law

Tort law can be split into three categories: negligent torts, intentional torts, and strict liability torts. Negligent torts are harms done to people through the failure of another to exercise a certain level of care, usually defined as a reasonable standard of care. Accidents are a standard example of negligent torts. Intentional torts are harms that have been caused by the willful misconduct of another, such as assault, fraud, and theft. Strict liability torts, unlike negligence and intentional torts, are not concerned with the culpability of the person doing the harm. Instead, such cases focus on the act itself. If someone or some entity commits a certain act—for example, producing a defective product—that person or company is responsible for the damage done, regardless of the level of care exercised or their intentions.

Examples of Tort Law

In February 2016, a self-driving car made by Google crashed into a bus in Mountain View, Calif. The car sensed a group of sandbags positioned around a storm drain and swerved into another lane to avoid them, slamming into the side of a public transit bus. This was the first reported case of a self-driving car causing an accident, not just being a part of one. According to liability tort law, drivers can seek compensation from a manufacturer for a faulty part of a car, usually an airbag or a tire. However, this liability tort now extends to self-driving cars, and Google and others in the nascent self-driving vehicle business could be found liable for the damages.

Variant 3

Tort Reform

The issue of tort reform relates to the critical stance taken against many tort cases, especially in the United States. Proponents of tort reform argue that many lawsuits today are frivolous. According to the Court Statistics Project, approximately 11.7 million civil lawsuits were filed in state trial courts in the United States in 2020, and advocates of tort reform claim that far too many of these are based on flimsy grounds, or are filed to intimidate or influence outcomes. These frivolous cases are expensive and time-consuming, using up public resources that could be better expended elsewhere. Advocates of tort reform in the U.S. have especially focused on

lawsuits related to medical malpractice claims and allegations of billing overcharges, including the unnecessary use of costly medical tests and the high price of drugs due to patents. Tort law governs the remedies for civil wrongs. A person is liable for the wrongful act, whether done accidentally or intentionally. The injured or the aggrieved party is compensated by the payment for damages. Damages may include compensation for loss of property, medical expenses, mental or physical incapability, pain and suffering, and punitive damages to punish the wrongdoer. Most of the claims that arise under civil suits, except contractual claims, are governed by the tort law. The intention of the tort law is to provide relief from wrongful acts of others through monetary compensation.

Variant 4

Understanding Tort Law

A tort may include physical or mental harm, damage or loss of property, a financial loss, and so on. Examples of harms include loss of past or future income. The compensation by way of damages is awarded by the Court. The injured party will seek compensation through a Court process. Liability under tort may arise due to negligence, intentional failure to act where the individual has a duty to act or a violation of statutes. Thus, the three categories under tort law are negligent tort, intentional tort, and strict liability torts. Accidents are considered as negligent torts. Theft is an example of an intentional tort, i.e. harm done to people intentionally or willful misconduct. Manufacture or production of defective goods is liable for damages in tort under strict liability. Strict liability torts are concerned with the culpable state of mind of the person doing harm. The individual who commits the act in tort is called the 'tortfeasor' and would be the defendant in the civil lawsuit involving the tortious act. Tort law has been called the law of wrongful injuries. It is the law that protects and compensates people who have been injured by the negligence, or recklessness, or intentional acts of wrongdoers. And it is the law that protects and compensates people who are injured by unsafe or defective products.

Variant 5

Tort law is one main pillars of the law. Contracts, real property, and criminal law are other main pillars, and there are many smaller subsets of the law as well. But tort law concerns itself with injuries to people. The word tort itself has its roots in French and before that, in Latin, meaning "twisted", or wrong. And that notion still applies to tort law – it involves a wrongful injury to someone. That, is, a tort is the invasion of someone's rights, which results in harm to them. Here, though, in tort law, we are concerned with injuries that are wrongful – they have wrongly harmed another person. The wrongfulness should not necessarily be equated with fault, because tort law includes strict (non-fault) liability for harm from defective products and abnormally dangerous activities, even where defendant has committed no wrong and would not be deemed a "wrongdoer." More on this later. Tort lawsuits are the biggest category of civil litigation, and can encompass a wide range of personal injury cases - however, there are three main types: claims based on intentional acts, negligent or careless acts, and claims based on strict liability.

Variant 6

A tort is an act or omission that gives rise to injury or harm to another and amounts to a civil wrong for which courts impose liability. In the context of torts, "injury" describes the invasion of any legal right, whereas "harm" describes a loss or detriment in fact that an individual suffers.¹

The primary aims of tort law are to provide relief to injured parties for harms caused by others, to impose liability on parties responsible for the harm, and to deter others from committing harmful acts. Torts can shift the burden of loss from the injured party to the party who is at fault or better suited to bear the burden of the loss. Typically, a party seeking redress through tort law will ask for damages in the form of monetary compensation. Less common remedies include injunction and restitution.

The boundaries of tort law are defined by common law and state statutory law. Judges, in interpreting the language of statutes, have wide latitude in determining which actions qualify as legally cognizable wrongs, which defenses may override any given claim, and the appropriate measure of damages. Although tort law varies by state, many courts utilize the Restatement of Torts (2nd) as an influential guide.

Variant 7

Torts fall into three general categories: intentional torts (e.g., intentionally hitting a person); negligent torts (e.g., causing an accident by failing to obey traffic rules); and strict liability torts (e.g., liability for making and selling defective products - see Products Liability). Intentional torts are wrongs that the defendant knew or should have known would result through his or her actions or omissions. Negligent torts occur when the defendant's actions were unreasonably unsafe. Unlike intentional and negligent torts, strict liability torts do not depend on the degree of care that the defendant used. Rather, in strict liability cases, courts focus on whether a particular result or harm manifested.

There are numerous specific torts including trespass, assault, battery, negligence, products liability, and intentional infliction of emotional distress. There are also separate areas of tort law including nuisance, defamation, invasion of privacy, and a category of economic torts.

The law recognizes torts as civil wrongs and allows injured parties to recover for their losses. Injured parties may bring suit to recover damages in the form of monetary compensation or for an injunction, which compels a party to cease an activity. In certain cases, courts will award punitive damages in addition to compensatory damages to deter further misconduct.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА MODAL VERBS IN SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Variant 1

1. "She *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* have gone back home, you know." "She *should/shall/may/might/would/be to*, but I'll bet anything she hasn't." (*Priestley*)
2. "You *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* not have made me wait so long," he said. "I don't know how I have been living; every hour seemed like years. You *should* have decided sooner." (*James*)
3.you *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* never neglect a chance, however small it may seem. (*Conan Doyle*)

4. After all, if he had any talent I *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to be the first to encourage it. If it weren't for the children, I *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to mind anything. I *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to be just as happy in a -shabby studio in Chelsea as in this flat. (*Maugham*)
5. You *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to come, whether you like it or not. (*Reade*)
6. An old gentleman suggested that she *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to walk to the village where she *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to yet catch the bus to the Plaza. (*Baum*)
7. And I will arrange that the funeral *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to take place early tomorrow. (*Hardy*)
8. And now the day arrived when Mr. Dorrit and his family *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to leave the prison for ever, and the stones of its much-trodden pavement *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to know them no more. (*Dickens*)
9. Annette sighed. If Nicholas were only here, he *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to advise her. As he was not here, *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to she confide in Rosa? That was the question. (*Murdoch*)
10. As Dr. Thome is our hero... and as Mary Thorne is to be our heroine... it is necessary that she *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to be introduced and explained and described in a proper, formal manner. (*Trollope*)

Variant 2

1. As he walked along the north side of a certain street, what *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to he see but the truly beautiful and remarkable eyes of Mr. Angelo. (*Reade*)
2. At lunch she did not tell Michael she was going — he *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to want to come, too, or at least to see her off. (*Galsworthy*)
3. But I find now that you left me in the dark as to matters which you *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to have explained to me years ago. (*Shaw*)
4. Erik carried the books silently down to his own office, picked up his hat and coat as though he were in a daze and left the building. It *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to be a lovely thing, he thought, if Haviland were to get killed in an accident tomorrow so that nobody *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to ever know what a fool Erik was going to make of himself in embarking upon an impossible job. (*Wilson*)
5. God *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to soften major Swindon's heart. (*Shaw*)
6. He began to whistle to the snake, to see if the music *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to have any effect on its movements, if it *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to make the snake dance... but the snake *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to not dance. (*Saroyan*)
7. He insisted that the boy *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to remain in bed. (*Cronin*)
8. He proposed to change his will to the effect that his collection *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to be bequeathed to the city only on certain conditions, the most important of which was that I *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to be retained as curator. (*Hansford Johnson*)
9. His spirits fell, however, when, upon reaching the park, he waited and waited and Carrie did not come. *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to something have happened out there to keep her away? (*Dreiser*)
10. How good he had always been to her! Incredible that he should die and take that goodness away, that she *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to never hear his flat-toned voice again, or feel the touch of his moustache on her cheeks or forehead. Incredible that he *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to never give her a chance to show that she had really loved him. (*Galsworthy*)

Variant 3

1. I am sure this William Wallace is a fine fellow... but I can't see why my daughter *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to marry without even sending me an invitation to the wedding. (*Stone*)
2. I did not have to meet Ellen's eye, as she *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to not glance in my direction. (*Hansford Johnson*)
3. I hope he may not return here just yet. I pray God he *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to not come into my sight, for I *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to be tempted beyond myself. (*Hardy*)
4. I *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to have been foolish, inspector, but I've never done anything wrong before the law. (*Lindsay*)
5. I never saw a man so hot in my life. I tried to calm him, that we *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to come to something rational; but he got hotter and hotter, and *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to hear a word. (*Dickens*)
6. I *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to not to have left Knapwater last night. I wish I had not. (*Hardy*)
7. I *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to value it if you would keep me in touch. (*Snow*)
8. I think you *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to have the decency to treat me as a prisoner of war, and shoot me like a man instead of hanging me like a dog. (*Shaw*)
9. I wished he *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to not always treat me as a child. (*Du Maurier*)
10. If I were to die—and I may die soon—it *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to be dreadful that you *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to always think mistakenly of me. (*Trollope*)

Variant 4

1. If I'd only waited, perhaps it *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to have gone all right. I *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to have been so impatient. Oh, poor child, what have I driven her to? (*Maugham*)
2. If she [little Emily] *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to come home while I'm away... or if I *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be* to bring her back, my meaning is, that she and me shall live and die where no one can reproach her. (*Dickens*)

3. It is likely that except for the instruction of his grandfather, Karl himself *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* now be more like the other children. He *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* not have the military manner of walking which is the chief difference between him and the other children. (*Saroyan*)
4. It was important to him that she *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* be alone, that she *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* be available to speak with him privately at any hour, that she should be able to entertain his anonymous guests. (*Murdoch*)
5. It was the kind of outcry no little gentleman should ever permit himself, however deeply he *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* be aggrieved. (*Wells*)
6. It *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* be monstrously selfish if I disturbed a state of things which is eminently satisfactory to you both. I will not come between you. (*Maugham*)
7. It's odd, bethought, very odd; I must be mistaken. Why *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* he have followed me this distance? (*Greene*)
8. Later that evening, he got still another confirmation that he must be on the right track no matter what anyone else *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* say. (*Wilson*)
9. *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* your life together be as happy as mine and my old woman's has been. (*Abrahams*)
10. Mr. Lightwood *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* propose to me, if I would let him. (*Dickens*)

Variant 5

1. My only terror was lest my father *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* follow me. (*Eliot*)
2. Nina stood stiffly for a moment, as if she *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* cry out. (*Murdoch*)
3. No doubt life held many strange secrets. Perhaps it was essential that somebody *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* investigate them.
4. However that *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* be, the call of his was in another direction. His business was to make money. (*Dreiser*)
5. Notwithstanding he thought it better that she *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* not remain in everyday contact with his father and one day he suggested that they should go back to live in Florence. Laura and the Count were astonished that he *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* propose such a thing and would not hear of it. (*Maugham*)
6. Of course, I told myself, he *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* have been detained for some reason at the American Legation, but surely in that case he *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* have telephoned to the restaurant — he was very meticulous about small courtesies. (*Greene*)
7. She [Fleur] looked as if — as if she *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* do something to herself! She had no veronal, or anything of that sort, he hoped. And all the time he was wondering what had happened. If the issue were still doubtful — if she were still waiting, she might be restless, feverish, but surety she *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* not look like this! No! It was defeat. (*Galsworthy*)
8. She had suggested that Abraham *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* arrive precisely at one-thirty. (*Stone*)
9. She had to show herself half an hour later, and she was sustained at table by the immensity of her desire that her father *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* not perceive that anything had happened. (*James*)
10. She never condemned him for not earning money, or suggested that he *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* do anything but paint. (*Stone*)

Variant 6

1. She strove to ensnare him with comfort and *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* not see that comfort meant nothing to him. (*Maugham*)
2. She was a business woman of high acumen, who saw to it that I *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* meet all people who *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* possibly be of professional value to me in the future. (*Hansford Johnson*)
3. *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* I encounter the rascal in the street or a tavern... he *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* treat me familiarly as though I were his dearest friend. (*Lindsay*)
4. Stener was to be sentenced the maximum sentence for his crime in order that the party and the courts *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* appear properly righteous. (*Dreiser*)
5. That girl that I spoke of *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* have married me twenty years ago. She was forced into marrying that same Drebbler, and broke her heart over it. (*Conan Doyle*)
6. That she *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* have been there, to hear everything—it was the last thing he had wanted. (*Cronin*)
7. The assistant Commissioner stood at the corner as if he had forgotten something... I wish I had spoken to that man, the Assistant Commissioner thought, I wish I had asked him how he came to be unemployed; it *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* have been possible to find him work; but what good after all would that have been?... he is only one; it is impossible for me to help these men, only the state can do that... (*Greene*)
8. The fact is, sir, I have made up my mind that Mary Thorne *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* be my wife — sooner or later, that is unless, of course, she should utterly refuse. (*Trollope*)
9. The light was not good where they had stopped, and he *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* have made a mistake. (*Priestley*)
10. There is no flattery too gross for a male. However much you *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* be on your guard, however much you may think you dislike it, you will find yourself instinctively angling for female flattery and getting it. (*Aldington*)

Variant 7

1. There was no immediate answer, but presently I heard my name again, in a tone so very mysterious and awful, that I think I *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* have gone into a fit, if it had not occurred to me that it must have come through the keyhole. (*Dickens*)
2. This *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* be the first time you've pulled me out of a mess, but I swear it shall be the last. (*Hansford Johnson*).
3. This was to be the very last dinner he would ever eat at Mrs. Fawset's...; but he did not know this and neither did Mrs. Fawset. (*Priestley*)
4. Tony must have had several drinks by the time Erik arrived, and he insisted that Erik *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* join him in still one more. (*Wilson*)
5. Vincent knew that his sketches from life were not all what they *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* have been; but he was confident that if he worked hard they would come right in the end. (*Stone*)
6. What I want is that Tod *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* be made to see that his family mustn't quarrel with his nearest neighbours. (*Galsworthy*)
7. Whatever else he *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* have been, beyond question he was Lord Cranstoun's brother. When a few days later he left with his kinsman Lord Mark for a stay in Bath, I began to hope that he might take this opportunity to slip away from Henley. (*Lindsay*)
8. Whatever Rose *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* have been, she is not now a responsible scholar. (*A. Wilson*)
9. Whatever unfortunate entanglement my dear boy *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* have got into, I will never reproach him with it after we are married. (*Wilde*)
10. When so much has been written about Charles Strickland, it may seem unnecessary that I *should/ought to/shall/may/might/would/could/be to* write more. (*Maugham*)

ДСТ - ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

См. дистанционные задания в курсе МУДЛ www.lms.ranepa.ru

Тема 4	Criminal Law, Оформление документов Грамматика: Повторение модальных глаголов. Повторение артиклей	УО, Т, ПР, КР, ДСТ
---------------	---	-------------------------------

УО - устный опрос

Т - тестирование

ПР – перевод

ДСТ – дистанционные задания

КР – контрольная работа

УСТНЫЙ ОПРОС PAPERWORK

1. Do you follow the ins and outs of the local government's work?
2. Do you think a local government is essential in a democracy?
3. What are the alternatives to local government?
4. Do you think a government can ever make everyone happy?
5. What type of information--if any--do you think a government should keep from its citizens?
6. How involved should governments be in individuals' lives?
7. How can a government create jobs?
8. Do you think that each city should have their own laws or could all cities share the same general laws?
9. What images spring to mind when you hear the word 'government'?
10. What does a government actually do and what should it do?
11. Are you happy with the government of your country?
12. What do you think of the governments in America and China?
13. Would you like to work for the government?
14. Do you think there is a world government that is not corrupt?
15. Would you prefer to work in local or national government?
16. Why is there so much corruption in many governments?
17. Should government leaders be paid more company CEOs?
18. What successes has your government made?
19. Do you follow the ins and outs of your government's workings?
20. If you wrote a letter to your government, what would you write about?
21. Do you think there should be a world government?
22. Do you think a government is essential in a democracy?
23. What are the alternatives to governments?
24. What would your first step be if you were head of your government?
25. What would you like to change about your government?
26. Do you think a government can ever make everyone happy?

ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ MINOR GRAMMAR REVISION

1. Officially___ United States has no involvement in Somalia.

- a) - b) a

- c) an **d) the**
2. According to the report, ___country music is most popular in Scotland and Northern Ireland.
a) the **b) -**
c) a d) an
3. Regular aerobic activity burns fat and helps to keep ___ heart and lungs healthy.
a) the b) -
c) a d) an
4. The average British manager works the equivalent of 40 days ___ in unpaid overtime.
in a year **b) in the year**
c) a year d) the year
5. ___cups of coffee are drunk every day globally.
a) two billions c) two billion
b) the two billions d) the two billion
6. Coffee now is ___most widely traded commodity after oil.
a) second b) a second
c) the second d) two
7. One way or ___, today Manchester Derby may be difficult to deal with.
a) another **b) the other**
c) other d) others
8. Love poems keep ___ the darkness and the light.
a) and b) either
c) both d) with
9. Every good poem is universal, while love has ___variables.
a) such lot of **b) such a lot of**
c) so lot of d) so a lot of
10. The English language is full of words ___ look and sound alike.
a) what b) which
c) that d) though
11. When people call British unwritten constitution a ___agreement, they reveal more than they intend.
a) gentleman **b) gentlemen's**
c) gentleman's d) gentlemen'
12. Apparently, men do their Valentine's Day shopping right___.
a) the last minute **b) in the last minute**
c) on the last minute d) at the last minute
13. Adults have to give young people responsibility ___ their own decisions.
a) for making b) to making
c) of making d) to be made
14. The whole nation is suffering ___a constant barrage of rising prices.
a) of **b) from**
c) for d) over
15. Love is almost the third person ___ two lovers.
a) within b) among
c) between d) against
16. Little___, analytical philosophers come round to a certain point of view.
a) by little b) to little
c) from little d) for little
17. Our ability to talk has ___ancient origins than it is thought.
a) more far **b) far more**
c) further more d) more further
18. 80 per cent of mothers of___children have a job and a third of teenagers regularly come home to an empty house.
a) older b) elder
c) oldest d) eldest
19. They are pleased to see that the weather has changed___.
a) to the better b) to the best
c) for the better d) for the best
20. As soon as you___at the actual operation of religious law in the country, the picture will seem less optimistic.
a) will look b) would look
c) looked **d) look**
21. Be confident about how much you have to offer and the rest___.
a) follow **b) will follow**
c) would follow d) is following
22. All our religion, almost all our law, almost all our arts ___ from the shores of the Mediterranean.
a) came b) was coming
c) has come **d) have come**
23. Simon and Garfunkel are considered never___fashionable.
a) be b) were

c) to be **d) to have been**

24. The former Prime Minister David Cameron announced several years ago that the _____ the British people the most straightforward approach to the EU since Britain joined it in 1973.

a) offer b) offers

c) would offer **d) will offer**

25. In the nearest future teenagers _____ compulsory cooking lessons at school.

a) will give **b) will be given**

c) would give d) would be given

26. 33 per cent of respondents think that 'Britishness' is something that cannot _____.

a) learn b) to learn

c) be learnt d) to be learnt

27. Inflation in the UK _____ sharply for more than half a year.

a) rises b) is rising

c) has risen **d) has been rising**

28. The British _____ for many years for improvement of life conditions.

a) were waiting b) has been waiting

c) have been waiting d) had been waiting

29. This play _____ touching if it hadn't been so shocking.

a) could have been b) could be

c) should have been d) should be

30. What is shameful about a good job _____ for a reasonable salary?

a) well to do

b) well done

c) to be well done d) to have been done well

1.d; 2.b; 3.a; 4.c; 5.b; 6.c; 7.b; 8.c; 9.b; 10.c; 11.b; 12.d; 13.a; 14.b; 15.c; 16.a; 17.b; 18.a; 19.c; 20.d; 21.b; 22.d; 23.d; 24.d; 25.b; 26.c; 27.d; 28.c; 29.a; 30.b.

