ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «ДАГЕСТАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ. Р.ГАМЗАТОВА»
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ
КАФЕДРА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ ДИСЦИПЛИН

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Начальник УМУ
_____ Р.Д. Гаджиев
«2» июля 2026 г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ СГЦ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕСИИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Направление подготовки 46.01.03 Делопроизволитель
Квалификация: Делопроизводитель
Срок обучения по ОП: 10 мес. (очное обучение)
Форма обучения: очная
Образовательный стандарт (ФГОС) № 857 от 14.11.2023

Махачкала 2026

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1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины, обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по профессии 46.01.03 Делопроизводитель умениями, знаниями, которые формируют общие компетенции:

ОК 05.	Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;
ОК 09.	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена

Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Результаты обучения (объекты оценивания)	***Тип задания***
знать: – Лексический и грамматический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной направленности (со словарем); общеупотребительные глаголы (общая и профессиональная лексика); – Правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности; правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональныетемы; – правила речевого этикета и социокультурные нормы общения на иностранном языке; – формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии **уметь:** – строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональнойдеятельности; – взаимодействовать в коллективе, принимать участие в диалогах наобщие и профессиональные темы; применять различные формы и видыустной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке примежличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии; – понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных	устный опрос, фронтальный опрос, практические работы

высказываний наобщие и базовые профессиональные темы; − понимать тексты на базовыепрофессиональные темы; − составлять простые связные сообщения на общие или интересующие профессиональныетемы; − общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; − переводить иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности (сословарем); − самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас	

2. Формы и методы контроля

2.1. В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний:

Наименование темы	Наименование контрольно-оценочного средства	
	Текущий контроль	**Промежуточная аттестация**
Раздел 1. Роль иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности		экзамен
Тема 1.1. **Страна изучаемого языка, ее культура и обычаи**	устный опрос тестирование практическая работа	
Тема 1.2. **Роль образования в современном мире**	устный опрос тестирование практическая работа	
Тема 1.3. **Значение иностранного языка в освоении профессии**	устный опрос тестирование практическая работа	
Тема № 1.4. **Основы делового общения**	устный опрос тестирование	
Тема 1.5. **Рынок труда, трудоустройство и карьера**	устный опрос тестирование практическая работа	
Раздел 2. Научно-технический прогресс: открытия, которые потрясли мир		
Тема 2.1. **Достижения и инновации в науке и технике и их изобретатели. Отраслевые выставки**	устный опрос тестирование практическая работа	
Раздел 3. Мировой чемпионат профессионального мастерства (World Skills International)		
Тема № 3.1. **Чемпионаты World Skills International: от прошлого к настоящему**	устный опрос тестирование практическая работа	

Раздел 4. Профессиональное содержание		
Тема № 4.1. **Страхование и страховая деятельность**	устный опрос тестирование практическая работа	
Тема № 4.2. **Деловая коммуникация**	устный опрос тестирование практическая работа	
Тема 4.3. **Техника безопасности и охрана труда**	устный опрос тестирование практическая работа	
Тема 4.4. **Решение стандартных и нестандартных профессиональных ситуаций**	устный опрос тестирование практическая работа	
Тема 4.5. **Саморазвитие в профессии**	устный опрос тестирование практическая работа	

3. Оценочные средства текущего контроля

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ, направленные на формирование общих компетенций.

Тесты (текущий контроль)

Грамматика Тип: Блок задач с выбором ответа

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные

CARD 1

1. We bought ... book in the Barnes and Noble shop.
A) a
B) an
C) some

2. Ms. Smith found ... glass from the broken window on the floor.
A) a
B) an
C) some

3. There is ... room for 4 people in my car.
A) a
B) an
C) some

4. I don‘t like these boots, but I really like the ... you are wearing.
A) one
B) any
C) ones

5. cups of coffee do you drink every day?
A) How much
B) How many

6. There isn´t electricity at the campsite.**но**
A) a
B) an
C) some
D) any

7. I´ll buy bottle of water at the beach.
A) A an
B) some
C) any

8. Have you got lemons?
A) a
B) an
C) some

D) any

9. cheese do you buy for a week?
A) How much
B) How many
10. Would you like ... fruit?
A) a
B) some
C) any
D) many