ПЕРЕВОД CRIMINAL LAW

Variant 1

The lucid definition of a crime is any illegal act that is not civil/personal. It's a wrongful act against society at large.

A society is normally governed by laws set and passed by the provincial or federal governments to protect its members. These laws prohibit certain acts and provide specific punishments for anyone who breaks them.

Therefore, a crime can be further defined as an act against the laws set to protect society. Although a crime may have individual victims, criminal law focuses on the perpetrator and the punishment/ sentence they should receive, as the existing laws provide. However, if the actions of the perpetrator (defendant) cause damage to another party (plaintiff), they can be prosecuted criminally and held liable civilly.

Crimes involve a wider scale of damage compared to tort law. This is why criminal acts carry severe punishments, including incarceration, as they deliberately content the laws set to protect society and maintain peace.

Variant 2

Criminal law concerns the system of legal rules that define what conduct is classified as a crime and how the government may prosecute individuals that commit crimes. Federal, state, and local governments all have penal codes that explain the specific crimes that they prohibit and the punishments that criminals may face. Individuals who violate federal, state, and local laws may face fines, probation, or incarceration. Lawsuits against criminals are initiated by prosecuting attorneys who act on behalf of the government to enforce the law.

A crime is any act or omission of an act in violation of a law forbidding or commanding it. Most crimes are defined by statute, and they vary tremendously across different states and counties. The Model Penal Code (MPC) provides a good overview of the most common types of crimes, while the U.S. Code provides a list of all federal crimes. For a list of crimes in your state or local municipality, it is best to check your local penal code.

While specific criminal acts may vary by jurisdiction, they can be broadly characterized as "felonies" and "misdemeanors." Felonies include more serious crimes, like murder or rape, and are usually punishable by imprisonment of a year or more. Misdemeanors are less serious offenses and are punishable by less than a year of imprisonment or fines.

Variant 3

Prosecution of Crimes

Unless a crime is a strict liability crime (meaning that no particular mental state is required), statutes typically break crimes down into two elements: an act (the "actus reus") and a mental state ("mens rea"), such as knowingly or recklessly. In order to be convicted of a crime, a prosecutor must show that the defendant has met both of these elements. For example, larceny is the taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive them of it permanently. Thus, the defendant must have committed the act of taking the property and have done so with the mental intention to take the property of another (as opposed to believing that the property belonged to him).

It is not enough for a prosecutor to suggest that the defendant committed a crime. Rather, the prosecutor is required to prove each and every element of a crime "beyond a reasonable doubt" in order for a defendant to be convicted. Police officers, prosecutors, and other government officials must also follow certain procedures in pursuing criminal activity. This is because all citizens have certain constitutional rights that the government must respect and protect. If these rights are not respected, it may prevent a prosecutor from obtaining a conviction in a case.

Variant 4

The most basic definition of a crime is “an act committed in violation of a law prohibiting it, or omitted in violation of a law ordering it”. You learn about criminal act and omission to act in Chapter 4 “The Elements of a Crime”. For now, it is important to understand that criminal act, omission to act, and criminal intent are elements or parts of every crime. Illegality is also an element of every crime. Generally, the government must enact a criminal law specifying a crime and its elements before it can punish an individual for criminal behavior. Laws in a democratic society, unlike laws of nature, are created by people and are founded in religious, cultural, and historical value systems. People from varying backgrounds live in different regions of this country. Thus you will see that different people enact distinct laws that best suit their needs. Laws are not static. As society changes, so do the laws that govern behavior. Evolving value systems naturally lead to new laws and regulations supporting modern beliefs. Although a certain stability is essential to the enforcement of rules, occasionally the rules must change.

Variant 5

A crime is wrongful conduct which is prohibited by law and may be punished by a loss of liberty (incarceration). State and federal lawmakers define crimes and their punishments in statute.

Crimes generally represent conduct that causes a public harm to society as a whole and goes beyond injuries to private parties. For instance, a breach of contract primarily affects the parties to the contract (and is a civil action), but criminal acts—like murder, impaired driving, or theft—cause injury and harm to individual victims as well as to society.

Criminal law differs from civil law in other respects, as well. For instance, a government lawyer (called a prosecutor) brings criminal charges against the accused, usually on behalf of the state or federal government. In contrast, a private lawyer files a civil lawsuit to resolve a dispute between private parties. Criminal charges or a conviction can result in imprisonment and fines, whereas a civil lawsuit typically results in payment of money damages or changes to a party's legal status (such as divorce or parenting rights) but not imprisonment.

Variant 6

Punishment

Typically, the greater the public or social harm involved, the greater a crime's potential punishment will be. The law generally punishes crimes by their severity in terms of harm and blameworthiness. In other words: "Let the punishment fit the crime." (W.S. Gilbert). The penalty imposed for committing a crime represents not only punishment for an offender, but also is meant to deter (or discourage) someone from committing a crime in the first place.

Crimes are classified by their severity in two main categories: felonies and misdemeanors. A third category, infractions, often involves the criminal process but is a fine-only offense.

Felonies. A felony can typically be punished by more than a year in prison. Felonies often involve offenses that can or do result in serious physical harm (such as murder or assault with a deadly weapon), but also include offenses that involve serious societal harm (such as mortgage fraud and bribing public officials).

Misdemeanors. Misdemeanors are less serious crimes that generally carry a punishment of up to a year in jail. Examples of misdemeanors include petty theft, vandalism, and careless driving. In certain cases, misdemeanors can be elevated to felonies—for instance, repeat misdemeanor assaults occurring within a certain amount of time could be classified as a felony under statute.

Infractions. An infraction includes petty offenses such as traffic violations. Because infractions can result only in fines and not imprisonment, they are not technically crimes. However, often an infraction involves some interaction with the criminal process (such as being pulled over by the police during a traffic stop) and certain criminal laws and procedures come into play.

Variant 7

Criminal law, the body of law that defines criminal offenses, regulates the apprehension, charging, and trial of suspected persons, and fixes penalties and modes of treatment applicable to convicted offenders. Criminal law is only one of the devices by which organized societies protect the security of individual interests and ensure the survival of the group. There are, in addition, the standards of conduct instilled by family, school, and religion; the rules of the office and factory; the regulations of civil life enforced by ordinary police powers; and the sanctions available through tort actions. The distinction between criminal law and tort law is difficult to draw with real precision, but in general one may say that a tort is a private injury whereas a crime is conceived as an offense against the public, although the actual victim may be an individual. The traditional approach to criminal law has been that a crime is an act that is morally wrong. The purpose of criminal sanctions was to make the offender give retribution for harm done and expiate his moral guilt; punishment was to be meted out in proportion to the guilt of the accused. In modern times more rationalistic and pragmatic views have predominated.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА MODALS REVISION

Variant 1

1. Alice, staying at a hotel for the first time, carefully washes up the early morning tea things.) Mother. You (not do) that. The hotel staff do the washing up.
2. Ann: Or he (stop) for a drink and (get) involved in an argument. Jack's arguments go on for hours! Tom: Or he (run) out of petrol. Perhaps we'd better go and look for him.
3. But what do you think caused the plane to crash? ~ Who knows? It (blow) up. Someone (plant) a bomb on board before take-off, or one of the passengers (have) explosives with him.
4. Did you hear me come in last night? ~ No, I ... (be) asleep.
5. Do you remember reading about it in newspapers? ~ No, I ... (be) abroad at the time.
6. Friend: He (go) to the playground to watch a football match. Mother: No, if there'd been a match today he (tell) me. He always tells me all the football news.
7. Friend: His teacher (keep) him in as a punishment. Mother. She (not keep) him in for a whole hour.

8. Friend: Then he (go) to a friend's house. Mother. Yes, or he (be) knocked down crossing the street He may be lying unconscious in hospital! Friend: If that had happened the hospital (ring) you. Mother: They (not ring) me. My phone isn't working!
9. He ... (escape) by this window because it is barred.
10. He ... (walk) from here to London in two hours. It isn't possible.
11. He came out of the water with little red spots all over his back. ~ He ... (be) stung by a jelly-fish.
12. He failed the exam but he (pass) it. (He had the ability to pass it.) It's all his own fault; he (work) much harder during the term.
13. He had two bottles of Coke and got frightfully drunk. ~ He (not get) drunk on Coke. He (drink) gin with it.
14. He is back already. ~ He ... (start) very early.
15. He jumped out of a sixth-floor window and broke his neck. ~ You say "jumped". It (not be) an accident? ~ No. The window was too small. It (be) deliberate.

Variant 2

1. He jumped out of the aeroplane and landed unhurt! ~ You mean he parachuted down? ~ He didn't say anything about a parachute. ~ He (have) a parachute. Otherwise he (be) killed.
2. He returned home with a tiger cub. ~ His wife (be) very pleased about that.
3. He said that he watered the plants every day. ~ He ... (water) them. If he had they wouldn't have died.
4. He says that when walking across Kensington Gardens he was attacked by wolves. ~ He (not be attacked) by wolves. There aren't any wolves in Kensington. He (see) some Alsatian dogs and (think) they were wolves.
5. He set off alone a month ago and hasn't been heard of since. ~ He (fall) into a river and (be eaten) by crocodiles. ~ Or (be kidnapped) by tribesmen. ~ Or (catch) fever and (die) of it.
6. He walked from London to Cambridge in three hours. ~ He (not do) it in that time! Someone (give) him a lift.
7. He was found unconscious at the foot of the cliff. He ... (fall) 200 metres.
8. He was riding a bicycle along the motorway when he was hit by the trailer of a lorry. These big lorries are very dangerous. ~ Perhaps, but Paul (not ride) a bicycle along the motorway; bicycles are not allowed.
9. He was very sick last night. ~ The meat we had for supper ... (be) good.
10. He's not here! Yet I locked him in and bolted the door too, so he (not possibly open) the door from inside. And he (not get) out of the window; it's too small. ~
11. How did he get out of the house? He ... (come) down the stairs for they were blazing.
12. How did Peter get here? He (come) on a motorcycle. (This is a possibility.) ~ He (not come) on a motorcycle. He doesn't ride one. ~ He (come) as a pillion passenger.
13. I (not take) a taxi. I (walk); it was only a hundred metres. (/ took a taxi but it wasn't necessary.)
14. I ... (give) £10. £5 would have been enough.
15. I bought a sweater at Marks and Spencer's last Sunday. ~ You (not buy) it on Sunday. Marks and Spencer's is shut on Sundays.

Variant 3

1. I bought two bottles of milk. ~ You ... (buy) milk; we have heaps in the house.
2. I found he knew all my movements for the past week. He (bribe) one of the other students to give him the information. ~ Or he (follow) you himself. ~ No, he (not do) that. (That is not possible.) I (see) him.
3. I found that everything I said on the phone had been reported to the police. ~ Your phone (be) tapped.
4. I had my umbrella when I came out but I haven't got it now. ~ You ... (leave) it on the bus.
5. I had to get down the mountain in a thick fog. ~ That ... (be) very difficult.
6. I had to walk home» yesterday: I had no money for my fare. ~ You (tell) me! I (lend) you the money!
7. I have just watered the roses. ~ You ... (water) them! Look, it's raining now!
8. I left my bicycle here and now it's gone. ~ Someone ... (borrow) it.
9. I left my car under the No Parking sign; and now it's gone. It (be) stolen! ~ Not necessarily. The police (drive) it away.
10. I phoned you at nine this morning but got no answer. ~ I'm sorry. I .. (be) in the garden.
11. I saw a rattlesnake near the river yesterday. ~ You ... (see) a rattlesnake. There aren't any rattlesnakes in this country.
12. I saw Ann in the library yesterday. ~ You ... (see) her; she is still abroad.
13. I spoke in English, very slowly. ~ You ... (speak) slowly. He speaks English very fluently.
14. I stamped it and posted it. ~ You (not stamp) it. It was a reply-paid envelope.
15. I told him to turn left and he immediately turned right! ~ He ... (understand) you.

Variant 4

1. I waited from 8.00 to 8.30 under the clock and he says he waited from 8.00 to 8.30 under the clock, and we didn't see each other! ~ You (wait) under different clocks! There are two in the station, you know.
2. I was on the Circle Line and we were just leaving Piccadilly. ~ Then you (not be) on the Circle Line. It doesn't go through Piccadilly. You (be) on the Bakerloo Line or the Piccadilly Line.
3. I went with him to show him the way. ~ You (not do) that. (That wasn't necessary.) He knows the way.
4. I wonder how the fire started. ~ Oh, someone (drop) a lighted cigarette. Or it (be) an electrical fault. ~ You don't think it (be started) deliberately? ~ Well, I suppose it (be). (It is possible.) But who would do a thing like that?
5. I wonder who broke the wineglass; it ... (be) the cat for 'he was out all day.
6. I wonder who carried the piano upstairs. I suppose it was Paul. ~ Paul (not carry) it by himself. Someone (help) him.
7. If I'd known we'd have to wait so long I (bring) a book. ~ If I'd known it was going to be so cold I (not come) at all!
8. If the dog hadn't woken us we (not notice) the fire for several hours, and by that time it (spread) the house next door.
9. If the ground hadn't been so soft the horse I backed (win) instead of coming in second. He never does very well on soft ground.

10. Immediately after drinking the coffee I felt very sleepy and the next thing I remember is finding myself lying in the middle of the road. ~ They (drug) your coffee and (dump) you there. ~ If I hadn't woken up when I did I (be run) over. ~ That (be) part of their plan. (It is possible that it was part of their plan.)
11. It was the depths of winter and we had to wait eighteen hours in an unheated station. ~ You (be) frozen by the time the train arrived.
12. I've done all the calculations. Here you are — six pages. ~ But you (not do) all that work!- We have a computer to do that sort of thing. ~ You (tell) me! Then I (not waste) all my time!
13. I've lost one of my gloves! ~ The puppy (take) it. I saw him running by just now with something in his mouth. It (be) your glove.
14. I've made two copies. ~ You ... (make) two. One would have been enough.
15. I've opened another bottle. ~ You ... (do) that. We've only just started this one.

Variant 5

1. I've written to Paul. ~ You (not write). He's coming here tomorrow. You'll see him before he gets your letter.
2. Jack: I've finished. Ann: But you were only half way through when I went to bed. You (work) all night!
3. Look at this beautiful painting! Only a very great artist (paint) such a picture! ~ Nonsense! A child of five (paint) it with his eyes shut.
4. Maria (new to English customs): He said, "How do you do?" so I told him about my migraine. Ann: You (not do) that. (That wasn't the right thing to do.) You (say), "How do you do?" too.
5. Mary to Ann, who has just toiled up six flights of stairs: You (not walk) up! You (come) up in the lift. It's working now.
6. Mary: My grandmother knew a girl whose fiance was sent to prison for twenty years. This girl (marry) any one of a dozen men because she was a real beauty, but she waited till her fiance came out of jail! Jack: She (love) him very much. Ann: She (be) an idiot!
7. Mother (very anxious about her son, aged ten): Where is he? He (be) here an hour ago? (It's now 5.00 and he is usually home by 4.00)
8. Mrs Smith: I've cooked scrambled eggs for Mr Jones, because of his diet, and steak and onions for everyone else. Mr Jones: You (not cook) anything special for me, Mrs Smith; I'm not on diet any longer.
9. My ring's gone! It was on the table by the window only a minute ago! Who (take) it? ~ It (be) a magpie. There are some round here and they like shining things. A magpie (hop) in through the window and (snatch) it when you were out of the room. (This is possible.)
10. Nobody has been in this house for a month. ~ Nonsense! Here's last Monday's paper in the wastepaper basket; somebody (be) here quite recently.
11. One moment the conjurer's handkerchief was empty and the next moment it was full of eggs! ~ He (have) the eggs up his sleeve!
~
12. Or someone (try) to hijack the plane. And there (be) a fight during which the plane crashed.
13. Or something (go) wrong with the engines, or it (be) a case of metal fatigue. ~ It (not be) metal fatigue because it was a brand new plane.
14. Passenger: Fares are awful! I had to pay £2 for my ticket and £1 for the baby. Another passenger: But you (not buy) a ticket for the baby. Babies travel free.
15. Perhaps he swam across. ~ No, he ... (do) that; he can't swim.

Variant 6

1. Peter. But it's your own fault, Tom. You (ask) for an estimate before letting them start.
2. Somebody (let) him out. One of his friends (follow) you here and (slip) in when your back was turned.
3. That carpet was made entirely by hand. ~ It ... (take) a long time.
4. The door was open. ~ It ... (be) open. I had locked it myself and the key was in my pocket.
5. The instructions were in French. I translated them into English for him. ~ You (not translate) them. He knows French.
6. The machine said, "You weigh 65 kilos," and I said, "Thank you." ~ You ... (say) anything.
7. The pilot (collapse) at the controls. ~ But if that had happened the second pilot (take over).
8. The plane disappeared two weeks ago and no one knows what happened to it. ~ It (crash) into the sea. If it had crashed on land someone (report) it by now. ~
9. The shoplifter thought she was unobserved but when she got to the door a store detective stopped her. They (watch) her , on closed-circuit television.
10. Then an enormous man, ten feet tall, came into the ring. ~ He (not be) ten feet tall really. He (walk) on stilts.
11. There is only one set of footprints, so the kidnapper (carry) his prisoner out. He not (do) it in daylight or he (be) seen. He (wait) till dark.
12. There was a dock strike and the liner couldn't leave port. ~ The passengers ... (be) furious.
13. There was a terrible crash at 3 a.m. ~ That ... (be) Tom coming in from his party.
14. They (build) a two-storey house (this was the original plan), but money ran out so they built a bungalow instead.
15. Tom (looking out of the window): Fortunately that teapot didn't hit anyone, but you (not throw) it out of the window, Ann! You (kill) someone.

Variant 7

1. Tom: I had my house painted recently, but when they sent in the bill I was appalled. If I'd known it was going to cost so much I (not have) it done.
2. Tom: Or he (get) lost. He hasn't been to this house before. I (give) him directions. (I didn't give him directions, which was stupid of me.) Ann: Or he (have) a breakdown or a puncture. Tom: A puncture (not delay) him so long.

3. Tom: What's happened to Jack? We said 7.30 and now it's 8.00 and there's no sign of him. Ann: He (forget) that we invited him. He is rather forgetful. I (telephone) him yesterday to remind him. (It was foolish of me not to telephone.)
4. Tom's had another accident. He came out of a side road rather fast and a lorry crashed into him. ~ It sounds like Tom's fault. He (wait) till the main road was clear.
5. Two of the players spent the night before the big match at a party. ~ That was very foolish of them. They (go) to bed early.
6. We (start) yesterday (this was the plan); but the flight was cancelled because of the fog, so we're still here, as you see.
7. We went to a restaurant and had a very good dinner for £3. ~ You ... (have) a very good dinner if you only paid £3.
8. Well, I suppose he (have) eggs up his sleeve: but for his next trick he produced a bowl of goldfish out of the air. He (not have) a bowl of goldfish up his sleeve, now, could he?
9. We've run out of petrol! ~ I'm not surprised. I noticed that the tank was nearly empty when we left home. ~ You (tell) me! We (get) petrol at the last village. Now we've got a 10-mile walk!
10. We've sent for a doctor. ~ You ... (send) for him. I am perfectly well.
11. When I rang the exchange and asked for the number the operator said, "You (not ring) the exchange! You (dial) the number direct!" However, he put me through.
12. When she woke up her watch had vanished. ~ Someone ... (steal) it while she slept.
13. Why are you so late? You (be) here two hours ago!
14. Why didn't you wait for me yesterday? ~ I waited five minutes. ~ You (wait) a little longer!
15. You ... (help) him. (You helped him but he didn't need help.)

ДСТ - ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

См. дистанционные задания в курсе МУДЛ www.lms.ranepa.ru

2 семестр

Тема 1	Real Property Law Культурные различия Грамматика: Сослагательное наклонение. Предлоги.	<i>УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР</i>
---------------	---	-------------------------------

УО - устный опрос

Т - тестирование

ПР – перевод

ДСТ – дистанционные задания

КР – контрольная работа

УСТНЫЙ ОПРОС CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

1. What kind of things define a culture?
2. What don't you like about your culture?
3. How are elders treated in your culture?
4. What kind of things are considered rude in your culture?
5. Have you ever visited another country? How was the culture different there?
6. Have you ever experienced culture shock? Have you ever experienced reverse culture shock?
7. What do people from other countries typically think about your culture?
8. Do young people and older people behave differently in your culture?
9. Are you friends with anybody from a different culture?
10. If you could change anything about your culture, what would you change?
11. Is it considered rude in your culture to be direct with someone?
12. What is the most interesting thing your culture has given to the world?
13. Has your culture adopted anything from other cultures?
14. If someone visited your country from another country, what advice would you give them?
15. How do you usually greet people in your culture?
16. What should you learn about a foreign country's culture before visiting it?
17. What are some eating customs in your country? What things are rude?
18. How are important holidays celebrated in your country?
19. Which foreign culture do you find most interesting? What makes it interesting?
20. If a foreign person was coming to your country, what advice would you give them?
21. How are elderly people treated in your culture? Give some examples.
22. Is there anything you don't like about your own culture? What is it?
23. Which country do you think has a strange culture? Why is it strange to you?
24. What happens at a typical wedding or birthday party in your culture?
25. What are the roles of mothers and fathers in your culture?
26. What is a traditional meal in your home country?
27. Would you be able to move overseas and live in a foreign culture for a long time?
28. What is the traditional style of clothing where you are from?
29. How are men and women different in your culture?
30. Has your country's culture changed much in the past 50 years? In what ways?

ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ MINOR GRAMMAR REVISION

1. ___ life in a hi-tech society has brought a return to ancient and natural forms of therapy.

- a) a b) the
 c) an **d) -**
2. It has long been ___ tradition that national museums and galleries in London are free and open to all.
a) a b) the
 c) an d) -
3. One of ___ best ways of appreciating London is to take a boat trip.
 a) a **b) the**
 c) an d) -
4. Dark mornings and winter blues will prompt millions of Britons to start planning their holidays ___ this month.
 a) in b) at
c) - d) over
5. The vast majority of patients coming into hospitals ___ ambulance are in critical need of urgent care in hospital.
 a) in **b) by**
 c) on d) at
6. Marry L. has been brought to a health clinic to be treated ___ pneumonia.
a) for b) of
 c) from d) against
7. These people made a pact that there would never be ___ secrets between them.
 a) no b) some
c) any d) few
8. If you don't learn from your previous experience you are going to get ___ outcome.
 a) same **b) the same**
 c) a same d) a different
9. Bringing children up is not an easy task, ___ when they enter their teenage years.
 a) probably b) specially
c) especially d) approximately
10. The jobs that ___ used to do, have been taken from them.
 a) English c) Englishman
b) the English d) the Englishmen
11. Steve J. has two brothers who are artists: one paints harbour scenes in oils, ___ paints landscapes in water colours.
 a) another b) other
 b) others **d) the other**
12. ___ your age is, life depends on your intellectual depth and mental capacity.
 a) wherever b) whenever
c) whatever d) whoever
13. ___ foreign workers good for Britain?
 a) are b) do
 c) will d) would
14. If at first you ___ in getting a job, try it again.
 a) won't succeed **b) don't succeed**
 c) not succeed d) not succeeding
15. ___ always a working class, a middle class and an upper class in the society.
 a) it is b) there are
c) there is d) there were
16. Something ___ to be done to control the situation.
 a) must b) need
c) needs d) may
17. Don't make decisions that you ___ regret.
 a) must b) need
 c) should **d) may**
18. Capello is known ___ his teams in training.
a) to mix up c) mixing up
 b) mix up d) is mixing up
19. Art may make you ___ but above all it should give some aesthetic pleasure.
 a) to think **b) think**
 c) thinking d) to be thinking
20. In 1911 the Italian futurist Marinetti, on ___ in London, tied toothbrush to a tree in Hyde Park and declared it his first sculpture.
 a) arrive b) being arrived
c) arriving d) having arrived
21. Jenny Smith ___ think that it was a given that she would be a mother.
 a) had to **b) used to**
 c) was to d) was due to
22. Using credit and debit cards ___ to be cheaper and more convenient than cash.
a) is considered b) are considered

- c) is being considered d) consider
23. Not long ago private education ___ automatically from one generation to the next, like the family silver.
a) is handed down **b) was handed down**
c) has been handed down d) had been handed down
24. The number of taxis in London by ___ by 13 per cent recently.
a) rose b) is rising
c) has risen d) had risen
25. Hunting with dogs ___ in Britain in 2005.
a) banned **b) was banned**
c) has banned d) has been banned
26. The UK capital ___ the best for nightlife and public parks recently.
a) is announced b) was announced
c) has been announced d) had been announced
27. Having been asked by journalists what ___ the minister made no comment.
a) happens b) has happened
c) happened **d) had happened**
28. There is an opinion that poverty ___ to Britain from poor countries around the world.
a) imported b) has imported
c) has been imported d) had been imported
29. It was reported by British scientists, that the first flowers - tulips or arabidopsis - ___ on the moon in 2028 or 2030.
a) will be grown **b) would be grown**
c) grown d) are grown
30. Sometimes one may dislike a present, but he should behave as if it ___ the best one ever received.
a) is b) was
c) were d) has been
- 1.d; 2.a; 3.b; 4.c; 5.b; 6.a; 7.c; 8.b; 9.c; 10.b; 11.d; 12.c; 13.a; 14.b; 15.c; 16.c; 17.d; 18.a; 19.b; 20.c; 21.b; 22.a; 23.b; 24.c; 25.b; 26.c; 27.d; 28.c; 29.b; 30.c.

ПЕРЕВОД REAL PROPERTY LAW

Variant 1

Real property law covers many different topics related to land ownership and the use of the land. It deals with title and ownership rights, as well as the limitations on those rights. Some of the ways ownership rights can be limited are by government regulations relating to zoning, environmental conditions, fair housing and other state and local laws. Ownership rights can also be voluntarily limited or shared by agreements, such as leases, easements and air rights conveyances.

The transfer of ownership is covered by real property law, as is the permitted use of property by non-owners. Transfers can be voluntary or involuntary. A voluntary transfer can be done by a sale of the property or upon death of the owner, through a Will or the intestacy laws. Involuntary transfers may result from foreclosures, adverse possession and eminent domain. The right to use real property is typically accomplished by leasing, although concessions and licenses of the right to use property are also possible.

There are obligations and duties that come with ownership of real property. For instance, property owners must pay state and local property taxes. If a property owner fails to pay taxes, the property can be sold by the municipality to pay the taxes owed. Property owners also must keep their property in a reasonably safe condition.

Variant 2

Real estate and real property law are the rules that govern land and the structures on it. Real estate law directly and indirectly impacts landlords, homebuyers, home sellers, renters and anyone who is using real property. There are a wide variety of real estate statutes on the federal and state level but federal real estate laws may take precedence over local real estate laws.

Essentially, real estate law definition is any rule that tells you who can use a property but also how it can be used; it isn't reserved for just finance contracts or the actual sale of a property. Real estate and real property law also govern the use of any structures on the land and it even governs how materials below the land can be used and by whom. This can be an extremely complex area of law because there are many aspects of the law that the layman doesn't consider when engaging in a real estate transaction.

Variant 3

There are many areas that real estate law covers. Let's take a look at a few.

Buying or selling a home. Federal government, state and city real estate laws govern the rules of residential property sales and purchases. Real estate laws protect buyers from unscrupulous sellers who might attempt to misrepresent the property to a potential buyer and it could also protect the environment from a buyer who wants to make alterations that are damaging to the land or natural environment.

Landlord and tenant law. Real property laws also govern the rules around leasing apartments and tenants. Tenant agreements and forms, eviction rules, and whether or not a property is considered inhabitable are all issues governed by real estate laws.

Foreclosure. Real estate laws determine how foreclosures should be processed. The entire process of foreclosure is impacted by various federal real estate laws and include financial and administrative details.

Land use laws. How a piece of land can be used is governed by real estate laws. Is the property zoned as residential, commercial, or industrial? Can land be rezoned from one type to another? What about development for a university or public school for students? Can zoning rules be temporarily waived in certain situations? This is all determined by the real estate statutes on the books.

Construction. Where can construction take place and what kind of buildings can be built is determined by real estate law. Real estate law also determines the building codes that new construction must meet. When building and construction codes are violated, real estate law governs how violators are punished.

Financing. Real estate laws govern mortgages given to buyers of both commercial and residential real property.

Title and boundary disputes. Real property law governs disputes about who owns a property and the boundaries of that property. These types of disputes or code violations can be quite common and can impact not only the housing association but the community as well.

Property taxes. Real property law governs how much a homeowner pays in local property taxes.

Variant 4

In the western tradition, real property law is rooted in the ownership of property by a monarch or ruling class. This tradition transitioned into a feudal system and eventually into the system in place today. Traditionally, the most politically powerful groups and individuals have exclusively had property rights or the right to own land. Historically real estate law also determined who could (and could not) own real property in various states. In general, a real estate lawyer is someone who has the legal skills and knowledge to deal with legal matters related to real property. A real estate attorney also has a solid education and understanding of real estate statutes and federal real estate laws. A real estate lawyer might review, answer questions, provide services and prepare documents such as purchase agreements, mortgage documents, title documents and transfer documents as well as prepare all closing documents, write title insurance policies, and complete title searches on property. Real estate attorneys serve an important role because they can review contracts and make sure that they are fair and beneficial to their client.

Variant 5

Some state real estate statutes only allow attorneys to prepare home purchase agreements while others have no stipulation. But a real estate attorney's knowledge of real estate laws is especially valuable as those laws can change so working with an attorney may be a better choice for preparing purchase agreements. Real estate attorneys are also beneficial when conducting real property deals for a few other reasons: They can handle legal issues as they arise. This is especially important when dealing with complex real estate transactions. Having a real estate attorney on hand just in case issues arise is smart. They must keep client information confidential. Real estate attorneys are required to keep client information confidential which is important in real estate deals where privacy is valued. They have an in-depth understanding of real estate law. Just having a real estate attorney review contracts can protect all parties and put everyone at ease. Real estate attorneys can also help sellers because they can help them understand and prepare for the full tax consequences of selling their property.

Variant 6

Property law, principles, policies, and rules by which disputes over property are to be resolved and by which property transactions may be structured. What distinguishes property law from other kinds of law is that property law deals with the relationships between and among members of a society with respect to "things." The things may be tangible, such as land or a factory or a diamond ring, or they may be intangible, such as stocks and bonds or a bank account. Property law, then, deals with the allocation, use, and transfer of wealth and the objects of wealth. As such, it reflects the economy of the society in which it is found. Since it deals with the control and transfer of wealth between spouses and across generations, property law also reflects the family structure of the society in which it is found. Finally, because it deals with such fundamental issues as the economy and the structure of the family, property law also reflects the politics of the society in which it is found.

Variant 7

Real estate law encompasses the rights to possess, transfer use and enjoy land and the permanent manmade additions attached to it. A wide body of federal and state statutes as well as common law or case law governs real estate transactions. Common examples are transfers in interests of property, landlord tenant law and real property financing including deeds and mortgages. A big part of real estate law is a legal concept called marketable title. This means that the property you wish to sell to another must be valid to sell in that it is not subject to any regulations that would inhibit the future owner. Some people who own a house find out only when they begin the process to sell their property that an extra person has an interest in the property, which would mean they could not transfer the entire interest in the property to someone else. Additionally, the statute of frauds governs all real estate sales, in non-legalese this simply means that the transaction must be in writing. Mortgage law, deeds and insurance titles are some of the most common areas for real estate lawyers. The law in these areas changes drastically from state to state, so finding a local lawyer for these issues is essential. In order to pass a valid title, a deed with a proper description of the land must be executed and delivered. Some states require that the deed be officially recorded to establish ownership of the property and provide notice with the state of its transfer.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Variant 1

1. I don't know if this medicine (help) you. If it (help), you won't have to go to hospital.
2. I am not sure if he (give) us this information, but if he _____, we will know what to do,
3. When we (have) lunch we'll go for a walk.
4. I wonder when we (have) a test. I won't have a good mark if we (have) a test tomorrow.
5. Nobody knows if James (recover) soon, but if he _____, he will take part in this competition
6. As soon as lie (graduate) from the university he (begin) working in this hospital
7. I will take my Phone in case I (need) to make some calls.
8. As soon as he (get) his salary he (buy) some toys for his children.
9. I (be) ready before you (count) ten.

10. If Kate (drive) so carelessly, she (get) into an accident.
11. Mike (stay) in this hotel if he (book) it beforehand.
12. Kate (go) to a cafe with her friends unless she (be) too busy.
13. He (read) the book two times before he (return) it to the library.
14. If it (rain) tomorrow, we (stay) at home.
15. Nobody knows when it (rain). We won't go to the forest if it (rain).
16. If the weather (to be) fine, my family (to go) on a trip.
17. I (to give) a present if he (to invite) me to his birthday party.
18. Of course we (to help) you if we (not be) busy.
19. I (to see) my mother before I (to fly) to London. .
20. If my daughter (not to come) in time, I (to go) without her.

Variant 2

1. Nobody can tell me if the train (arrive) on time, but if it _____, we will meet the delegation.
2. If he (do) it again, she (not forgive) him.
3. When we (have) our injections I expect we'll feel awful
4. I'd like to know when he (get) a job. When he (get) a job, he will begin helping his parents.
5. They don't know if they (stay) here until Sunday, but if they _____, we will invite them to our party.
6. My friend is not sure if he (pass) all his exams successfully, but if he _____ he will become a student.
7. Ask her if she (take) part in this concert. We will be happy if she (take) part in our concert.
8. She (not be) sure if she (get) this job. If she (get) it, she (move) to London.
9. If Jane (keep) to this diet, she (lose) a lot of weight.
10. Mother asks when you (go) shopping. Will you buy her some fruit when you (go) shopping?
11. We have no idea if the children (agree) to go for a walk, but if they _____, we will take them to the park.
12. I (have) no idea when James (return). I (hope) he (call) me as soon as he (get) home.
13. They don't know if they (play) this game, but if they _____, they will certainly win.
14. As soon as I hear from him I (let) you know.
15. You (tell) me when their wedding (take place)?
16. They (to wait) until we (to come).
17. We (not to send) you the money before we (to leave).
18. If Jane (to come) to see me, we (to listen) to music.
19. When they (to talk) to her, they (to give) her your news.
20. If the weather (to be fine), the plane (to leave) in time.

Variant 3

1. We don't know if we (complete) this project on time. If we (complete) this project on time, we will get a bonus.
2. Don't drive at more than 50 k.p h. till your car (do) 4,000 kilometres.
3. I don't know if it (take) me long to write this composition. If it (take) more than three hours, I won't have time to watch this movie.
4. I don't know if he (return) from his business trip tomorrow, but if he _____, he will come to our meeting.
5. Unless she (follow) the instructions she (fail) the experiment.
6. I am not sure if James (call) me today. I will ask him about it if he (call) me today.
7. As soon as she arrives at the rehabilitation center the people (begin) cheering.
8. Before she leaves Middleburg, you (give) her a present, a souvenir of her visit.
9. By the time he (get) back from his holiday the milkman will have left twenty-one bottles of milk outside his door.
10. Don't jump out of the aeroplane until the pilot (say) "Go!"
11. He (not let) you out till you have finished your homework.
12. everybody (leave) the park the park-keeper will lock the gates.
13. When he (sell) all his newspapers he'll go home.
14. When I (come) home I (call) you at once.
15. When the bell rings I (take) the meat out of the oven.
16. They (to visit) their parents next month if they (to get) letter from them.
17. Jack (to miss) the train if he (not to hurry).
18. When he (to feel) better, he (to invite) us.
19. She (to finish) her work when she (to be) at the office.
20. What she (to do) when she (to return) home?

Variant 4

1. Before I (write) this test I (revise) all the rules. And still I am not sure if I (get) a good mark for it.
2. We are not sure if the weather (be) fine tomorrow, but if it _____, we will have a picnic in the countryside.
3. When you (do) 4,000 kilometres you can drive it at 70 k.p.h.
4. When you open the safe you (see) a small black box.
5. I don't know if the police (believe) you but if they _____, they will help you to get out of this difficult situation!
6. After he (read) this book he (give) it to me.
7. After she attends the opening, we (go) to the Purefoy Hotel.
8. After we (revise) the rules we (write) a test.

9. After we have lunch, she (make) a speech.
10. As soon as everybody has gone to bed the mice (come) out of their holes.
11. Hotel receptionist: When you (sign) the hotel register the porter will show you your room.
12. I (remember) this day as long as I (live).
13. I (stay) in court till the jury returns.
14. I (tell) you a secret if you (promise) not to tell anyone.
15. I can't leave the country till the police (return) my passport.
16. I (to take) my child to the Zoo if I (to have) time.
17. Nick (to send) us a postcard when he (to get) to Kyiv.
18. They (not to swim) if the water (to be) cold.
19. I (not to go) for a walk before my parents (to come) home.

Variant 5

1. When I (finish) the book I'll lend it to you.
2. I am not sure if he (help) me. I will be grateful to him if he (help) me.
3. When we have seen the Chamber of Horrors we (have) a cup of tea.
4. When you (have) something to eat you'll feel better.
5. When you are eighteen your father (give) you a latchkey.
6. They (do) nothing until their boss (come).
7. If I (come) and see the film with you on Saturday, I (see) it six times. But it's the best film I ever (see). I think you (love) it.
8. If I continue with my diet I (lose) 10 kilos by the end of the month.
9. When I (be) here for a year I'll ask for a rise.
10. If Jack (pass) all his exams, he (become) a student.
11. If you need to contact Mr Green, he (stay) at the Lion Hotel until next Friday.
12. I'll bolt all the doors before I (go) to bed.
13. My father will be furious when he (see) what you have done.
14. She (leave) for work before the children get home from school.
15. When a bottle of champagne (be) opened for twenty-four hours the wine is not fit to drink.
16. We (to phone) our son when we (to come) home.
17. I (to go) to the country if it (not to snow).
18. Now I (to tell) you a secret if you (to promise) not to tell anyone.
19. It (not to be) so long till we (to be) together and then it (not to be) so hard for him.
20. Once I (to get) her into one of those sanatoria, you (to have) no expenses at all, but until there (to be) a vacancy I can't get her in.