1. cups of coffee do you drink every day?
A) How much
B) How many

2. We need chairs for the meeting
A) a few
B) a little
C) some

3. Do we have milk in the house?
A) a
B) any

CARD 2
4. We need to buy computer equipment
A) many new
B) lots of new

5. My father gave me while I was growing up.
A) many good advices
B) a lot of good advice

6. Could you please give me about the English courses you offer?
A) an information
B) some information

7. Yes, we've had this year.
A) many snow
B) a lot of snow

8. I don't think we have drinks for all the guests.
A) an enough
B) enough

9. Don't worry, we have time to get to the airport.
A) plenty of
B) many

10. There are clothing stores in the mall
A) much

B) many

Неопределенные местоимения CARD 1

1. .. Do you want to go. in the evening? – Oh, no. I prefer to stay at home. I want to watch TV. There is
a new show tonight.
A) somewhere
B) everywhere
C) nowhere

2. Ann said but I didn‘t understand her.
A) something
B) anything
C) nothing

3. knows where Gilda is at present. She hasn't left her address to anyone.
A) someone
B) anyone
C) noone
4. Can I take one of your books? – Of course. Take. youlike.
A) something
B) anything
C) nothing

5. I like the people here is so nice.
A) everything
B) everybody
C) somebody

6. Do you know in London? – Yes, a few people.
A) somebody
B) anybody
C) nobody

7. David‘s house is full of books. Therearebooks..... .
A) somewhere
B) everywhere
C) nowhere

8. I looked at the TV guide. There wasn‘t interesting on TV that day.
A) something
B) anything
C) nothing

9. I know about your town. Will you tell me something about it?
A) something
B) nothing
C) everything

10 Look! has broken the window
A) somebody
B) anybody
C) nobody

CARD 2

1. I know about your town. Will you tell me something about it?
A) something
B) nothing
C) everything

2. Look! has broken the window
A) somebody
B) anybody
C) nobody

3. Would you like to drink? – Yes, please – a glass of apple juice.
A) something
B) anything
C) nothing

4. There are no chairs in the room; I have to sit on.
A) Something
B) anything
C) nothing

5. The movie theatre is empty; there is in the auditorium.
A) somebody
B) anybody
C) nobody

6. I don‘t know about car engines.
A) something
B) anything
C) nothing

7. Jerry is living in Canada now near Vancouver.
A) somewhere
B) anywhere
C) nowhere

8. Do you want to go in the evening? – Oh, no. I prefer to stay at home. I want to watch TV. There is a new show tonight.
A) somewhere
B) everywhere
C) nowhere

9. Ann said but I didn‘t understand her.
A) something
B) anything
C) nothing

10. knows where Gilda is at present. She hasn't left her address to anyone.
A) someone
B) anyone
C) no one

Степени сравнения прилагательных CARD 1

1. Leo drives a car well, but Collin does it ..... .
A) the best

B) better
C) as well

2. I have known Liz for years. She is than her sister Jane.
A) far more serious
B) a bit serious
C) not so serious

D) Some students are about their homework as others.
E) more serious
F) not serious
G) not as serious

3. I like skiing as skating.
A) more
B) as much
C) as more

4. Her illness was than we at first had thought.
A) the most serious
B) not as serious
C) far more serious

5. Who is among your friends?
A) the oldest
B) older
C) as old

6. Ron Gregg has just written a new book. His book is selling very well.
A) latter
B) last
C) latest

7. We are going to be late for the concert. Canyouwalk ?
A) a lot faster
B) a bit faster
C) the fastest

8. I have never liked studying Chemistry; it is subject for me.
A) the least interesting
B) The most interesting
C) less interesting

9. "This is place to cross the street in," the policeman warned us.
A) more dangerous
B) the most dangerous
C) so dangerous

CARD 2

1.I have never liked studying Chemistry; it is subject for me.
A) the least interesting
B) The most interesting
C) less interesting

2. "This is place to cross the street in," the policeman warned us.
A) more dangerous
B) the most dangerous
C) so dangerous

3. 6.I don't know much but he knows than I do.
A) less
B) even little
C) even less

4. Peter, you are than I thought you to be.
A) even lazier
B) as lazy as
C) more lazier

5. This is story in this book. I liked it best of all.
A) more interesting
B) the most interesting
C) not so interesting

6. They‘ve got money than they need.
A) less
B) the least
C) little

7. Philip is so quiet and obedient He is child I have ever met.
A) well-behaved
B) the best-behaved
C) better-behaved

8. Leo drives a car well, but Collin does it ..... .
A) the best
B) better
C) as well
9. I have known Liz for years. She is than her sister Jane.
A) far more serious
B) a bit serious
C) not so serious

10. 5.Some students are about their homework as others.
A) more serious
B) not serious
C) not as serious

Past SimpleCARD 1

1 My uncle a yacht last week.
A) did buy B) bought C) buyed

2 She French when she was at school.
A) study B) did study C) studied

3 I the bills last month.
A) didn‘t pay B) didn‘t paid C) payed

4 _a new TV program yesterday?
A) Watched you B) Did you watch C) Did you watched

5 It was my brother‘s birthday on Sunday, so I him a postcard.
A) sent B) send C) sended

6 We last night due to the nasty weather.
A) didn‘t went out B) did go out C) didn‘t go out

7 Who the first airplane?
A) did invented B) did invent C) invented

8. My grandfather violin very well when he was young.
A) can play B) could play C) could played

9. We a lot last year.
A) did travel B) travelled C) did travelled

10 When Maria?
A) did you last see B) did you last saw C) you last saw

CARD 2

1. We to sell our old house and buy a new one.
A) did decide B) did decided C) decided

2. I when I was getting off the bus.
A) slipped B) sliped C) did slip

3. How much time in Germany last month?
A) did you spend B) did you spent C) did you spended

4. John was so thirsty that he two glasses of water.
A) drink B) drank C) drinked

5. It was hot, so I the window.
A) did open B) open C) opened

6. Sandra her English exam successfully yesterday.
A) passed B) passed C) did pass

7. When your new garage?
A) did you built B) did you build C) you built

8. The film was boring. I _ it.
A) enjoy B) didn‘t enjoyed C) didn‘t enjoy

9. Nobody while we were having dinner.
A) didn‘t phone B) phoned C) did phone

10. We a nice time at seaside last summer.
A) had B) did have C) haved

Future SimpleCARD 1

1. … you finish any educational establishment next year? – No, I … only finish school in 2 years.
a) will/will
b) are/ won‘t
c) will not/ do
d) will/ am

2. My cousins … … on us in two-three months. Let‘s buy some gifts for them.
a) will be calling
b) will have called
c) will call
d) call

3. I … give you to hold my puppy in your arms (держатьнаруках) tomorrow because it‘s afraid of otherpeople, especially strangers.
a) not
b) will
c) won‘t
d) will not

4. I hope he … all the quarrels we have had for the last five years.
a) will forget
b) is forgetting
c) won‘t forget
d) will forgotten

5. Do you have a credit card? If no, we can give it to you for free – No, I … cash.
a) will be paying
b) will have paid
c) am paying
d) will pay

6. We expect he … soon, otherwise we‘ll be frozen. Then I‘m sure we … cold.
a) will come/ will catch
b) would be/would catch
c) will come/would
d) comes/ catch

7. Next week my parents … from a long distance (дальнее) voyage.
a) will be returned
b) would return
c) will return
d) will have returned

8. In ten days he … healthy as usual if he sticks to the doctor‘s rules and recommendations.
a) won‘t
b) will
c) will have
d) will be

9. In several days she … a diploma and afterwards she … job-hunting.
a) Would get/would start
b) will have got/ will start
c) will get/will start
d) will be getting/starts

10. What … they … the day after tomorrow if they have no money.
a) will/bought
b) will/be buying
c) would/buy
d) will/buy