Variant 6

1. When You cannot become a member of this club until you (make) a parachute descent.
2. She (earn) a lot of money as soon as she (receive) her degree.
3. That road will not be safe till the floods (subside).
4. These gates will remain shut until the train (pass).
5. They (take) some warm clothes in case it (get) cold.
6. Unless you (be) careful you (get) into trouble.
7. We (wait) till she return. from her trip.
8. We can't have a fire here until we (sweep) the chimney.
9. We'll have to stay up this tree till the bull (go) away.
10. What she (say) when she (learn) about it? I am afraid she never (forgive) you.
11. When the boa constrictor (eat) the goat he will become very lethargic.
12. When Tom (go) I'll tell you a secret.
13. When we (see) the cathedral we'll go to the museum.
14. When we (take) our exam we'll have a holiday.
15. While you (look) after the baby I (cook) lunch.
16. She usually (to go) for a walk if it (not to rain).
17. He (not to do) anything if you (not to tell) him to.
18. I (to do) my homework if I (not to be) tired.
19. They (to be) very surprised, when they (to meet) him here.
20. We usually (to have) dinner at two o'clock if mother (to come) in time

Variant 7

1. you (follow) your mother's advice, you (be) all right.
2. You (get) a shock when you open that box.
3. You (not hear) the sound of the explosion till after you have seen the flash.
4. You (not know) how good oysters are till you have tasted one.
5. When I (to see) him, I (to phone) you.
6. If he (to decide) not to do it, he (to be) right.
7. Tell me when she (to come) to visit you.
8. I (to give) it to him when he (to visit) us.
9. You (to pass) your exam if you (to work) hard.

10. We (to go) to the country next week if the weather (to be) fine.
11. As soon as we (to know) results, we (to inform) you.
12. Don't open the car door before it(to stop).
13. You (not like) this film when you (to see) it.
14. Wait for me till I (to return).
15. As soon as Beth (to phone) me, I (to contact) you.
16. I (not to mention) it unless he (to do).
17. You go home and if we (to see) Tommy Flynn we (to tell) him.
18. Within a week you (to agree) with me.
19. Of course it can't last, but when it (to come) to an end it (to be) a wonderful experience for him. It really (to make) a man of him.
20. He (to dance) attendance upon her as long as she (to let) him

ДСТ - ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

См. дистанционные задания в курсе МУДЛ www.lms.ranepa.ru

Тема 2	Litigation and Arbitration. Взаимопонимание культур Грамматика: герундий и герундиальные обороты	<i>УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР</i>
--------	---	-------------------------------

УО - устный опрос

Т - тестирование

ПР – перевод

ДСТ – дистанционные задания

КР – контрольная работа

УСТНЫЙ ОПРОС CULTURAL AWARENESS

1. Have you ever dealt with business partners or clients from abroad? From where?
2. When you visit another country, what is the first thing you try and learn about?
3. Can you recall any 'cultural misunderstandings' you have experienced when dealing with people from abroad?
4. What do you think it means to be 'culturally aware'? Would you describe yourself as culturally aware?
5. If you had to describe your country's culture to a partner from abroad, how would you do it?
6. If you had to give a business partner a tour of your town or city, what would you show them?
7. If somebody was planning a business trip to your country, what advice would you give them about dealing with the people?
8. Do you think your country is losing its culture in any way? How?
9. What is something that people should never do in your culture?
10. Is it important for people to make eye contact when they talk in your culture?
11. How are children expected to behave in your country? What are some rules?
12. What are the good things about multiculturalism?
13. Is it possible for a country to avoid multiculturalism today?
14. How would the world be different if there was no multiculturalism in any country?
15. Do you think multiculturalism will eventually lead to a single world mixed race?
16. Why are many people afraid of multiculturalism?
17. Where in the world do you think multiculturalism works best?
18. Do you think multiculturalism can ever be reversed?
19. Do you think the original culture of a society that has become multicultural like the change?
20. Is multiculturalism good for world peace and understanding?
21. What problems does multiculturalism bring to a country?
22. Do you think elementary school children in multicultural classes give a lot of thought to multiculturalism?
23. Would you prefer your country to be multicultural or of just one culture?
24. Is multiculturalism something that only white societies think about?
25. Can multiculturalism result in a country losing its identity?
26. Is multiculturalism really another form of racism?
27. In a multicultural society, should newcomers do what they can to assimilate into the culture of their new country?
28. Are there any stereotypes about your culture that are not true?
29. Have you ever made an embarrassing cultural mistake? What happened?
30. What is a polite thing to do when you visit someone's house in your country?

ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ MINOR GRAMMAR REVISION

1. The effects of global warming on the life on ___ planet Earth are impossible to predict.
a) the b) a
c) an **d) -**
2. ___ Thames is a fascinatingly beautiful river.
a) the b) a
c) an d) -
3. ___ Ledger's death shocked film fans and fellow actors all around the world.
a) the b) a
c) - d) an

4. He had everything he wanted ___ love, family and friends who cared for him.
 a) besides b) aside
 c) against **d) except**
5. You can turn your failure ___ a positive if you don't repeat the same mistakes.
 a) in **b) into**
 c) at d) up
6. Artist Georges Seurat is famous ___ pointillism.
a) for b) of
 c) in d) at
7. England was unique in using testing to control ___ is taught in schools.
 a) that b) which
c) what d) while
8. People living in the north of England are likely to be poorer and live shorter lives than ___ in the south.
 a) that **b) those**
 c) these d) this
9. When you make a move to new shores, some things will be different but ___ will not.
 a) other b) another
c) others d) the other
10. ___ who committed a crime in this country or the country they came from has to be deported immediately.
 a) somebody **b) anybody**
 c) nobody d) everybody
11. The 28-year-old Banksy sees himself as ___ a street nor a graffiti artist but as somewhere between.
a) neither b) nor
 c) either d) or
12. There is nothing we ___ about recent huge rises in gas, electricity and petrol.
 a) must do b) needn't do
 c) may do **d) can do**
13. All children and young people ___ have the chance to experience top quality culture.
 a) need **b) should**
 c) must d) may
14. How ___ the police respond when people report anti-social behaviour?
a) do c) have
 b) does d) has
15. The reputation of UK universities ___ thousands of foreign students every year.
 a) attract **b) attracts**
 c) attracting **d) is attracting**
16. Diana's former servant Paul Burrell will not be investigated unless the inquest _____.
 a) won't be over b) will be over
 c) isn't over **d) is over**
17. People should work hard and enjoy what they ___ at the moment.
 a) do b) doing
c) are doing d) have done
18. There is more than one route to your goal, so ___ to change your plans.
 a) not be afraid b) be afraid not
 c) don't afraid **d) don't be afraid**
19. Let's hope people will start valuing really important things, ____?
 a) won't we **b) shall we**
 c) do we d) are we
20. The lives of Somalia's 10 million people ___ by endless civil wars.
 a) was destroyed b) were destroyed
 c) was being destroyed **d) were being destroyed**
21. Men have to accept that Valentine's Day is all about Juliet, not Romeo, ___ they?
 a) haven't b) isn't
c) don't d) aren't
22. The firm ___ letters to customers, warning them that their cards will stop working within 35 days.
a) has sent b) have sent
 c) had sent d) sent
23. Many people doubt that there is much ___ from animals about human language.
 a) to learn **b) to be learnt**
 c) learning d) learn
24. There are more people ___ in India than in the rest of the native English-speaking world.
 a) speak English b) to speak English
c) speaking English d) spoken English
25. As a result of global warming there is expected ___ less summer rainfall in the south-west of England.
a) to be b) be
 c) being d) is being

26. The number of people ____ each year by weather related disasters is falling.

- a) killing **b) killed**
c) are killed d) having killed

27. A lot of newborn children in Britain ____ now to live to the age of 100 or beyond.

- a) expect b) to expect
c) have been expected **d) are expected**

28. Since 1947 Queen Elizabeth II ____ to Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh.

- a) is married b) has married
c) has been married d) had been married

29. The prestige that female intellectuals and artists ____ by the 1770s can be realized by their celebration in art.

- a) won b) were winning
c) has won **d) had won**

30. The culture minister said that the annual series of concerts at the Royal Albert Hall ____ to attract a diverse audience.

- a) fail **b) failed**
c) is failing d) has failed

1.d; 2.a; 3.c; 4.d; 5.b; 6.a; 7.c; 8.b; 9.c; 10.b; 11.a; 12.d; 13.b; 14.a; 15.b; 16.d; 17.c; 18.d; 19.b; 20.d; 21.c; 22.a; 23.b; 24.c; 25.a; 26.b; 27.d; 28.c; 29.d; 30.b.

ПЕРЕВОД LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION

Variant 1

What is arbitration?

Arbitration is a method of resolving a dispute between parties. If both parties agree to arbitration, an independent and neutral arbitrator is appointed and the arbitrator gives a decision on the dispute. The arbitrator's decision is binding on the parties. The parties might prefer to resolve their dispute privately, quickly, or with a view to saving costs. They might prefer a more flexible approach to the process compared to the strict rules of Court. That's where ADR comes in. The parties might choose mediation, for example, where the parties ask someone to help with their negotiations. But sometimes the parties want someone who is independent and neutral to give them a binding decision, having heard the parties' arguments and seen their evidence, and that's when the parties might choose to use arbitration. How do the parties go to arbitration? The starting point is that the parties have to agree to go to arbitration. They might agree to do so even before any dispute arises – quite often the agreement to go to arbitration will be in the original contract between the parties. But the parties can also choose to go to arbitration after a dispute has arisen.

Variant 2

Drawbacks of Arbitration

Arbitration clauses sometimes allow a party with greater sophistication or resources to exploit a less sophisticated or wealthy party. Companies often use them as a tactic to discourage consumers from exercising their rights. If you feel that the result of arbitration is unfair or inconsistent with the facts, you may not be able to ask a court to review it unless you can show actual fraud. A common complaint is that arbitrators and especially arbitration agencies are biased. They may solicit business from companies, which are more likely to retain their services again if the arbitrator produces a favorable result. An arbitrator who is already embedded in an industry may be more sympathetic to an entity in that industry than to a consumer. As a consumer, you can take certain precautions to protect your rights. You may want to get familiar with the terms of any agreements that you have signed with major companies. If one of these companies changes the terms of the agreement, you should take note of the changes and make sure that you are content with them. If you find that an agreement requires binding arbitration, you can consider looking for an alternative company that does not require it. Or you can consider contacting the company, especially if it is not very large, to see if you can negotiate this provision out of the agreement.

Variant 3

What's the process for the arbitration?

That's up to the parties. A key attraction of arbitration is that the parties can choose the process that they want to follow. If the parties have already chosen an institution to administer the arbitration, they will follow the arbitration rules of that institution. If they have not chosen an institution to administer the arbitration, they have what is called an "ad-hoc" arbitration and they can choose the rules they want to use which will set out the process to be followed. They can for example choose to use a particular organisation's arbitration rules, such as the AIC Arbitration Rules. If the parties don't agree on a procedure for the arbitration proceedings, then it will be for the arbitrator to decide the most suitable procedure for the case. Ultimately the arbitration process will be governed by the law of the "seat" of the arbitration; the Arbitration Act 1996 underpins all arbitrations where the seat of the arbitration is in England and Wales. What happens in the arbitration? Depending upon the arbitration process that the parties have chosen, normally the arbitrator would hear arguments from both parties, consider evidence submitted by both parties and then come to a decision. There is usually a hearing but the parties can decide to have an arbitration based entirely on documents without a hearing taking place. The arbitrator's decision is called an award. The award is binding on the parties meaning they have to comply with it. This is one of the key reasons parties may choose arbitration over other forms of ADR; they get a certain and binding decision at the end of the arbitration. What happens if one party ignores the award? An arbitrator's award is legally binding and in England and Wales a party can ask the Court to enforce the award if the other party ignores it. The Court will give a judgment in line with the award and that judgment can then be enforced against the other party.

Variant 4

Arbitration is a contract-based form of binding dispute resolution. In other words, a party's right to refer a dispute to arbitration depends on the existence of an agreement (the "arbitration agreement") between them and the other parties to the dispute that the dispute may be referred to arbitration. Commercial contracts will commonly include provision for how disputes relating to that contract are to be resolved. If the parties choose arbitration, the arbitration agreement will generally be part of the document recording the terms of the commercial transaction. Parties can also enter into an arbitration agreement after a dispute has arisen. In entering into an arbitration agreement, the parties agree to refer their dispute to a neutral tribunal to decide their rights and obligations. Although sometimes described as a form of alternative dispute resolution, arbitration is not the same as mediation or conciliation. A mediator or conciliator can only recommend outcomes and the parties can choose whether or not to accept those recommendations. By contrast, an arbitration tribunal has the power to make decisions that bind the parties. One of the attractions of arbitration is that it is typically easier to enforce an award in another country than it is to enforce a court judgment. That said, enforcement regimes vary and it is crucial to take into account the prospects of enforcement in deciding whether, and if so how, to arbitrate a dispute before spending too much time and money. This is especially the case if cash in the bank is one of the important factors in arbitrating.

Variant 5

Arbitration is one form of what is commonly known as Alternative Dispute Resolution. It's a process where both sides come together and agree to follow and respect the decision of the arbitrator. This is one route you can try instead of filing a lawsuit and going to court to resolve a dispute. The arbitrator is usually an attorney familiar with the field of law being decided. The decision of the arbitrator is legally binding against both parties, although the decisions may be appealed, in some cases. Arbitration is used as a private form of settlement between parties by appointing individuals as arbitrators is considered a useful means of prompt and fair settlement of disputes that may result from commercial transactions in the field of goods and services. Arbitration has numerous advantages for the parties implicated in the dispute through their trust in the arbitrators, the confidentiality of information, the speed of adoption of the solution, low court fees and the possibility of international recognition of arbitration awards.

By the term "litigation", we mean going to court for settling the dispute between or among parties. It is a legal proceeding initiated between the opposing parties, with the aim of enforcing or defending the legal right. In this process, the case is brought to the court, wherein the judge (appointed by the court to act as the litigator) gives his/her verdict on the issue after considering all the arguments, evidence and facts presented by the lawyers of the parties. If the parties do not agree with the decisions of the court, they can appeal to a superior court for getting justice, provided certain conditions are fulfilled. The court has a definite and formal procedure for settling the conflict between the parties concerned, which should be followed strictly. However, due to the rigidity and high cost involved in the litigation process, there are instances when parties go to arbitration.

Variant 6

Arbitration

Many contracts contain arbitration clauses, which provide that a dispute related to the contract must be resolved through arbitration rather than litigation. Consumers may not realize when their contracts with corporations are controlled by these clauses, and they tend to be unfamiliar with the arbitration process. Sometimes arbitration clauses are very detailed, governing the choice of arbitrator, the location of the arbitration, and the arbitration fee structure. Arbitration can be mandatory or voluntary, and the decision can be binding or non-binding. Mandatory arbitration means that the parties must use arbitration to resolve any dispute, while voluntary arbitration means that the parties can explore other options for resolving their dispute before going through arbitration. Binding arbitration means that the arbitrator's decision is final and likely cannot be reviewed by a court unless it involved fraud. By contrast, non-binding arbitration means that either side can reject the outcome and pursue litigation instead. The outcome of non-binding arbitration can become binding, though, if the two sides agree to accept it or fail to pursue litigation within a certain time as provided by the arbitration clause.

Variant 7

Benefits of Arbitration

Efficiency and cost are two of the main reasons to choose arbitration instead of litigation. Arbitration may resolve a dispute in a few weeks or months, while the same dispute might take years to reach a resolution in court. While arbitration is becoming more sophisticated and thus more costly, especially when parties hire their own lawyers, it remains less expensive than litigation. (However, the cost of initiating arbitration is higher than the cost of filing a lawsuit.) The rules tend to be simpler and more flexible, making them easier for ordinary people to understand. For example, the process of discovery is far less technical and formal. Arbitration tends to promote respect between the parties, reducing any rancor and sometimes even preserving a productive relationship between them. The outcome of arbitration is often private, as are the proceedings. This can allow each side to protect confidential information, while encouraging them to be candid with each other. However, some people view this privacy as a lack of transparency, which creates a risk that one party may manipulate the proceedings.

Variant 7

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА GERUND AND ITS CONSTRUCTIONS

Variant 1

1. Mr. Clark failed (elect) for the third time in a row.
2. My friend encouraged me (take up) acting.
3. Peter admitted (take) the money.
4. I can't imagine (involve) in such a dubious affair.
5. The police (advise / be) more careful in this area.
6. I remember (tell) him about the party. I have no idea why he hasn't come.

7. Paula tends (overestimate) her role in the process.
8. You can't put off (see) your dentist any longer! You are going to lose your tooth!
9. This pasta doesn't taste right. Try (add) some more sauce to it.
10. The antelope stopped (race) across the plain when it smelled the lion.
11. We regret (inform) you that you have been fired.
12. Mark was a slow learner at school but he went on (become) President of a big corporation.
13. James is afraid (go) out now because it is dark. e once happened (travel) in the same compartment and we spent the whole night (talk).
14. It was unwise of you (not make) the reservations beforehand.
15. (Lose) a lot of money due to the economic recession meant (make) some redundancies
16. Keith refused (take) no for an answer.
17. The suspect still denies (be) anywhere near the bank on the day of the robbery
18. Fanny is still angry (send) on a business trip to that remote area
19. I'm seventeen, and my father (allow / I / drive) his car.
20. Sam said he couldn't forget (dance) with Cathie for the first time.

Variant 2

1. Mr. Evans claimed (blackmail) by his secretary for three months.
2. The baby seemed (sleep) when we peeped into the nursery
3. Like most men, Larry detests (write) love letters.
4. James narrowly escaped (run over).
5. The doctor (advise / me / take) more exercise.
6. You can't avoid (meet) James here. If you want (keep away) from him altogether, you will have to change your job.
7. Sue complains that she misses (chat) with her friends over a cup of coffee now that she has moved to Brighton.
8. Sue tried (cope) with the problem, but pretty soon she understood that she needed help.
9. Why don't we stop (drink) a cup of coffee?
10. I do regret (tell) Jane about my health problems. Now she is eagerly discussing them with everybody.
11. We all went on (work) though it was late.
12. The thief was afraid (get) caught so he found a hiding place in a remote village.
13. Erik (see) (turn on) Nick's computer and (download) some information.
14. Martin (rumor) (break up) with his second wife.
15. Do you mean (say) that you can't swim? I (have) you (swim) in three days!
16. Jane insists (tell) all the news immediately.
17. David tried (avoid) (summon) for military service and decided (leave) the country.
18. Does foot still hurt? Why don't you try (massage) it?
19. Stop (shout) at the child! Why can't you explain everything calmly?
20. Do you ever regret (emigrate) to Canada?