CARD 2

1.1 I'm tired. I (go) to bed.
a) I‘ll
2) I will go
3) I‘d go

2.2 It‘s late. I think I (take) a taxi.
a) will take
b) hall take
c) am take

3.3 I (answer) the question?
a) Shall
b) Will
c) Shall not

4.4 We don‘t know their address. What (we/do)?
a) What are we do
b) What will we do
c) What shall we do

5.5 Our test (not/take) long.
a) doesn‘t take
b) willn‘t take
c) won‘t take

6.6 I‘m afraid they (not/wait) for us.
a) don‘t wait
b) will not be waited
c) won‘t wait

7.7 Diana (come) to the party tomorrow?
a) Shall Diana come
b) Will Diana come
c) Does Diana come

8.8 You (arrive) in Paris tomorrow evening.
a) arrive
b) will arrive
c) arriving

9.9 The boy (remember) this day all his life.
a) will remember
b) should remember
c) remembers

10.10 Perhaps they (buy) a new house this year.
a) bought
b) ll buy
c) buying

Passive VoiceCARD 1

1. Over 57 million students……in American schools which range from kindergartens to high schools.
A) were enrolled
B) are enrolled
C) has been enrolled

2. Tom hiskey.
A) has lost B) has been lost
C) was lost

3. I don't think we must……everything tomorrow.
A) finish
B) have finished
C) be finished

4. America's first college, Harvard, n Massachusetts in 1636.
A) Is being founded
B) had been founded
C) was founded

5. Local police……the bank robber.
A) have been arrested
B) have arrested
C) was arrested

6. The bridge……by tomorrow morning.
A) will have been reconstructed
B) is being reconstructed
C) will be reconstructed

7. While we were on holiday, our camera……from our hotel room.
A) was stolen
B) has been stolen
C) had been stolen
8. Four people……in a train crash.
A) killed
B) have killed
C) have been killed

9. The book by Hardy.
A) wrote
B) was written
C) was wrote

10. The room later.
A) will clean
B) will be cleaned
C) has been cleaned

CARD 2

1. Four people……n a train crash.
A) killed
B) have killed
C) have been killed

2. Detroit……Motown in the past.
A) was called
B) is called
C) called

3They……this clock now.
A) repair
B) are repairing
C) are being repaired

4. The room……later.
A) will clean
B) will be cleaned
C) has been cleaned

5. When the manager arrived, the problem….. .

A) had already been solved
B) had already solved
C) had solved

6. The book……by Hardy.
A) wrote
B) was written
C) was wrote

7. Over 57 million students……in American schools which range from kindergartens to high schools.
A) were enrolled
B) are enrolled
C) has been enrolled

8. Local police…..the bank robber.
A) have been arrested
B) have arrested
9. was arrested
10. The bridge……by tomorrow morning.
A) will have been reconstructed
B) is being reconstructed
C) will be reconstructed

11. America's first college, Harvard,……in Massachusetts in 1636.
A) Is being founded
B) had been founded
C) was founded

ГерундийCARD 1

1. Don‘t be afraid. into the swimming pool; it‘s quite deep.
1) of diving
2) to dive
3) dive

2. Where do you and your friends plan. for the next summer vacations?
1) go
2) going
3) to go

3. The child hurt her leg badly and started to complain. having severe pains in it.
1) of
2) about
3) at

4. Anne was able to keep the kids still telling them an interesting story.
1) by
2) on
3) instead of

5. I am not at all sure if Arthur is really interested. the truth.
1) learn

2) in learning
3) to learn

6 looking out of the window, they noticed a fire in the opposite building.
1) after
2) on
3) at

7. Bob found himself in an awkward situation. coming to see his friend too early.
1) without
2) for
3) through

8. The comedy was hilarious, but somehow I didn‘t feel like..... .
1) laugh
2) laughing
3) to laugh

9. Ben asked to excuse him not being able to get in touch with me.
1) on
2) while
3) for

10. I believe I will still have an opportunity of you to my school buddies.
1) introducing
2) to introduce
3) being introduced

CARD 2

1. Ben asked to excuse him not being able to get in touch with me.
1) on
2) while
3) for

2. I believe I will still have an opportunity of you to my school buddies.
1) introducing
2) to introduce
3) being introduced