Variant 3

1. Laura seemed (lose) at least twenty kilos
2. They pretended (meet) before.
3. Mandy has always avoided (discuss) private matters in public.
4. Henry resents (criticize).
5. They (not allow / use) this photocopier.
6. Where is the money? I don't remember (buy) anything. It must have been stolen.
7. I don't know how he managed (keep) a straight face through all this.
8. Do you feel like (have) a nap
9. I can't get rid of this heat stain on the table. — Try (put) some cigar ash on it.
10. Karen stopped (work) for this company in 2007.
11. I regret (tell) you that your application has been unsuccessful.
12. The woman introduced herself and went on (talk) about the purpose of her visit.
13. Sally felt afraid (tell) the police about the incident because she was afraid (get) into trouble.
14. (Become) a professional violinist (mean) (devote) all your life to music.
15. Paul regrets (announce) that he will be leaving the company at the end of the month.

Variant 4

1. Gregory claimed (work) as an interpreter before and wanted (hire) again.
2. I once met my favourite actor who happened (travel) on the same plane as me.
3. Greg really hates (treat) like a child.
4. We can't risk (get) into debt
5. The school administration (forbid / students / smoke) in the classrooms.
6. Remember (buy) some bread on your way home.
7. This naughty child really deserves (spank)!
8. Have you finally decided (apply) for the job?
9. We tried (take) some pictures, but it was too dark for our camera.
10. The musicians stopped (play) only after midnight.

11. I regret (say) you have failed your driving test.
12. They went on (argue) though we told them to stop several times.
13. We are afraid (jump) because it is so high.
14. How dare you (to interfere) with my private concerns? No, don't speak. Don't try (to excuse) yourself.
15. He would never cease (to regret) his lost opportunities.
16. It is well known that Einstein was an exceptionally bad student but he went on (become) one of the greatest minds in the History of Mankind.
17. Bobby is afraid (tell) his parents about the broken window because they will be very angry
18. "I'm not very good ... (to guess)," I said, with a laugh.
19. Ann was such a friendly, pretty child, few people could resist... (to talk) to her
20. The baby was round and very red, with dark curly hair. "Fancy her ... (to have) hair. I thought they were born bald," said Raymond

Variant 5

1. The boys pretended (do) their homework, when their mother looked into their room.
2. I happened (work) in Kenya when the epidemic broke out.
3. Are you considering (sell) your car?
4. I could hardly resist (buy) another pair of booties for the baby.
5. Mother (allow / I / wear) her dress at the party
6. I remember (get) the tickets but I don't remember where I put them.
7. The actress disguised herself to avoid (recognize),
8. Why don't you try (use) some mascara? It will give your eyes a more expressive look.
9. Mr. Evans stopped (read) the report (introduce) the visitor to his colleagues.
10. He regrets (say) these words in her presence.
11. The teacher criticized Alex and went on (praise) Ann.
12. They were afraid (speak) as they were afraid (say) something stupid.
13. Remember (return) that book to the library before Saturday or they'll make you pay a fine for keeping it late.
14. Everybody stopped (talk) (listen) to the announcement.
15. Mike got a degree in Archeology and went on (become) a world-famous researcher.
16. Ann seems surprised (expel) from the university. Didn't she know that she was supposed to study?
17. Annette could recall (to hear) the name of Fox in connection with something or other, but could not remember exactly what.
18. Are you thinking, Sandy,... (to do) a day's washing?
19. At his departure Rose had continued to weep (to leave) alone with Nurse Williams.
20. At that hour she was unaccustomed (to disturb) by anyone.

Variant 6

1. I (make) (open) my valise and (show) the contents to the customs officer.
2. We (suppose) (arrive) in New York at 8 AM, but actually we (not land) until noon.
3. Larry hates (interrupt).
4. I am sorry (mislead) you.
5. The local authorities (permit / the party activists / arrange) a meeting in the central square.
6. Do you remember your father (bring) this puppy home?
7. I agreed (teach) her English if she promised (help) me with my Spanish.
8. Your car needs (clean). When are you planning (get) it cleaned?
9. I didn't even try (talk) him into (go) the restaurant. It was obvious that he was not in the mood.
10. Suddenly the boys stopped (play) and began to fight.
11. We regret (inform) you that your husband died during the operation
12. The poor woman went on (take) care of her husband even when the doctor told her that the situation was hopeless.
13. I am always afraid (get) lost.
14. I've tried (tell) him about the dangers of climbing that mountain, but he's still going,
15. James always forgets (buy) his rail tickets in advance though it's cheaper.
16. Becky couldn't resist (peep) into her friend's notes.
17. But he dared not (to ask) what was in her mind.
18. Can you imagine Mother (wear) these trousers?
19. Dad would not dream ... (to say) such a thing to anyone.
20. Did he suspect her... (to see) him enter the room?

Variant 7

1. The child (say) (rescue) from the fire by his elder sister.
2. Mandy (not expect) her husband (come) so early. He (suppose) (hold) a Press Conference all evening.
3. Did he really fall asleep on duty? That explains his (fire) from the job!
4. I do appreciate his (help) me in that hopeless situation.
5. They (not permit / park) near this building.
6. Did you remember (iron) the linen? Mother will be annoyed if you didn't.
7. There is no need (apologize). I know you didn't mean (hurt) my feelings.
8. It's no use (negotiate) with them. They are not ready (accept) any changes.

9. The girl tired (steal) a bottle of perfume from the counter but was caught.
10. It's time to stop (work). It's too late.
11. Mandy says she regrets (buy) this laptop. It turned out to be a Mark began as a junior clerk and went on (become) Senior Accountant. very unreliable model.
12. The boy was afraid (walk) on the ice because he was afraid (fall) in the water.
13. I don't like... (to wear) a black tie to movies. I enjoy ... (to see) my movies when I eat popcorn.
14. But I can't tell you how grateful I am to you ... (to listen) to me. I had to talk about it and it was so kind of you to listen.
15. She didn't feel like (to go) unescorted into dinner, which would begin soon.
16. Mrs. Willks doesn't allow (smoke) in the apartment.
17. My grandfather always liked (work) in the garden.
18. Once more, Simon started (to piece) the toy together, with the old tune inside it, while Jennie and I went (to make) some tea.
19. Our aim was (find) Robinson's house.
20. Over coffee, he began (to calm) down a little: he made himself useful by (to hand) round the coffee cups.

ДСТ - ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

См. дистанционные задания в курсе МУДЛ www.lms.ranepa.ru

Тема 3	International Law. Культурный шок Грамматика: инфинитив и инфинитивные обороты	<i>УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ,</i> <i>КР</i>
--------	---	-------------------------------------

УО - устный опрос

Т - тестирование

ПР – перевод

ДСТ – дистанционные задания

КР – контрольная работа

УСТНЫЙ ОПРОС CULTURAL SHOCK

1. What is culture shock? Have you ever experienced culture shock?
2. What is reverse, or re-entry, culture shock? Have you ever experienced reverse culture shock?
3. What is the best/most important thing your culture has given to the world?
4. What is the best/most important thing your culture/country has adopted from another culture?
5. If you could choose three aspects of your culture to put in a "time box" for the future, what would you put in it?
6. On what occasions do you exchange flowers in your country?
7. Do you know much about your own culture? What do you think is interesting about your own culture?
8. When people from other countries think about your culture, what do they usually think of?
9. What do you like most about your own culture? What do you like least about your culture?
10. What does it mean to be polite in your culture?
11. What is considered rude in your culture?
12. In your culture is it polite to be straightforward and direct when you talk to someone?
13. To whom is it OK and to whom is it not OK?
14. What has surprised you when you've met people from other countries?
15. How do young people in your culture behave differently from older people?
16. How do young people in your culture behave differently from people in Canada?
17. Are there people of different cultures in your country? Are you friends with any of them?
18. What other cultures have you met people from?
19. Have you ever felt confused by the actions of someone from another culture? If so, tell me about it.
20. How are your language teachers different from your teachers in your culture? How are they the same?
21. Who in your culture do you admire most?
22. What are the five most important values of your culture? (For example, Family)
23. What in your culture are you most proud about?
24. If you could change one thing about your culture, what would it be?
25. Would you ever consider marrying or dating someone from another culture?
26. Would you ever consider living permanently in a country other than your home country? Why or why not?
27. Do you think "when in Rome, do as the Romans do" is always good advice? Why or why not? Have you ever been in a situation where you felt you had to "do as the Romans do"?
28. What do you think is important when visiting another culture?
29. What is the best/most important thing your culture has given to the world?
30. What is the best/most important thing your culture/country has adopted from another culture?

ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ MINOR GRAMMAR REVISION

1. There is an opinion that ___ globalization means that we live in a global village.
a) a b) the
c) an **d) -**
2. ___ Grand Canyon began to form at least 17 million years ago.
a) a **b) the**
c) an d) -
3. ___ half of footballers forget that they are there to entertain people who support them.

- a) a b) the
c) an **d) -**
4. One's attitude ___ work is mostly dictated by enthusiasm for it.
a) to **b) towards**
c) at d) in
5. People should take more responsibility ___ their own lives.
a) to b) towards
c) for d) from
6. The figures show that nearly one in three young people are living ___ the poverty line.
a) under **b) below**
c) beneath d) over
7. The best way to find out what is right for you is, of course, ___ work experience.
a) out b) through
c) from d) over
8. Joy's wife says that she doesn't want to be married ____.
a) yet b) still
c) more **d) any more**
9. A connection between high doses of nuclear radiation and heart disease has been suggested by a study of ___ workers.
a) tens of thousand b) the tens of thousand
c) tens of thousands d) the tens of thousands
10. A 'Bill of Rights and Responsibilities' could give people a clear idea of what we can expect from the State and from ____.
a) another b) the other
c) each other d) others
11. ___ Tony Blair and David Cameron are the representatives of a large and influential part of British society that is well-to-do and successful.
a) either b) neither
c) nor **d) both**
12. Corn ___ be used for ethanol in cars and power plants.
a) can b) must
c) need d) need to
13. Prince William ___ to depart next Tuesday for a 10-day trip to the United States.
a) must b) may
c) due **d) is due**
14. House prices ___ at a 16% annual rate nationwide now.
a) fall b) falling
c) are falling d) will be falling
15. Our bodies have many ways of communicating when ___ is wrong.
a) something b) anything
c) nothing d) anywhere
16. Everybody ___ that people in Britain need less crime, less taxes, less wastage of public money.
a) know **b) knows**
c) knew d) will know
17. The details of military operations must be kept in secret until they ____
a) will complete b) complete
c) are completed d) completed
18. Watching images of Prince Harry in Afghanistan ___ people will surely feel touched.
a) more **b) most**
c) the more d) the most
19. Is the risk of never marrying ___ for men or women?
a) greater b) greatest
c) more great d) most great
20. It's nice to watch the roses ___ in the garden of your own.
a) to grow **b) grow**
c) growing d) will grow
21. The Internet is supposed ___ a lot of couples.
a) introducing c) introduced
b) to introduce **d) to have introduced**
22. Elegant clothes beautifully ___ by women like Jacqueline Kennedy and Audrey Hepburn are still the most attractive examples of style.
a) wear **b) worn**
c) wearing d) having worn
23. Before ___ fine art at Central St Martins in London, McArtee was a graffiti artist.
a) study b) having studied
c) studying d) to study
24. ___ the university of St. Andrews in Fife, Scotland, Prince William started studying History of Art.
a) enter b) entered

- c) entering **d) having entered**
25. Tea tree oil ___ now for its antiseptic properties.
 a) to know widely b) are widely known
c) is widely known d) is known widely
26. Globe artichokes ___ in England since the 1500s.
 a) are grown b) were grown
c) have been grown d) had been grown
27. Scientists examined more than 2000 American men and found that a healthy 70-year-old man who never ____, had a 50:50 chance of reaching the age of 90.
 a) smoked b) smoke
 c) has smoked **d) had smoked**
28. By 2030 China ___ more buildings than there currently exist in Europe.
 a) will build b) will have built
 c) is building **d) builds**
29. Two-thirds of men questioned, ___ that they wanted a wife who could manage the family finances for them.
 a) say b) says
c) said d) are saying
30. If kidnapping were the only case in Iraq, it ___ a relatively easy problem to solve.
 a) were b) had been
 c) will be **d) would be**
- 1.d; 2.b; 3.d; 4.b; 5.c; 6.b; 7.c; 8.d; 9.c; 10.c; 11.d; 12.a; 13.d; 14.c; 15.a; 16.b; 17.c; 18.b; 19.a; 20.b; 21.d; 22.b; 23.c; 24.d; 25.c; 26.c; 27.d; 28.d; 29.c; 30.d.

ПЕРЕВОД INTERNATIONAL LAW

Variant 1

International law is the term given to the rules which govern relations between states.

Despite the absence of any superior authority to enforce such rules, international law is considered by states as binding upon them, and it is this fact which gives these rules the status of law. So, for example, where a state wishes to avoid a particular rule, it will not argue that international law does not exist, but merely that states have not agreed that such a rule is to be binding upon them, or that the rule does not apply to the particular circumstances. Unlike national or domestic law, international law is not set down in any legislation approved by a parliament. Even multilateral treaties do not apply to all states, but only to those which have consented to be so bound, by signing and ratifying or acceding to them. As a result, the precise rules of international law are often more difficult to identify than national laws, and may be found in a variety of sources.

Variant 2

International law consists of rules and principles governing the relations and dealings of nations with each other, as well as the relations between states and individuals, and relations between international organizations. Public international law concerns itself only with questions of rights between several nations or nations and the citizens or subjects of other nations. In contrast, private international law deals with controversies between private persons. These controversies arise out of situations which have a significant relationship to multiple nations. In recent years the line between public and private international law has become increasingly uncertain. Issues of private international law may also implicate issues of public international law, and many matters of private international law have substantial international significance. There is no international police force or comprehensive system of law enforcement, and there also is no supreme executive authority. The UN Security Council may authorize the use of force to compel states to comply with its decisions, but only in specific and limited circumstances; essentially, there must be a prior act of aggression or the threat of such an act. Moreover, any such enforcement action can be vetoed by any of the council's five permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States). Because there is no standing UN military, the forces involved must be assembled from member states on an ad hoc basis.

Variant 3

According to Bentham's classic definition, international law is a collection of rules governing relations between states. It is a mark of how far international law has evolved that this original definition omits individuals and international organizations—two of the most dynamic and vital elements of modern international law. Furthermore, it is no longer accurate to view international law as simply a collection of rules; rather, it is a rapidly developing complex of rules and influential—though not directly binding—principles, practices, and assertions coupled with increasingly sophisticated structures and processes. In its broadest sense, international law provides normative guidelines as well as methods, mechanisms, and a common conceptual language to international actors—i.e., primarily sovereign states but also increasingly international organizations and some individuals. The range of subjects and actors directly concerned with international law has widened considerably, moving beyond the classical questions of war, peace, and diplomacy to include human rights, economic and trade issues, space law, and international organizations. Although international law is a legal order and not an ethical one, it has been influenced significantly by ethical principles and concerns, particularly in the sphere of human rights.

Variant 4

International law is distinct from international comity, which comprises legally nonbinding practices adopted by states for reasons of courtesy (e.g., the saluting of the flags of foreign warships at sea). In addition, the study of international law, or public international law, is distinguished from the field of conflict of laws, or private international law, which is concerned with the rules of municipal law—as international lawyers term the domestic law of states—of different countries where foreign elements are involved.

International law is an independent system of law existing outside the legal orders of particular states. It differs from domestic legal systems in a number of respects. For example, although the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, which consists of representatives of some 190 countries, has the outward appearances of a legislature, it has no power to issue binding laws. Rather, its resolutions serve only as recommendations—except in specific cases and for certain purposes within the UN system, such as determining the UN budget, admitting new members of the UN, and, with the involvement of the Security Council, electing new judges to the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Also, there is no system of courts with comprehensive jurisdiction in international law. The ICJ's jurisdiction in contentious cases is founded upon the consent of the particular states involved.

Variant 5

International law is a distinctive part of the general structure of international relations. In contemplating responses to a particular international situation, states usually consider relevant international laws. Although considerable attention is invariably focused on violations of international law, states generally are careful to ensure that their actions conform to the rules and principles of international law, because acting otherwise would be regarded negatively by the international community. The rules of international law are rarely enforced by military means or even by the use of economic sanctions. Instead, the system is sustained by reciprocity or a sense of enlightened self-interest. States that breach international rules suffer a decline in credibility that may prejudice them in future relations with other states. Thus, a violation of a treaty by one state to its advantage may induce other states to breach other treaties and thereby cause harm to the original violator. Furthermore, it is generally realized that consistent rule violations would jeopardize the value that the system brings to the community of states, international organizations, and other actors. This value consists in the certainty, predictability, and sense of common purpose in international affairs that derives from the existence of a set of rules accepted by all international actors. International law also provides a framework and a set of procedures for international interaction, as well as a common set of concepts for understanding it.

Variant 6

Modern international law dates back to the turn of the twentieth century. Determined to usher in an era of peace and prosperity, world leaders gathered at The Hague—a city in the Netherlands—in 1899 and 1907 to establish the first laws of war and arms control agreements. The League of Nations (founded in 1920) was among the first international organizations dedicated to securing world peace and adjudicating international disputes. Despite those treaties and institutions, the world descended into two calamitous world wars in the first half of the twentieth century, dealing a devastating blow to the idealistic belief that international law alone could tame the world's violence. Nevertheless, in the aftermath of World War II, countries sought to ensure the world would never again devolve into such horrific conflict. In 1945, this effort led to the creation of the United Nations, whose founding document—the UN Charter—laid out rules whereby countries agreed to uphold human rights, respect borders, and settle disputes through negotiation and arbitration rather than conflict. Of course, this agreement hasn't always worked out, and conflicts still occur—but so far the world has avoided fighting on the same scale as a world war. The UN Charter is not the single rule book for international law. Since World War II, countries have signed numerous agreements on issues both mundane and profound, including nuclear proliferation, trade, fishing rights, climate change, outer space, the treatment of diplomats, and the rules of war. This body of rules and regulations is collectively known as international law.

Variant 7

Subjects of international law

States are the primary subjects of international law. However, international law can also regulate the actions of other entities, namely: international organisations, non-state actors (including national liberation movements and individuals), international non-governmental organisations, and multinational companies. All of them are subjects of international law and can be considered having legal personality. This means that they have both duties and rights under international law. Several branches of public international law uphold universal values relating to human dignity. As tools for protection, they should be considered as complementary and must be applied comprehensively. These branches are: international humanitarian law, international refugee law, international criminal law, and international human rights law. One of the fundamental principles of international law provides that any state that violates its international obligations must be held accountable for its actions. Under the notion of state responsibility, states that do not respect their international duties are obliged to immediately stop their illegal actions and make reparations to the injured parties. The principle of state responsibility forms part of international customary law and is binding upon all states. Third states also have an obligation not to assist other states who are violating international law, and have a legal duty under Common Article 1 of the Geneva Conventions to ensure respect for IHL.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА INFINITIVE AND ITS CONSTRUCTIONS

Variant 1

1. Mr. Clark failed (elect) for the third time in a row.
2. My friend encouraged me (take up) acting.
3. Peter admitted (take) the money.
4. I can't imagine (involve) in such a dubious affair.
5. The police (advise / be) more careful in this area.
6. I remember (tell) him about the party. I have no idea why he hasn't come.
7. Paula tends (overestimate) her role in the process.
8. You can't put off (see) your dentist any longer! You are going to lose your tooth!
9. This pasta doesn't taste right. Try (add) some more sauce to it.
10. The antelope stopped (race) across the plain when it smelled the lion.
11. We regret (inform) you that you have been fired.
12. Mark was a slow learner at school but he went on (become) President of a big corporation.

13. James is afraid (go) out now because it is dark. e once happened (travel) in the same compartment and we spent the whole night (talk).
14. It was unwise of you (not make) the reservations beforehand.
15. (Lose) a lot of money due to the economic recession meant (make) some redundancies
16. "You've no right ... her that," I said. (to ask)
17. I didn't want to run the risk ... Tom coming back from work. (to meet)
18. I was torn between the fear ... a nice woman's feelings and the fear ... in the way. (to hurt, to be)
19. After this, he often took the opportunity ... sneering things to me. (to say)
20. Alayne was the first to hear the ... car. (to approach)

Variant 2

1. Mr. Evans claimed (blackmail) by his secretary for three months.
2. The baby seemed (sleep) when we peeped into the nursery
3. Like most men, Larry detests (write) love letters.
4. James narrowly escaped (run over).
5. The doctor (advise / me / take) more exercise.
6. You can't avoid (meet) James here. If you want (keep away) from him altogether, you will have to change your job.
7. Sue complains that she misses (chat) with her friends over a cup of coffee now that she has moved to Brighton.
8. Sue tried (cope) with the problem, but pretty soon she understood that she needed help.
9. Why don't we stop (drink) a cup of coffee?
10. I do regret (tell) Jane about my health problems. Now she is eagerly discussing them with everybody.
11. We all went on (work) though it was late.
12. The thief was afraid (get) caught so he found a hiding place in a remote village.
13. Erik (see) (turn on) Nick's computer and (download) some information.
14. Martin (rumor) (break up) with his second wife.
15. Do you mean (say) that you can't swim? I (have) you (swim) in three days!
16. Alec was not at all an easy man ... presents to. (to give)
17. Also there was always the possibility ... into Ann herself. (I, to run)
18. Bill set about the problem ... a home for the Connolleys With zeal and method. (to find)
19. But after a while they asked permission ... him out and laY him in the sun. (to carry)
20. Can you see any way ... the risk? (to avoid)

Variant 3

1. Laura seemed (lose) at least twenty kilos
2. They pretended (meet) before.
3. Mandy has always avoided (discuss) private matters in public.
4. Henry resents (criticize).
5. They (not allow / use) this photocopier.
6. Where is the money? I don't remember (buy) anything. It must have been stolen.
7. I don't know how he managed (keep) a straight face through all this.
8. Do you feel like (have) a nap
9. I can't get rid of this heat stain on the table. — Try (put) some cigar ash on it.
10. Karen stopped (work) for this company in 2007.
11. I regret (tell) you that your application has been unsuccessful.
12. The woman introduced herself and went on (talk) about the purpose of her visit.
13. Sally felt afraid (tell) the police about the incident because she was afraid (get) into trouble.
14. (Become) a professional violinist (mean) (devote) all your life to music.
15. Paul regrets (announce) that he will be leaving the company at the end of the month.
16. didn't have the opportunity ... him my brother's message. (to give)
17. Freddy rose and raised an arm in a ... way. (to welcome)
18. George was a tempting person ... about. (to gossip)
19. He raised himself to a ... position, supporting himself with one hand. (to sit)
20. He dreaded the task ... him away. (to take)

Variant 4

1. Gregory claimed (work) as an interpreter before and wanted (hire) again.
2. I once met my favourite actor who happened (travel) on the same plane as me.
3. Greg really hates (treat) like a child.
4. We can't risk (get) into debt
5. The school administration (forbid / students / smoke) in the classrooms.
6. Remember (buy) some bread on your way home.
7. This naughty child really deserves (spank)!
8. Have you finally decided (apply) for the job?
9. We tried (take) some pictures, but it was too dark for our camera.
10. The musicians stopped (play) only after midnight.
11. I regret (say) you have failed your driving test.

12. They went on (argue) though we told them to stop several times.
13. We are afraid (jump) because it is so high.
14. How dare you (to interfere) with my private concerns? No, don't speak. Don't try (to excuse) yourself.
15. He would never cease (to regret) his lost opportunities.
16. He established us in groups of three with no chance (to transfer)
17. He felt a holiday desire ... the occasion. (to mark)
18. He gave her an ... look. (to admire)
19. He gulped a cup of coffee in the hope ... his stomach. (to pacify)
20. He had a gift now and then ... nice things. (to say)

Variant 5

1. The boys pretended (do) their homework, when their mother looked into their room.
2. I happened (work) in Kenya when the epidemic broke out.
3. Are you considering (sell) your car?
4. I could hardly resist (buy) another pair of booties for the baby.
5. Mother (allow / I / wear) her dress at the party
6. I remember (get) the tickets but I don't remember where I put them.
7. The actress disguised herself to avoid (recognize),
8. Why don't you try (use) some mascara? It will give your eyes a more expressive look.
9. Mr. Evans stopped (read) the report (introduce) the visitor to his colleagues.
10. He regrets (say) these words in her presence.
11. The teacher criticized Alex and went on (praise) Ann.
12. They were afraid (speak) as they were afraid (say) something stupid.
13. Remember (return) that book to the library before Saturday or they'll make you pay a fine for keeping it late.
14. Everybody stopped (talk) (listen) to the announcement.
15. Mike got a degree in Archeology and went on (become) a world-famous researcher.
16. He had errands ... first. (to do)
17. He had taken the precaution ... that I was the landlady's cousin. (to mention)
18. He had the great misfortune ... by his father. (to see)
19. He had the satisfaction ... that he had done a good job. (to know)
20. He had to make an effort ... his voice. (to control)

Variant 6

1. I (make) (open) my valise and (show) the contents to the customs officer.
2. We (suppose) (arrive) in New York at 8 AM, but actually we (not land) until noon.
3. Larry hates (interrupt).
4. I am sorry (mislead) you.
5. The local authorities (permit / the party activists / arrange) a meeting in the central square.
6. Do you remember your father (bring) this puppy home?
7. I agreed (teach) her English if she promised (help) me with my Spanish.
8. Your car needs (clean). When are you planning (get) it cleaned?
9. I didn't even try (talk) him into (go) the restaurant. It was obvious that he was not in the mood.
10. Suddenly the boys stopped (play) and began to fight.
11. We regret (inform) you that your husband died during the operation
12. The poor woman went on (take) care of her husband even when the doctor told her that the situation was hopeless.
13. I am always afraid (get) lost.
14. I've tried (tell) him about the dangers of climbing that mountain, but he's still going,
15. James always forgets (buy) his rail tickets in advance though it's cheaper.
16. He liked to practise his English but he did not have Itch opportunity ... so during the voyage. (to do)
17. He sat by Roger's side, like one who is above the necessity (to talk)
18. He seemed in the best of tempers at the prospect ... the evening away from his family. (to spend)
19. He showed a disinclination ... my friend. (to meet)
20. He took a last look at his calmly ... friend. (to sleep)

Variant 7

1. The child (say) (rescue) from the fire by his elder sister.
2. Mandy (not expect) her husband (come) so early. He (suppose) (hold) a Press Conference all evening.
3. Did he really fall asleep on duty? That explains his (fire) from the job!
4. I do appreciate his (help) me in that hopeless situation.
5. They (not permit / park) near this building.
6. Did you remember (iron) the linen? Mother will be annoyed if you didn't.
7. There is no need (apologize). I know you didn't mean (hurt) my feelings.
8. It's no use (negotiate) with them. They are not ready (accept) any changes.
9. The girl tired (steal) a bottle of perfume from the counter but was caught.
10. It's time to stop (work). It's too late.

11. Mandy says she regrets (buy) this laptop. It turned out to be a Mark began as a junior clerk and went on (become) Senior Accountant. very unreliable model.
12. The boy was afraid (walk) on the ice because he was afraid (fall) in the water.
13. I don't like... (to wear) a black tie to movies. I enjoy ... (to see) my movies when I eat popcorn.
14. But I can't tell you how grateful I am to you ... (to listen) to me. I had to talk about it and it was so kind of you to listen.
15. She didn't feel like (to go) unescorted into dinner, which would begin soon.
16. He was aware that his refusal ... now made the thing look graver than it was. (to explain)
17. He was frightened at the thought ... home. (to leave)
18. He was oblivious of everything in his effort ... what he wanted. (to get)
19. He would sit up straight in his bed with his feet tucked under him so that you had the impression ... by a rajah. (to receive)
20. He's been used to comfort and to having someone ... after him, (to look)

ДСТ - ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

См. дистанционные задания в курсе МУДЛ www.lms.ranepa.ru

Тема 4	Comparative Law. Культурные правила делового этикета Грамматика: Причастие и причастные обороты	<i>УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ,</i> <i>КР</i>
--------	--	-------------------------------------

УО - устный опрос

Т - тестирование

ПР – перевод

ДСТ – дистанционные задания

КР – контрольная работа

УСТНЫЙ ОПРОС BUSINESS ETIQUETTE

1. What are some things that people do to be polite?
2. What are some examples of impolite behavior that you have noticed?
3. Is it difficult to know what is polite and what is rude? When have you been unsure?
4. In which situations is it extra important to be polite?
5. What are some good table manners?
6. Is eavesdropping rude? Is it impolite to listen to other people's private conversations?
7. What is good etiquette when driving? Is it polite to let another car into your lane when the traffic is heavy? Is it rude to honk your horn?
8. What is good etiquette when visiting someone's home? How would you try to be a good visitor?
9. Can having good manners help you become successful? How?
10. Whose responsibility is it to teach children to be polite?
11. Are there any kinds of polite behavior in your country that might surprise a foreigner? What should visitors to your country know about being polite?
12. Do some cultures care more about politeness than others? Where does being polite seem most important?
13. Is 'ladies first' a polite idea, or is it sexist? Should men do things for women like pull out their chairs at a dinner table or wait for them to go through a door first?
14. Can too much politeness stop people from having fun?
15. Why do we have manners? What social functions do manners serve?
16. a personal alone in a large car park
17. How much personal space do you need? Does everybody need about the same physical distance between themselves and other people?
18. What do you think about public displays of affection? Is it rude for a couple to kiss or snuggle where other people can see them?
19. What are some manners from the past that are rarely or never practiced anymore?
20. Do you think staring at somebody is bad manners? What would you do if someone was staring at you?
21. Can someone's politeness show their social level or wealth?

ТЕСТИРОВАНИЕ MINOR GRAMMAR REVISION

1. British asylum system gives anyone from ___ third world a legal right to enter the UK and stay forever.

- a) a b) -
c) an **d) the**

2. White British system of education now a minority at ___ one in 10 schools across England.

- a) a **b) -**
c) an d) the

3. ___ real definition of inflation is the fall in the value of money.

- a) a** b) -
c) an d) the

4. Any increase in the global average temperature ___ 2 degrees C would have catastrophic consequences for our way of life.

- a) below **b) above**
c) over d) beneath

5. Rain and snowfall begin___ the growth of tiny ice crystals in clouds.

- a) from b) at
c) with d) in
6. Landscapes which define England could all disappear ___ the changing climate.
 a) for b) because
c) because of d) that's why
7. Is a toy a substitute for ___ attention?
 a) parent's **b) parents'**
 c) the parent's d) the parents'
8. Nobody ___ and no approach to eating suits everybody.
 a) isn't the same b) aren't the same
c) is the same d) are the same
9. Married people consider ___ happier than unmarried people.
 a) oneself b) himself
 c) itself **d) themselves**
10. The British are living longer ___ ever thanks to better health care.
 a) that **b) than**
 c) then d) for
11. ___ is the one who knows what is enough.
 a) richer **b) the richer**
 c) richest d) the richest
12. There will be ___ technical progress during the next half century than there was in the entire 20th century.
 a) more 5 times **b) 5 times more**
 c) better 5 times d) 5 times better
13. It is rare these days to find ___ who doesn't own a mobile telephone.
a) someone b) anyone
 c) no one d) everyone
14. Everything ___ in price now, even school fees.
 a) increase b) increases
c) is increasing d) would increase
15. What ___ people looking for when they are looking for love?
a) are b) is
 c) do d) does
16. There are so many statues in central London that Westminster council has banned more unless they ___ strict criteria.
 a) met **b) meet**
 c) will meet d) would meet
17. Private sector companies running similar final salary have to maintain funds at certain levels, ___?
 a) haven't they b) have they
c) don't they d) do they
18. When Labour ___ to power, the number of young people living in poverty was falling.
 a) has come c) come
 b) had come **d) came**
19. We ___ always have what we want.
 a) needn't **b) can't**
 b) shouldn't d) mustn't
20. Beauty ___ in the eye of the beholder.
 a) must be **c) may be**
 b) should be d) can be
21. Five thousand schools are reported ___ the fingerprints of schoolchildren.
 a) take b) taking
c) to be taking d) to take
22. Children are often afraid of ___ alone in the darkness.
 a) leaving **b) being left**
 c) having left d) left
23. By its technique of constant repetition, TV makes children ___ all kinds of stuff.
a) want b) to want
 c) will want d) wanted
24. The whole point of advertising is to create 'wants', and little children ___ easily.
 a) persuade **b) are persuaded**
 c) will persuade d) will be persuaded
25. Out of the 521 Nobel prizes for science and medicine between 1903 and 2007 only 12 ___ to women.
 a) awarded **b) were awarded**
 c) have been awarded d) had been awarded
26. Always check the back seat of a taxi for what you ___ on it.
 a) forgot b) left

c) have forgotten **d) have left**

27. By 2018 main fuel duty rates ____ 15 per cent lower than they were in 1999.

a) will be **b) will have been**

c) are d) were

28. Elizabeth Taylor ____ since the age of 10.

a) acted b) was acting

c) has been acting **d) had been acting**

29. Annie Lennox said that her music hadn't been as dark as it ____ .

a) must be b) must have been

c) might be **d) might have been**

30. How sad the life ____ if we all sacrificed everything just to be more attractive to employers.

a) will be **b) would be**

c) will have been d) would have been

1.d; 2.b; 3.a; 4.b; 5.c; 6.c; 7.b; 8.c; 9.d; 10.b; 11.d; 12.b; 13.a; 14.c; 15.a; 16.b; 17.c; 18.d; 19.b; 20.c; 21.c; 22.b; 23.a; 24.b; 25.b; 26.d; 27.b; 28.d; 29.d; 30.b

ПЕРЕВОД CORPORATE LAW

Variant 1

What Is Corporate Law?

Corporate law refers to the legal practice of law relating to corporations, or the theory of corporations. This is related to commercial and contract law . Corporate law makes up the rules, practices, regulations, and laws that control the creation and operation of any corporation. This body of law governs legal entities that conduct business. Corporations are formed under state law and the owners of the corporation are referred to as shareholders. Corporate Law is applicable to an S Corporation , a C Corporation , and a B Corporation . Corporate law encompasses all the legal issues that a corporation can face. Corporations are subject to numerous regulations they must follow in order to enjoy the tax and other benefits corporations receive. Corporate law has five principles that are common to it. Following are the five principles.

Variant 2

Legal Personality Owners of the corporation put their resources into a different entity. The entity can then utilize their assets and sell them if they wish. Creditors can't take assets back easily but can form a separate entity that acts on its own accord. One of the benefits of a corporation is limited liability. Limited liability is when a corporation is sued but only the assets of the corporation are at risk. The plaintiff may not go after any individual assets from the owners of the corporation. Limited Liability One of the benefits of a corporation is limited liability. Limited liability is when a corporation is sued but only the assets of the corporation are at risk. The plaintiff may not go after any individual assets from the owners of the corporation. Owners May Transfer Shares If an owner ends up deciding they no longer want to own part of the corporation, it doesn't mean the business needs to close. A unique part of a corporation is that the owners may transfer shares without the hassles and difficulties that are often related to ownership transferring in a partnership.

Variant 3

Delegated Management There is a defined structure in corporations regarding how they handle their affairs. The officers and board of directors share the responsibilities of making decisions. Board members are in charge of hiring and monitoring officers as well as confirming any big decisions they make. Shareholders are in charge of electing the board, while officers are in charge of the daily operations of the company. Officers handle transactions and ensure the business runs each day. Having a defined leadership structure, the parties that conduct business with the corporation know that any actions of the board of directors and officers are considered legally binding for the corporation. Owners have a say when it comes to making decisions for a corporation. Owners are able to have a say when it comes to making decisions for a corporation, but they are not in charge of running the company directly. Oftentimes, the owner has the authority to make decisions and a part in profit sharing related to their ownership interest.

Variant 4

Corporate law, which is also commonly known as enterprise, business, commercial or company law is a sphere of law which deals with managing and governing rights, duties, relationships and conduct of various companies, organisations, businesses and even persons. It is directly related to the life cycle of a company/corporation/business hence it involves the company's formation, funding, governance, death and many more related aspects. An additional aspect of Corporate Governance is represented by capital markets, culture of the business, share ownership, and many more aspects, legal rules, characteristics, problems differ from one jurisdiction to another, yet are present in across the world. Corporate law essentially regulates and controls relations amongst companies, its investors, shareholders, board of directors, employees, creditors, other stakeholders like the government, consumers, the society at large and environment along with their interaction with one another. Commercial law is umbrella term which includes company and business laws and all activities related to them. This also includes financial and corporate governance laws.

Variant 5

The modern company law began in the year 1844 in England, United Kingdoms, with passing of the Joint Stock Companies Act. For the very first time a corporation/company could have been incorporated by registration. Before this act, a company could only be incorporated by obtaining either by sanction of a special Act of the Parliament of England or by obtaining a Royal Charter. There was also an important creation made in the process, which was re creation of office of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies. In the year 1855, the English Parliament passed another act namely the limited Liability Act which provided for the limited liability to the members of a registered company. Further, in 1856, a new and comprehensive act came into force which superseded the 1854 act and

marked the starting of new company law in England creating articles and memorandum of association. In North America, this charter and new law had two purposes, one was the colonizing rub-off, and another was a trading purpose. The Hudson's Bay company was almost completely dedicated to only trading activities but most companies like Plymouth, London Company, Massachusetts Bay Company were wholly engaged in settlement of colonists. In other parts, the chartered English Companies continued to be formed for the expansion of new trade.

Variant 6

Corporate Law (corporations law, company law) deals with the formation and operations of corporations and is related to commercial and contract law. A corporation is a legal entity created under the laws of the state it's incorporated within. State laws, which vary from state to state, regulate the creation, organization and dissolution of their corporations. A corporation creates a legal or "artificial person" or entity that has standing to sue and be sued, enter into contracts, and perform other duties necessary to maintain a business, separate from its stockholders. Corporations are taxable entities, which shields the individual owners or shareholders from personal liability for the liabilities and debts of the corporation, with some limited exceptions - such as unpaid taxes. Corporations are often used in tax structuring, as they are taxed at a lower rate than individuals. Until formally dissolved, a corporation has perpetual life; the termination or deaths of officials or stockholders does not alter the corporate structure. States have registration laws requiring corporations that incorporate in other states to request permission to do in-state business.

Variant 7

Corporate law provides for limited liability, regulates its consequences and provides for exceptions to it through a set of rules that provide for what can be understood as a standardized contract. Corporate statutes enacted by the different legislators can be seen as a set of default rules that apply once the company is incorporated in a particular state. These comprehensive rules reduce the costs of contracting that parties would face if they had to individually negotiate all of the terms that are provided in the corporate law. The fundamental problem in this respect concerns mandatory versus enabling rules. Should corporate law provide for some mandatory fundamental rules concerning shareholders' rights, minorities protection, corporate governance, and so on that parties can not opt out? Or, should corporate law only propose some enabling rules, that apply only if parties do not agree to the contrary? Finding the appropriate balance between mandatory and enabling rules is one of the fundamental problems of corporate law.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА PARTICIPLE AND ITS CONSTRUCTIONS

Variant 1

1. (not to know) by anybody at the party, I felt lonely and out of place.
2. (not to know) the poem by heart, I failed at the examination.
3. (to ask) about my new business I couldn't but feel very proud.
4. (to do) all that was required, he was the last to leave the office.
5. (to examine) by a very experienced doctor, she felt calm.
6. (to finish) his work, he seemed more pleased than usual.
7. (to fire), she couldn't find a new job for a long time and remained unemployed.
8. (to impress) by some pictures at the exhibition, I couldn't but go there several times more.
9. (to inform) of their arrival the day before, he was better prepared to meet them than any one of us.
10. (to know) that she couldn't trust Jim, she sent Peter instead.
11. (to look) out of the window, she saw there was a man working in the garden.
12. (to make to order) my dress looked gorgeous.
13. (to return) from the expedition, he wrote a book about Central Africa.
14. (to return) home in the afternoon, she became conscious of her mistake.
15. (to speak to and to ask questions), she is always at her best.
16. (to turn) to the main street, he ran into Donald and Mary (to return) from school.
17. (to forbid) to take up tennis I went in for swimming.
18. (to introduce) to a famous writer, she felt embarrassed.
19. (to train) to surf, I like to ride over breaking waves on a surfboard.
20. (Когда их поставили в воду) the flowers opened their petals.