3. Let‘s get together tonight. I want to talk about a new business.
1) opening
2) open
3) to open

4. Adam offered for me tonight because he saw that I felt awful.
1) working
2) work
3) to work

5. Your reproach is not fair. I am surprised. your having said this.
1) of
2) on

3) at

6. His son‘s car crashed into a wall. The terrible tragedy prevented him doing what was right or reasonable.
1) from
2) in
3) of

7. I don‘t like. these shorts; they are too tight.
1) to wear
2) wearing
3) wear

8. Don‘t be afraid into the swimming pool; it‘s quite deep.
1) of diving
2) to dive
3) dive

9. Where do you and your friends plan. for the next summer vacations?
1) go
2) going
3) to go

10. The child hurt her leg badly and started to complain having severe pains in it.
1) of
2) about
3) at

Модальные глаголы Варианты ответов:

A) can B)could C) can't D) couldn't E) be able to

CARD 1

1. They had fish hooks, so they catch fish. (hook-крючок)
2. The raft is so small we lie down comfortably. (raft-плот)
3. Jane has got two books, so she read any of them.
4. They didn't have any shampoo, so they wash their hair.
5. When the ship disappeared, Mary cried and cried. She stopcrying.
6. They won't to drive a car until they are eighteen.
7. they hear it before they saw it?
8. When she was a baby she only cry.
9. You enter the club without a card.
10. You do it yesterday.

CARD 2

1. You ... do it even if you tried.
2. He used ... to speak Italian well.
3. Cheques...be accepted only with a bank card. (accept-принимать)
4. You ... easily have done it.

5. In two weeks you will ... speak another language.
6. I stepped aside so that she ... go in.
7. The news ... be true.
8. We ... have driven to the city in two hours if we hadn't stopped for lunch.
9. As the ship entered the harbor, we ... see the Statue of Liberty. (harbor- гавань)
10. they see us together when we were on holiday?

Conditional I, II, III. Сослагательное наклонение CARD 1

1. The other day I watched a dog dance in the middle of the square. If I it with my own eyes, I would
have never believed it.

1) wouldn‘t have seen
2) hadn‘t seen
3) didn‘t see

2. The fire alarm sounded and it was ordered that everybody the building as soon as possible.

1) would leave
2) should leave
3) could leave

3John has a very nice personality. If you. him better, you would like him more**.**

1) had known
2) know
3) knew

4. I came out onto the porch to face a terrible destruction and I felt as if I…....

1) went mad
2) had gone mad
3) would have gone mad

5. If you were not busy tomorrow I you to go on a picnic with us.

1) would invite
2) invited
3) will invite

6. Now, children. It is high time you..... .

1) were washed and dressed
2) would be washed and dressed
3) were have been washed and dressed

7. Why do you look so scared? What‘s the matter? It seems as if you. a ghost.

1) Saw
2) see
3) had seen

8. Police officer Toby Stuart wished he enough information about Mandy‘s past.

1) had
2) had had
3) would have

9. It is important that he. the entire truth however unpleasant it might be.
1) should know
2) would know
3) knew

10. Jeremy suggested they sightseeing on the very first day of their arrival in Tokyo.
1) could go
2) should go
3) went

CARD 2

1. It is important that he. the entire truth however unpleasant it might be.
1) should know
2) would know
3) knew

2. Jeremy suggested they sightseeing on the very first day of their arrival in Tokyo.
1) could go
2) should go
3) went

3. Paul is as cool as a cucumber. It is strange that he. in the fight.
1) should get involved
2) got involved
3) should have got involved

4. If the firefighters the necessary skills, they wouldn‘t have been able to save the house.
1) didn‘t have
2) hadn‘t had
3) wouldn‘t have

5. If he had sold out everything yesterday in the day time, he. for home immediately.
1) would leave
2) would have left
3) should have left should have left

6. But for his laziness Timothy quite successful in business.
1) might be
2) would be
3) should be

7. Sara didn‘t pay any attention to what I had told her to do. Oh, if she my advice!
1) had taken
2) would have taken
3) took

8. The fire alarm sounded and it was ordered that everybody the building as soon as possible.
1) would leave
2) should leave

3) could leave

9. John has a very nice personality. If you. him better, you would like him more.
1) had known
2) know
3) knew

10. The other day I watched a dog dance in the middle of the square. If I it with my own eyes, I would
have never believed it.
1) wouldn‘t have seen
2) hadn‘t seen
3) didn‘t see

Согласование времен. Прямая и косвенная речь. Особенности перевода прямой речи в косвенную

CARD 1

1. George was worried if enough time to finish his report for the conference.
A) would he be staying
B) he would be staying
C) would have been staying

2. Wanda complained to me that the children. very naughty that evening.
A) Was
B) had been
C) were

3. Mark replied he didn‘t think Jane by the following Sunday yet.
A) would have arrived
B) would arrive
C) had arrived

4. Ann begged me not to tell her father what earlier that day.
A) happen
B) had happened
C) would happen

5. Could you ask Alex how long at the hotel "Grandsons"?
A) would have been staying
B) he would be staying
C) would he be staying

6. Did you say very early the following morning?
A) you would have to get up
B) would you have to get up
C) will you have to get up

7. I thought you said Jack you when he got back from his trip to the mountains.
A) ought to phone
B) would phone
C) phoned

8. The pupil explained to the teacher that he couldn't come to school that day because he.....
A) was ill
B) had been ill
C) is ill
D) has been ill

9. The policeman warned us that the street against the red light.
A) we mustn't cross
B) mustn't we cross
C) we don't have to cross

10. Why did you say that Paul a careful driver?
A) isn't
B) wasn't
C) hadn't been

CARD 2

1. The policeman warned us that the street against the red light.
A) we mustn't cross
B) mustn't we cross
C) we don't have to cross

2. Jerry said that by the end of the year he in his new house for four years.
A) would have been living
B) would be living
C) could live

3. Why did you say that Paul a careful driver?
A) isn't
B) wasn't
C) hadn't been

4. The shop assistant showed me a book and said that the book the museums of our town.
A) described
B) was describing
C) had described

5. Sam asked Romeo what with himself the entire Saturday.
A) would he be doing
B) would be he doing
C) he would be doing

6. Mrs. Smith told me that it had not been raining when lightning the tree in her garden.
A) had struck

B) struck
C) should be striking

7. The woman standing near the box-office inquired if I knew how much the tickets.....
A) were
B) are
C) had been
8. George was worried if enough time to finish his report for the conference.
A) would he be staying
B) he would be staying
C) would have been staying

9. Wanda complained to me that the children very naughty that evening.
A) Was
B) had been
C) were

10. Mark replied he didn‘t think Jane by the following Sunday yet.
A) would have arrived
B) would arrive
C) had arrived

Времена группы Perfect ContinuousCARD 1

1. Excuse me I a public telephone. Is there one near here?
1) have been looking for
2) have looked for
3) am looking for
4) look for

2. While I the dishes last night, I dropped a plate and broke it.
1) washed
2) was washing
3) had washed
4) had been washing

3. I will be back soon. I hope you. your translation by the time I come.
1) will have finished

2) will finish
3) will be finishing
4) will have been finishing

4. How long a course of lectures on Medieval History?
1) does Professor Donaldson deliver
2) is Professor Donaldson delivering
3) has Professor Donaldson been delivering
4) has Professor Donaldson delivered

5. By the beginning of next month the firm for four years.
1) will function
2) is functioning
3) will have functioned

4) will have been functioning

6. I looked everywhere for my car keys and then I remembered that my son. the car to work.
1) took
2) had taken
3) was taking
7. had been taking
8. When Mary came back, she looked very red from the sun. She. in the sun too long.
1) had been lying
2) was lying
3) had lain
4) lay

9. We TV for ten minutes when the electricity went off.
1) watched
2) were watching
3) had watched
4) had been watching

10. Who in this house before they pulled it down?
1) was living
2) had lived
3) lived
4) had been living

11. Jack Strom has been a postman all his life; he. mail to homes and offices to the people of the town.
1) is delivering
2) has delivered
3) has been delivering
4) delivers

CARD 2

1. By the first of December this year I here for fifteen years already.
1) will have been working
2) will work
3) will have worked
4) will be working