Variant 2

1. (Подняв трубку) he began to dial the number.
2. (Постучав дважды и не получив ответа) he decided that there was nobody in,
3. (Приехав в гостиницу) she found a telegram awaiting her.
4. (Приехав сюда) only a few years before he knew those parts as if he had always lived there.
5. (Рассказав все, что он знал) the witness left the box.
6. (Тихо закрыв за собой дверь) he tiptoed into the room.
7. (Толкнув дверь) he felt that it was not locked, and (открыв ее) he looked inside.
8. (Уронив монету на пол) he did not care to look for it in the darkness and took another one.
9. ___ dinner, James lighted the second of his two daily cigars, and took up the earphones of the wireless. (to finish)
10. ___ his hands and ___ a towel over his face, he followed her down the stairs of the hushed house. (to wash, to pass)
11. ___ my back on him I started down the steps. (to turn)
12. ___ that no one else was coming, Mr. Lincoln rose. (to see)
13. ___ The campaign progressed uneventfully, from day to day, no Longer ___ in news broadcasts. (to mention)
14. ___ them, he raised his coffee cup. (to watch)

15. _____ (to grow) children still need their parents, while in the USA _____ (to grow) children tend to leave home when they finish college.
16. _____ (to think) about this, with some comfort, she fell asleep.
17. _____ (to dry) his hands, Tom came across from the washstand.
18. _____ (to greet) her, he turned the key in the only door with a certain skill.
19. _____ (to have) tea Stella went early to Victoria Station.
20. _____ (to lift) the telephone, Peter asked for the director.

Variant 3

1. _____ (to pick up) his coat, he walked on into the field.
2. _____ (to see) his daughter and his grandson off to the sea that morning, he felt flat.
3. _____ (to jump) down from the stairs, he went over to the driver.
4. I didn't see in what direction the man (стоявший здесь) went.
5. I felt very tired (проработав целый день) in the sun.
6. 10 (to get) out of bed, she ran to the window and drew the curtain aside.
7. A new power plant (снабжающая электричеством) a number of industrial regions was built here a couple of years ago.
8. Abraham was back at the end of three weeks, _____ an extra eighty miles. (to ride)
9. And _____ this in her official and impersonal tone of voice, the chambermaid then grinned, winked and vanished, (to say)
10. Ask the policeman (стоящий на углу) for directions.
11. At that moment he was plunged in the depth of an easy-chair, _____ to by Mr. Wanderwood. (to talk)
12. Boldwood, _____ her comparatively isolated, came up to her side. (to see)
13. Derek, who had slept the sleep of the dead, _____ none for two nights, woke _____ of Nedda. (to have, to think)
14. Do you know that the school _____ (to build) in our street now will be a sports school?
15. Do you remember that the horse _____ (to lead) the race now was the winner of a similar event last year?
16. Drivers must stop at a _____ (to flash) red light.
17. Drunk drivers are a _____ (grow) problem.
18. Each time (рассказывая об этом случае) he could not help a smile,
19. Everybody knows that it is dangerous to jump from a _____ (to move) car.
20. Excuse me, did you hear her say that the train _____ (to stand) at Platform 3 is about to leave?

Variant 4

1. Frank _____ the step on the gravel, turned sharply round. (to hear)
2. Have you noticed that the fence _____ (to surround) our garden wants mending?
3. He couldn't join his friends (to be) still busy in the laboratory.
4. He crossed the room to the long buffet. _____ (to stand) beside the girl he picked up a sandwich. Then, _____ (to turn) and _____ (to speak) nervously and with an effort he said, "I say, do you mind if I speak to you?"
5. He left the room again, (to close) the door behind him with a bang.
6. He wants to write a book (подытоживающую) his impressions of the trip,
7. He went upstairs again, _____ past the door, and, _____ his room, switched on the light. (to tiptoe, to enter)
8. Here are samples of products of the plants (посылавших) us machinery.
9. Here are some samples of the products of this plant (посылаемые) to different parts of the country.
10. I am sure the postman _____ (to knock) at the door has brought the evening post.
11. I believe the girls _____ (to play) hide-and-seek are standing behind the door.
12. I felt a bitter envy towards the two small boys _____ (to walk) along the path.
13. I have no doubt that the article _____ (to type) now will be published in the next issue of the journal.
14. I was told that the experiment now _____ (to carry) out in the laboratory is very important for space explorations.
15. I was told that the scene _____ (to rehearse) now is the most interesting one in the play.
16. I'm _____ (to lose). I need to stop at a gas station and ask for directions.
17. Is your car _____ (insure)?
18. It has just been announced that the plane _____ (to leave) at 5 p.m. to Amsterdam is being refuelled.
19. It is a _____ (know) fact that drunk drivers are the _____ (lead) cause of many serious traffic accidents.
20. Michael drove a _____ (to rent) car to California. He drove very carefully on _____ (to wind) roads.

Variant 5

1. Miss Lindsey, _____ (to see) Rose, smiled.
2. Miss Swiss poured out another cup of tea for herself, and _____ (to taste) it, plunged into further confidences.
3. Mrs. Bean had a pale face and dark hair _____ (to turn) grey.
4. My neighbour told me that the new film _____ (to show) on television now is a very good comedy.
5. Newspapers write that the park _____ (to lay) out now will very soon be completed.
6. Not (to tell) the time of the flight, we missed our plane.
7. Not again! I hate the song now _____ (to broadcast) over the radio!
8. Not for one moment did he show surprise at the wedding gift _____ (to present) to him personally.
9. On the sultry platform of Grand Central he opened the bulky Times, _____ the valise on his feet. (to set)
10. Please, remember that this canal _____ (to supply) the whole area with water for irrigation was built in 1938. We definitely need a new one!
11. Research showed that _____ (marry) men are better drivers than single men.

12. She had a hand on his shoulders and was including herself in the pictures _____ (to take).
13. She had not brought him money or position, _____ no more than the daughter of a Wortley doctor. (to be)
14. Suddenly I heard the sound of a key (поворачиваемого) in the lock.
15. That night, (to go) up to his room Shelton thought of his unpleasant duty.
16. The carriage was almost full, and (to put) his bag up in the rack, he took his seat.
17. The conference (проводимая сейчас) at the University is devoted to environmental problems.
18. The conference _____ (to take) place at the Academy of Sciences today concerns the problems of environmental protection.
19. The dog _____ (to walk) round the three small flower-beds, had also taken a seat in front of old man.
20. The flowers have faded (так как их долгое время держали без воды).

Variant 6

1. The game was so _____ (to interest) that all the children were greatly _____ (to interest) in it.
2. The gypsy smiled, _____ his teeth, (to show)
3. The letter contained very little matter, _____ in haste; but the meaning was bulky enough. (to write)
4. The major was at the telephone _____ (to sit) on a box.
5. The man (стоящий у входа) was our teacher last year.
6. The missionary, _____ daily opportunities of looking at this seascape for thirty years or so, pays no heed to it, _____ in trimming a huge red geranium bush. (to have, to absorb)
7. The person (ожидавший вас) has just gone.
8. The police try to locate _____ (steal) cars.
9. The police usually watch out for _____ (to speed) cars.
10. The sight of (накрываемого стола) made my mouth water.
11. The street was full of people, _____ and _____ home. (to laugh, to go)
12. The two men stood in the drawing-room _____ (to wait) for the ladies to join them.
13. Then swiftly _____ neither to left nor right, she returned to" Adrian. (to look)
14. There is a lot of traffic in the morning. The streets are _____ (crowd) with heavy transport.
15. There was a noise of curtain-rings _____ (to run) back along the rods, and of water _____ (to splash) in the basins.
16. There was only one candle _____ on the rough board table. (to flicker)
17. These are samples of products (посланных) last month.
18. These are samples of products (посылавшихся) before the restoration of the plant.
19. They stood (у заправлявшейся машины) (глядя на) the meter.
20. We went up to the man (стоявшему на углу) and asked him the way.

Variant 7

1. We were unable to attend the conference (проводившуюся тогда) at the University,
2. What a shame! These men _____ (to wait) for the director have been sitting here for a long time.
3. While _____ my directions, he glanced at me now and then, suspiciously, from under his frost-white eye-lashes. (to obey)
4. Young Herndon had done preparatory work at Illinois College for a year but, not _____ to the college proper, had returned home, (to admit)
5. He said that the people (ожидающие врача) had been sitting here for a long time.
6. (to impress) by some pictures at the exhibition, I couldn't but go there several times more.
7. (to inform) of their arrival the day before, he was better prepared to meet them than any one of us.
8. (to know) that she couldn't trust Jim, she sent Peter instead.
9. (to look) out of the window, she saw there was a man working in the garden.
10. (to make to order) my dress looked gorgeous.
11. (to return) from the expedition, he wrote a book about Central Africa.
12. (to return) home in the afternoon, she became conscious of her mistake.
13. The man (стоящий у входа) was our teacher last year.
14. The missionary, _____ daily opportunities of looking at this seascape for thirty years or so, pays no heed to it, _____ in trimming a huge red geranium bush. (to have, to absorb)
15. The person (ожидавший вас) has just gone.
16. Not again! I hate the song now _____ (to broadcast) over the radio!
17. Not for one moment did he show surprise at the wedding gift _____ (to present) to him personally.
18. On the sultry platform of Grand Central he opened the bulky Times, _____ the valise on his feet. (to set)
19. Please, remember that this canal _____ (to supply) the whole area with water for irrigation was built in 1938. We definitely need a new one!
20. He left the room again, (to close) the door behind him with a bang.

ДСТ - ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

См. дистанционные задания в курсе МУДЛ www.lms.ranepa.ru

2.2 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

2.2.1 ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ВОПРОСОВ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ЗАЧЕТУ(ЭКЗАМЕНУ)

Перечень тем для монологического высказывания для подготовки к промежуточной аттестации

1 семестр зачет

Карьера в юриспруденции,
Бизнес этика
Договорное право
Особенности принятия решений
Закон о правонарушениях
Корпоративная ответственность
Уголовное право
Оформление документов

2 семестр экзамен

Закон о недвижимости
Культурные различия
Судебные разбирательства и арбитраж
Взаимопонимание культур
Международное право.
Культурный шок
Сравнительное правоведение
Культурные правила делового этикет

2.2.2 ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ НА ЗАЧЕТЕ(ЭКЗАМЕНЕ)

Перевод с английского на русский

1. A career goal is a clear statement that defines the ultimate job you aspire to throughout the course of your career. Provided it is realistic, a clear career goal allows you to then set yourself an action plan, or personal development plan, to work towards to achieve your professional ambitions.
2. A career goal is a well-defined statement explaining the profession that an individual intends to pursue throughout his career. It is important for every employee or job seeker to define their career goals clearly. It helps them to come up with effective action plans.
3. A career goal is all about setting short-term and long-term objectives related to one's career path. Setting career goals is important, as it helps propel individuals to accomplish them. This is particularly so when the person shares their plans with a third party
4. According to McKinsey, 84% of executives say that their future success is dependent on innovation. Although innovation may sound like a buzzword for some, there are many reasons why companies put a lot of emphasis on it.
5. All interviewers are curious as to why you want to work for them, and they will ask you straight up about it. However, this question tells them something that the "Why do you want to work for us?" interview question doesn't.
6. As one sets his or her career goals, they should ensure that they also come up with a way to measure their outcome. This can be done by setting a timeframe, such as "complete MBA degree within three years". Once the individual is able to attain the short-term goals within the timeframe he or she sets, then they're on the right path to achieving their ultimate goal.
7. Because innovation has an impact on so many different parts of our society, it would be almost impossible to go through everything in one post. Therefore, we've decided to focus on the most significant aspects related to the importance of innovation.
8. Because organizations are often working with other individual organizations, it can sometimes be challenging to understand the impacts of innovation on our society at large. There is, however, a lot more to innovation than just firms looking to achieve competitive advantage.
9. By definition, innovation is the introduction of something new, furthering progress in society. Many people will say that innovation is the core reason for how we exist in the modern world. Remember, change is inevitable and innovation almost always creates positive change.
10. Career goals are targets. Things, positions, situations related to your professional life that you have set your mind on achieving.
11. Career planning is essential to achieving satisfaction and success in your chosen career. Whether you are aiming to be a contracts administrator in a small construction firm or the finance director of a multi-national corporation, knowing how to set career goals and defining what is required to get there will help you to achieve your ambitions.
12. Having a career goal also means you are not applying for a position just because the job ad randomly stumbled in your way and, being unemployed, you'd apply to just about anything so... here you are.
13. Having a career goal will keep you focused and keep you from getting stuck on a cycle where every day looks the same and you forget what you are working for in the first place. It gives you something to aim for, steps to follow, progress to make.
14. However, another possibility for large companies with established products is to acquire small, newly successful, innovative firms, which they often find cheaper than innovating themselves.
15. However, it is well known that small, flexible companies produce far more innovations than big firms, proportionate to their R&D spending.
16. However, not all of the benefits of innovation and growth are evenly distributed. Often, a rise in real GDP means greater income and wealth inequality. Although there isn't a threshold level for how much inequality is too much, greater socioeconomic gaps are most likely have some negative consequences.

17. If you have a goal that you want to achieve, it means that this interview was no accident and this job position really aligns with your aspirations. That means you will probably be more dedicated to the job, work harder, and have a great attitude.
18. In addition to the fact that innovation allows organizations to stay relevant in the competitive market, it also plays an important role in economic growth. The ability to resolve critical problems depends on new innovations and especially developing countries need it more than ever.
19. In business today, we need to be innovators now more than ever. Each business and organization is feeling the impact of globalization, technological and knowledge revolutions, migration and climate change issues. Innovation can bring the added value you need to your business plus widen your employment base. It is detrimental for the quality and growth of your business.
20. In general, innovation and economic growth increases well-being because living standards rise. According to the Brookings Institution, average life satisfaction is higher in countries with greater GDP per capita. Another research also shows that there's a link between innovation and subjective wellbeing.
21. In general, the result of innovation should always be improvement. From the society's perspective, the fundamental outcomes of innovation are economic growth, increased well-being and communication, educational accessibility and environmental sustainability.
22. Innovation can be found in several places in the growth statistics of a country. First, there is technological progress embodied in tangible, physical capital, such as better machinery, smarter equipment or greener buildings. Second, there is intangible, knowledge-based, capital, such as software, data, research & development (R&D), design, intellectual property, and firm-specific skills.
23. Innovation can help you to see what exists now in opportunities or which ones will likely pop up in the near future. Businesses which are successful don't only respond to the current needs of their customers, but usually predict the future trends and come up with an idea, service or product that can meet the future demand quickly and effectively. In this way you can stay ahead of your competition as trends, technology or markets shift.
24. Innovation gives organizational sustainability when you are making continual improvements and repackaging and re-branding. Any good manager will recognize the need to innovate and grows the business skills to increase their creativity.
25. Innovation has always been a foundation of our economies. From the invention of the wheel to the Industrial Revolution, via air transport, the internet and medicines, innovation leads to change, progress, and hope. In today's world, which is still reeling from the crisis and looking for new, stronger, more inclusive and sustainable ways forward, policies for fostering innovation are more relevant than ever.
26. Innovation is important to the advancement of society as it solves these kinds of social problems and enhances society's capacity to act.
27. Innovation is more than about new products; it is about the creation and diffusion of new processes and methods as well. Innovation can lead to new businesses, new jobs and cleaner environments.
28. Innovation is not just about supporting growth; it is also vital for addressing deep social and global challenges, like ageing, resource scarcity, disease and climate change. Innovation spurs education, skills and wellbeing throughout life too. At the same time, innovation can contribute to inequality, which is why it needs to be accompanied by appropriate labour and social policies.
29. Innovation really is the core reason for modern existence. Although innovation can have some undesirable consequences, change is inevitable and in most cases, innovation creates positive change.
30. Innovation, by definition, is the introduction of something new. Without innovation, there isn't anything new, and without anything new, there will be no progress. If an organization isn't making any progress, it simply cannot stay relevant in the competitive market.
31. Innovative companies assume that all existing products, services, markets, distribution channels, technologies and processes are ageing and will have to be replaced as soon as they begin to decline.
32. It sounds like a bit of a buzzword, but innovation actually has a big role to play in society. Sure, anyone can innovate, but it's those significant changes that truly have an impact. Key though is that the best kind of innovation actually solves problems by creating effective processes, products, and ideas.
33. It's responsible for resolving collective problems in a sustainable and efficient way, usually with new technology. These new technologies, products and services simultaneously meet a social need and lead to improved capabilities and better use of assets and resources. In order to be able to solve these kinds of societal problems, private, public and non-profit sectors are involved.
34. Key to remember though is that innovation does not equate to the invention. It can simply mean making slight changes to a business model or environment to ensure the delivery of products or services.
35. Large companies often have rigid structures, and an emphasis on cutting costs and achieving economies of scale rather than innovating.
36. No one solution will fix all problems. Innovation helps to find many solutions to society's issues, from technology to the environment, to the job market and everything in between. What has worked in the past won't always work in the future, despite it being the best solution currently. Innovation involves risk, but there's almost always a very big reward at the end.
37. Of course, innovation requires experimentation, and inevitably leads to failures; indeed, around 90% of innovations do not succeed, so the other 10% have to cover the costs of the failures.
38. On the other hand, successful innovations can rapidly become profitable new markets or product lines or even give birth to entire new industries.
39. Our society revolves around continuous economic growth, which mainly depends on population growth. The population is shrinking and ageing in the developed counties and is likely to do so in other parts of the world as well.
40. Qualities of innovative nature are essential for new businesses today. You can achieve growth by learning how to be creative. You need to learn this business skill to help make things of value from your creativeness. When you have this business skill you will find that it opens up all kinds of opportunities and gives you the potential for a new market and helps you to keep up with the current trends.

41. Technological innovation is considered as a major source of economic growth. Economic growth refers to the increase in the inflation-adjusted market value of the goods and services produced by an economy over time. It is conventionally measured as the percent rate of increase in real gross domestic product, or real GDP.
42. The business environment, which is to say, the world, is continuously changing.
43. Their logic is — we would not dream of getting into this industry today, so we should get out of it quickly, and re-allocate our resources to something new.
44. There is a constant evolution in the needs of customers, the technological skills of competing companies, patterns of international trade, and so on.
45. There is no magic wand for fostering innovation; part of the trick is to know when governments should step out of the way and when (and where) they should step in to support the process. Policies are needed domestically, for instance, to ensure a vibrant, open educational and entrepreneurial scene, and reach out globally, too, to draw on knowledge and ideas from around the world. Countries should take a long-term view because returns on fundamental R&D can take decades to materialise, yet without these investments breakthroughs would not occur.
46. They can be short-term, like getting a promotion or certification, or they can be long-term, like running your own successful business or being an executive at your dream company.
47. Unfortunately, we seem to remember not the inventors of common things for our daily needs that we are accustomed to use every day but either developers or producers of those items. Names of some inventors not always remain in our memory.
48. When it comes to products, the best are often the most innovative, providing a solution to a common problem. A good example is the Apple iPhone - they're innovative both aesthetically and in terms of product features. Each new update provides new features such as voice recognition, fingerprint technology and synchronization between devices.
49. While business is the key driver of innovation in advanced economies, government policies are critical, to lay the groundwork and shape the policies that matter. Five priorities are particularly important from the broader toolkit that governments have at their disposal:
50. Your career goal will give them an idea as to what type of employee you will be - long term or short term. Is this position something that you will be staying in for a while, or is this a temporary stop until a better opportunity comes along?