2. It wasn't raining when I looked out of the window; the sun was shining. But it earlier. That's why the ground was wet.
1) rained
2) was raining
3) had rained
4) had been raining

3. For many years American schools. federal aid for special purposes.
1) receive
2) have received
3) have been receiving

4) are receiving

4. Susan is a fashion designer. Now, she. at a new set of clothes to be shown at a fashion show in April.
1) works
2) is working
3) has been working
4) has worked

5. He ill for three days, so his mother wanted to bring him to a doctor, but he didn‘t want to go.
1) was feeling
2) had felt
3) felt
4) had been feeling

6. I will be back soon. I hope you. your translation by the time I come.
1) will have finished
2) will finish
3) will be finishing
4) will have been finishing

7. Her face was stained with tears and her eyes were red. She.....
1) cried
2) was crying
3) had been crying
4) had cried

8. Nora, you look awfully tired. What all day?
1) do you do
2) have you been doing
3) have you done
4) are you doing

9. My father is repairing our car. We hope that by Sunday he. it.
1) will have repaired
2) will repair
3) will be repairing
4) will have been repairing

10. When Mary came back, she looked very red from the sun. She. in the sun too long.
1) had been lying
2) was lying
3) had lain

4) lay

ОТВЕТЫ

Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные.

CARD 1

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

CARD 2

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

Неопределенные местоимения.

CARD 1

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

CARD 2

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

Тема 2.2.4. Степени сравнения прилагательных CARD 1

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

CARD 2

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

Past SimpleCARD 1

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

CARD 2

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

10 A

Future SimpleCARD 1

1. a
2. c
3. c, d
4. a
5. d
6. a
7. c
8. d
9. c
10. d

CARD 2

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. c
6. c
7. b
8. b
9. a
10. b

Passive VoiceCARD 1

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

CARD 2

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

ГерундийCARD 1

1) - 2
2) - 3
3) – 1
4) – 1
5) – 2
6) – 2
7) – 3
8) – 2
9) – 3
10) –1

CARD 2

1) – 3
2) – 1
3) – 1
4) – 3
5) – 3
6) – 1
7) – 1
8) – 2
9) – 3
10) – 1

Модальные глаголыCARD 1 1B 2C
3A 4D 5D 6E 7B 8B 9C 10B

CARD 2
1D 2E 3A 4B 5E 6B 7C 8B 9B 10B

Conditional I, II, IIIСослагательное наклонениеCARD 1
1) - 2
2) - 2
3) -3
4) - 2
5) - 1
6) - 1
7) - 3
8) –1
9) - 1
10) - 3

ОТВЕТЫ (КАРТ. 2)
1) - 1
2) - 3
3) - 3
4) - 1
5) - 2
6) - 1
7) - 1
8) -2
9) - 3
10) - 2

Согласование времен. Прямая и косвенная речь.
Особенности перевода прямой речи в косвенную CARD
1
1B 2B 3A 4B 5B 6A 7B 8A 9A 10B

CARD 2

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

Времена группы Perfect Continuous

CARD 1

1) - 3
2) - 2
3) - 1
4) - 3
5) - 4
6) - 2
7) - 1
8) - 4
9) - 4
10) - 4

CARD 2

1) - 1
2) - 4
3) - 3
4) - 2
5) - 4
6) - 1
7) - 3
8) - 2
9)- 1
10) - 1

1.1. Проверочная работа (входной контроль)

I. Работа с текстом.

Прочитайте текст и выполните задание, предлагаемое после текста.

New York, one of the largest cities in the world, was founded three hundred years ago in the mouth of the Hudson River.

The center of New York is Manhattan Island. In1626 it was bought from the Indians for a sum of twenty – four dollars. Today Manhattan is the centre of business and commercial life of the country. There are many skyscrapers, banks and offices of American businessmen in Manhattan. Broadway begins here; the Stock Exchange is located here. Very few people live in Manhattan, although the majority work here. Numerous bridges link Manhattan Island with the other parts of New York.

New York is inhabited by people all nationalities. It is even called ―Modern Babylon‖. At the turn of the 20th century a lot of people came to the USA from the different countries of the world. They entered the USA through New York- the Gate of America.