Перевод с русского на английский

1. Какой проект головная компания в данный момент со-финансирует?
2. Компании верхнего сегмента рынка - это мировые лидеры и хорошо известные бренды. .
3. Компании, занимающиеся изданием программного обеспечения, делают хорошую прибыль.
4. Кому подчиняется президент компаний? Никому.
5. Магазины розничной торговли расположены-по всему городу.
6. Эта схема сфокусирована на среднем секторе рынка.
7. Не законно ли продавать алкоголь и вино после 7 вечера?
8. Насколько я знаю, мгновенный интернет и мультимедийные услуги растут и растут.
9. Почему эта торговая марка не предлагает инновационной и практичной одежды?
10. Продажа рекламы и запуск ТВ кампаний приносит большую выгоду теле вещательным компаниям.
11. Компании, занимающиеся изданием программного обеспечения, делают хорошую прибыль.
12. Сколько филиалов работают на основе франшизы в этом году?
13. Они предлагают превосходные услуги по конкурентной цене, но не сдерживают обещания.
14. Университет в данный момент планирует запустить 10 новых обучающих программ.
15. Компании верхнего сегмента рынка - это мировые лидеры и хорошо известные бренды.
16. Как вы лидируете в мире в производстве духов и косметики?
17. Мы сфокусированы на потребителях и стремимся к высокому качеству.
18. В чем специализируется ваша компания? Мы продаем в розницу вино и крепкий алкоголь.
19. Глава отдела кадров не управляет коллективом, он занимается другими видами деятельности.
20. Как вы держите стоимость низкой в наши дни? - Мы применяем мультимедийные средства.
21. Глава отдела кадров не управляет коллективом, он занимается другими видами деятельности.
22. Мой выпускной проект включает работу в стратегическом планировании.
23. Как вы держите стоимость низкой в наши дни? - Мы применяем мультимедийные средства.
24. Сколько потребителей обращается с заявлениями в ваш отдел каждый месяц?
25. У нашей тесно сплоченной команды есть амбиции и способность работать при стрессе.
26. Они предлагают превосходные услуги по конкурентной цене
27. Покупатели не хотят существенных изменений в услугах.
28. Почему эта торговая марка не предлагает инновационной и практичной одежды?
29. Продажа рекламы и запуск ТВ кампаний приносит большую выгоду теле вещательным компаниям
30. Разве производство кожаных изделий не расширяется сейчас?
31. Успешные производители электроники и мультимедиа хотят остаться конкурентными.
32. Кому подчиняется президент компаний? Никому.
33. Наш университет дает студентам общее понимание бизнеса.
34. Магазины розничной торговли расположены по всему городу.
35. В чем специализируется ваша компания? Мы продаем в розницу вино и крепкий алкоголь.
36. Мой выпускной проект включает работу в стратегическом планировании.
37. Насколько я знаю, мгновенный интернет и мультимедийные услуги растут и растут.
38. Наш университет дает студентам общее понимание бизнеса.
39. Наш университет принимает на работу своих успешных выпускников.

40. Не законно ли продавать алкоголь и вино после 7 вечера?
41. Почему в этом месяце контролер финансов управляет отделом кадров?
42. Успешный производитель люксовых торговых марок всегда сдерживает свои обещания.
43. Работодатели обычно приветствуют соискателей из разных секторов делового сообщества.
44. Куда ваша компания расширяется в данный момент?
45. Разве не головная компания финансирует эту рекламную кампанию в этом году?
46. Огромные магазины делают огромную прибыль.
47. Незаконный бизнес в различных секторах рынка растет и растет.
48. Эта компания с большим будущим сфокусирована на предоставлении высококачественных услуг.
49. Они все еще мировые лидеры в телекоммуникации и высокоскоростной телефонной линии.
50. Отобранные кандидаты в этом месяце обращаются письменно без резюме.

Additional Questions

1. Describe five things about the communication to work effectively?
2. Describe the components of your past jobs that had to do with planning.
3. Describe your past experience of interaction planning?
4. Did you have a boss who failed to adequately communicate with you? How did you deal with it?
5. Do you feel more energized when you are working alone or when you are working as part of a team?
6. Do you want your employees to respect or fear you?
7. Does your job involve planning? In what way?
8. Give an example of a successful project that you were part of. What was your role?
9. Give an example when you tried your best to please a client.
10. Give me an example when you had an employee who performed poorly. How did you deal with the situation?
11. How do you see success for your career?
12. How many employees reported directly to you in your management job?
13. Tell me about a time when you failed. How did it happen?
14. Tell me when you created agreement in a situation in which all parties had different opinions.
15. Tell us about a decision that you made that was made based on customer needs.
16. What actions make a team function successfully?
17. What are the positive aspects of the last position before this interview?
18. What career goals, do you set for your life?
19. What factors are important for you to work most effectively?
20. What's your biggest dream in life?
21. Why are you here today at this interview?
22. Why do many people in this country become self-employed?
23. What issues can business partners write in the partnership agreement?
24. Are you a shareholder of any company? (Any member of your family)
25. Where do companies buy and sell shares?
26. Is there a stock-exchange in this city?
27. Do you prefer to work for a large joint-stock company or a small family business of a sole proprietor?
28. Where do sole proprietors get a start-up capital?
29. Is revenue and profit the same thing? How do they differ?
30. What expenses do companies have?
31. What are the benefits of being a sole proprietor?
32. Why do companies buy other companies? How is the action called?
33. What document proves that a person has shares of a company?
34. Do legal entities have rights to sell the shares?
35. What advantages can companies have if they merge?
36. Are companies legally liable to generate revenue?
37. What are the assets of a company?
38. If a company has liabilities, will it receive money or pay money?
39. If a joint-stock company goes bankrupt, do shareholders lose their personal assets?
40. If a company has 6000 shares and each share is 30 dollars, what is the capital of the company?
41. Why do companies issue bond?
42. What are advantages of being a public company?
43. What do companies write in the Articles of Association?
44. What are disadvantages of corporations over the partnerships and sole proprietors?
45. Why does a corporation have an unlimited life?
46. Why must companies receive certificates to become corporations?
47. Which is more preferable: to have a centralized or decentralized company structure?
48. What is the role and function of Board of Directors?
49. Why is research so important in technology business?
50. Whom do middle managers report to?

3. ОПИСАНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ, ШКАЛА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

3.1 Показатели и критерии оценивания для текущего контроля.

Формы и методы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся и промежуточной аттестации:

Устный опрос (УО) и собеседование - устное сообщение на заданную тему

Тестирование (Т): тесты множественного выбора

Контрольная работа (КР)

Перевод (ПР) - перевод фрагмента или текста, содержащего терминологию и/или грамматические конструкции

Дистанционные задания (ДСТ) – выполнение заданий дистанционного курса

В ходе реализации дисциплины «Иностранный язык» используются следующие методы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся:

Перечень оценочных средств для текущего контроля	Показатели и критерии оценивания (в баллах для бакалавриата и специалитета, в оценках для магистратуры и СПО)	
	Показатели оценки	Критерии оценки
Устный опрос	Корректность и полнота ответов	Сложный вопрос: полный, развернутый, обоснованный ответ – 2 баллов Правильный, но не аргументированный ответ – 2 баллов Неверный ответ – 0 баллов Обычный вопрос: полный, развернутый, обоснованный ответ – 2 балла Правильный, но не аргументированный ответ – 1 балла Неверный ответ – 0 баллов. Простой вопрос: Правильный ответ – 1 балл; Неправильный ответ – 0 баллов
Контрольная работа	обозначение проблемы и обоснование её актуальности; краткий анализ различных точек зрения на рассматриваемую проблему; логичное изложение собственной позиции, полное раскрытие темы; соблюдение требований к объёму, формулировка выводов;	Контрольные работы: 0 – 1 ошибка – 5 баллов 2 – 4 ошибки - 4 балла 5 - 8 ошибок - 3 балла Более 8 ошибок – работа не зачтена
Тестирование	процент правильных ответов на вопросы теста.	Тесты 80% - 100% правильных ответов - 5 баллов 60 % - 79% правильных ответов - 4 балла 40% - 59% правильных ответов - 3 балла 20% - 39% правильных ответов - 2 балла Менее 20% правильных ответов - 1 балл
Перевод	Знание профессиональной терминологии без словаря Корректные формулировки грамматических конструкций Выполнение без бумажных или электронных словарей	от 0 до 10 баллов в зависимости от качества выполнения
Дистанционные задания	Процент правильных ответов на задания дистанционного курса	В соответствии с информационной картой курса

В ходе реализации дисциплины «Иностранный язык» используются следующие методы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся:

Тема (раздел)	Формы (методы) текущего контроля успеваемости
1.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
2.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
3.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
4.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
5.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
6.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
7.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР
8.	УО, Т, ПР, ДСТ, КР

3.2 Показатели и критерии оценивания для промежуточного контроля

Промежуточный контроль

Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

При накопительной системе оценивания результатов освоения дисциплины с использованием БРС возможно получение зачета/экзамена по результатам текущего контроля («автоматически») без прохождения промежуточной аттестации. Экзамен проводится с применением одного или комбинации следующих методов(средств):

- устный ответ;
- письменный ответ;
- тестирование

Структура зачетного билета:

Зачет: устный и/или письменный опрос по экзаменационным билетам в очном или дистанционном формате.

Вставить пропущенные слова в текст и/или устный (письменный) перевод с русского языка на иностранный /для проверки знания изученных основных грамматических конструкций и лексики общеразговорных тем/ и(или) с иностранного на русский предложений, содержащих специальную лексику /для проверки знания терминологии по изученным профессиональным темам/, и/или беседа с преподавателем по вопросам /для проверки навыков спонтанной речи/, и/или монологическое высказывание по специальным темам /для проверки навыков подготовленной речи/.

Допуском к зачетам и экзаменам является выполнение дистанционных заданий более чем на 85 %.

Структура экзаменационного билета:

Экзамен: устный и/или письменный опрос по экзаменационным билетам в очном или дистанционном формате.

Вставить пропущенные слова в текст и/или устный (письменный) перевод с русского языка на иностранный /для проверки знания изученных основных грамматических конструкций и лексики общеразговорных тем/ и(или) с иностранного на русский предложений, содержащих специальную лексику /для проверки знания терминологии по изученным профессиональным темам/, и/или беседа с преподавателем по вопросам /для проверки навыков спонтанной речи/, и/или монологическое высказывание по специальным темам /для проверки навыков подготовленной речи/.

Допуском к зачетам и экзаменам является выполнение дистанционных заданий более чем на 85 %.

Все виды промежуточной аттестации могут быть проведены с применением ЭО и ДОТ в следующих формах:

- компьютерное тестирование;

Лексический тест, грамматический тест, перевод предложений с русского на английский.

Преподаватель выбирает форму проведения контрольных мероприятий в зависимости от наличия соответствующего фонда оценочных средств и технических возможностей по согласованию с руководителем образовательного направления.

Проведение промежуточной аттестации в LMS Moodle, используя итоговое тестирование, письменные задания и пр., возможно, т.к. используемые фонды оценочных средств направлены на оценку сформированности компетенций, приобретаемых в ходе освоения дисциплины. В отсутствие прокторинга рекомендуется существенно ограничить время на прохождение тестирования или подготовку ответов на задания.

Формируемые тесты удовлетворяют следующим требованиям:

- включают вопросы различных типов (не менее трех, с учетом возможностей Moodle – тесты типа Multiple choice, Cloze, Интерактивный контент Fill in);

- для возможности осуществления случайной выборки банк тестовых заданий содержать количество тестовых заданий в 15 раз больше, чем предъявляется студенту в тесте; длина итогового теста по дисциплине – 30 вопросов.

В LMS Moodle после завершения курса студентами предусмотрена выгрузка Журнала оценок и Отчета о завершении элементов курса.

В случае если действия студента не дают возможности преподавателю контролировать процесс добросовестного выполнения студентом заданий после получения им билета, преподаватель имеет право выставить оценку «не зачтено/неудовлетворительно». При этом неудовлетворительные результаты промежуточной аттестации признаются академической задолженностью, которую обучающиеся должны ликвидировать в установленном порядке.

В соответствии с балльно-рейтинговой системой на промежуточную аттестацию отводится 40 баллов.

При необходимости, вносятся изменения.

Компонент компетенции (с указанием кода)	Индикаторы достижения компетенций	Критерии оценивания (в баллах для бакалавриата и специалитета, в оценках для магистратуры и СПО)
УК ОС-4.2	Способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на иностранном языке	Критерии оценки корректность и полнота ответа; знание и использование терминологии; логичность и последовательность в изложении материала; использование примеров.
УК ОС-4.3	Способность применять терминологию на иностранном языке, используемую в деловых текстах, основные приемы перевода	

	<p>В соответствии с балльно-рейтинговой системой на промежуточную аттестацию отводится 40 баллов. При необходимости, вносятся изменения.</p> <p>Задания зачетного /экзаменационного билета аудиторной формы обучения: Вставить пропущенные слова в текст и/или устный (письменный) перевод с русского языка на иностранный /для проверки знания изученных основных грамматических конструкций и лексики общеразговорных тем/ и(или) с иностранного на русский предложений, содержащих специальную лексику /для проверки знания терминологии по изученным профессиональным темам/, и/или беседа с преподавателем по вопросам /для проверки навыков спонтанной речи/, и/или монологическое высказывание по специальным темам /для проверки навыков подготовленной речи/.</p> <p>Задания зачетного/экзаменационного билета удаленной формы обучения: лексический тест типа множественный выбор 10 предложений; грамматический тест типа cloze (раскрыть скобки) 10 предложений; тест на перевод с русского на английский типа интерактивный контент 10 предложений на платформе МУДЛ, беседа с преподавателем по теме на платформе ТИМС без предварительной подготовки.</p>	<p>10-0 Не обладает нужными знаниями. Не может воспроизвести названия основных источников информации Не владеет средствами изучаемого языка Не способен понять текст Не может анализировать ситуацию Не способен проанализировать и отредактировать текст Не способен самостоятельно составить текст</p> <p>19-11 Воспроизводит знания с существенными фактическими ошибками. Затрудняется в назывании основных источников информации. При изучении курса пользуется лишь обязательным учебником Испытывает серьезные затруднения при воспроизведении материала Испытывает затруднения в понимании прочитанного, выполняет задания с серьезными ошибками. Не может воспроизвести прочитанное В общих чертах анализирует ситуацию, делает упрощенные выводы, не может дать рекомендации Испытывает затруднения при анализе и редактировании текста Испытывает серьезные затруднения при составлении текста, без посторонней помощи не справляется</p> <p>27-20 В целом верно воспроизводит знания, испытывает затруднения в комментировании. Знаком с необходимым минимумом источников (учебники, справочные издания, нормативно-правовые документы) В основном знает материал, при ответе делает ошибки, которые исправляет с помощью справочной литературы Демонстрирует верное понимание основной мысли текста, комментирует текст поверхностно. Воспроизводит в общих чертах Правильно, но лаконично анализирует ситуацию, делает верные выводы, дает рекомендации, но не может их обосновать Анализирует текст, выявляя наиболее заметные ошибки, способен исправить отдельные ошибки Составляет тексты, соблюдая языковые, жанровые и коммуникативные нормы. Испытывает отдельные затруднения</p> <p>34-28 В целом верно воспроизводит знания, верно комментирует их Точно воспроизводит названия основных источников информации, может уточнить реквизиты документов, опираясь на доступные источники Демонстрирует хорошее знание материала, воспроизводит изученное без фактических ошибок Демонстрирует верное понимание основного содержания текста, выполняя специальные задания. Воспроизводит без ошибок Правильно анализирует ситуацию, делает верные выводы, дает обоснованные рекомендации Корректно анализирует текст, способен исправить наиболее значительные ошибки Составляет тексты, соблюдая языковые, жанровые и коммуникативные нормы. Демонстрирует положительный результат</p> <p>40-35 Корректно и полно воспроизводит знания, верно комментирует их с необходимой степенью глубины Точно воспроизводит названия основных источников информации, Без затруднений уточняет реквизиты документов. Описывает наиболее существенные признаки источников Демонстрирует глубокое знание и понимание материала, воспроизводит изученное подробно, логично, без фактических ошибок Демонстрирует глубокое понимание текста, выполняя специальные задания. Воспроизводит точно, с необходимой степенью детализации Грамотно и подробно анализирует ситуацию, делает верные выводы,</p>
--	--	---

		дает аргументированные рекомендации Корректно анализирует текст, способен значительно улучшить текст Составляет тексты, соблюдая языковые, жанровые и коммуникативные нормы, используя различные коммуникативные средства. Демонстрирует высокий результат
--	--	--

3.3 Шкала перевода баллов по дисциплинам с оценкой(экзамен или дифференцированный зачёт) для уровней образования бакалавриата и специалитета по очной форме обучения.

Согласно приказу №306 от 06.09.2019г «О применении балльно-рейтинговой системы оценки знаний обучающихся» в институте установлена следующая шкала перевода оценки из многобалльной системы в пятибалльную:

Количество баллов	Оценка	
	прописью	буквой
96-100	отлично	А
86-95	отлично	В
71-85	хорошо	С
61-70	хорошо	D
51-60	удовлетворительно	Е
0 – 50	неудовлетворительно	FX

Шкала перевода оценки из многобалльной в систему «зачтено»/ «не зачтено»:

от 0 до 50 баллов	«не зачтено»
от 51 до 100 баллов	«зачтено»

Критерии оценки ответа на экзаменационные вопросы:

- «Отлично» (А,В) - от 86 до 100 баллов –содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному. Студент должен продемонстрировать знание основных понятий на иностранном языке, относящихся к сфере таможенного дела, правильно ответить на все дополнительные вопросы, ответ должен быть полным, логичным и последовательным

- «Хорошо» (С, D) - от 61 до 85 баллов –содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками. Студент должен продемонстрировать знание основных понятий на иностранном языке, относящихся к сфере таможенного дела, правильно ответить на все дополнительные вопросы, при этом изложение ответа на вопрос не вполне последовательное и требует дополнительных уточнений

- «Удовлетворительно» (Е) - от 51 до 60 баллов –содержание курса освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, возможно, содержат ошибки. студент должен продемонстрировать знание основных понятий на иностранном языке, относящихся к сфере таможенного дела, правильно отвечает не на все дополнительные вопросы, и изложение ответа на вопрос не вполне последовательное и требует дополнительных уточнений

- «Неудовлетворительно» (FX) - менее 50 баллов - содержание курса не освоено, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, выполненные учебные задания содержат грубые ошибки, дополнительная самостоятельная работа над материалом курса не приведет к существенному повышению качества выполнения учебных заданий. Студент не демонстрирует знание основных понятий на иностранном языке, относящихся к сфере таможенного дела, не отвечает ни на один дополнительный вопрос, и изложение ответа на вопрос не последовательное и не логичное