New York is one of the leading manufacturing cities in the world. The most important branches of industry are those, producing paper products, vehicles, glass, chemicals, and machinery. The city traffic is very busy.

1. Переведите в письменной форме 1 и 2 абзац.
2. Найдите эквиваленты:

устье реки Гудзон , много небоскребов ,фондовая биржа, ворота Америки, отрасли промышленности, городской транспорт.

3. Ответьте на вопросы:

a) When was New York founded?
b) What was the price of Manhattan Island in 1626?
c) What is Manhattan today?
d) Do many people live in Manhattan?
e) Why is New York called ― Modern Babylon‖?
f) What are the most important branches of industry in New York?

II. Грамматический тест.

Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных.

1. This exercise ... very easy.

a) is
b) am
c) are

2 you ready to go?

a) Is
b) Am
c) are

3. I ... good at English.

a) is b) am c) are

4. Every day Mike takes ... little sister to school.

a) their b) her c) his

5. Public transport in London is in Europe.
a) the expensivest b) the most expensive c) more expensive

6. Do you think Americans are than English people?
a) nicer b)the nicest c) the nicer

7. It cost much to stay at that hotel.
a) doesn't b) isn't c) don't

8. It him two hours to get to London.
a) taked b) took c) tooked

9. He fourteen next year.
a) is b)will be c) was

10. You in Paris tomorrow evening.
a) will arrive b) arrive

11. There one table and three chairs in the room.
a) is b) am c) are

12. There only four tickets for Moscow yesterday.
a) was b) were c) is

13. He tennis yesterday.
a) didn't b) doesn't play c) don't play
14. Three weeks later I for Moscow.
a) leave b) left c) leaved

Типовые задания для оценки результатов работы.
Темы монологических высказываний

1. Образование в России.
2. Мой выходной день
3. Наиболее популярные способы путешествия в России.
4. Крупный город в США и его достопримечательности.
5. Юристы. Круг обязанностей юриста.
6. Обязанности доверенного лица юриста
7. Проведение беседы юриста с клиентом.
8. Выдающиеся исторические события и личности Российской федерации.

Темы презентаций и проектных работ

1. В мире профессий.
2. Каникулы американских и российских студентов

3. Выбор, написание, презентация рецепта любимого блюда на английском языке, конкурс на лучшее блюдо.
4. Крупный город России и его достопримечательности.
5. Достопримечательности крупного города Великобритании.
6. «Золотые правила» ведения деловой переписки юристом.

Темы ролевых игр

1. Международная студенческая конференция по проблемам образования
2. Выходной день знаменитости.
3. В ресторане.
4. Американо-российский форум по проблемам крупных городов.
5. Деловая встреча юриста с клиентом.

Темы эссе и письменных работ

1. Самые запоминающиеся каникулы.
2. Фаст фуд и здоровая еда в нашей жизни.
3. Мои впечатления о посещении крупного города России.
4. Написание делового письма.

Типовые задания для оценки знаний и умений (контроль остаточных знаний и рубежный контроль)

Контрольная работа №1 (контроль остаточных знаний) Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных:

1. When I ... in London I hope to visit a friend of mine.

1. was
2. am
3. have been
4. will be

2. I didn't know the answer because I ... the book.

1. wouldn't read
2. don't read
3. hadn't read
4. didn't read

3. He ... the report for today's seminar.

1. doesn't prepare
2. hasn't prepared
3. isn't prepared
4. hadn't prepared

4. . I ... for you when you come out of the building.

1. am waiting

2. was waiting
3. be waiting
4. 4. will be waiting

5. I ... this wonderful film when I was 16.
1. see
2. have seen
3. saw
4. had seen

6. When we came back she ... coffee.
1. makes
2. was making
3. will make
4. would make

7. When I arrived, there ... nobody at all in the house.
1. was
2. is
3. has been
4. were

8. She was sure she ... him somewhere before.
1. would see
2. see
3. had seen
4. saw

9. Where ... your parent company located?
1. is
2. has
3. does
4. will

10. When ... you receive a telephone call from them?
l. have
2. Were
3. did
4. are

11. he going to be an economist?
l. has
2. will
3. does
4. is

12. Our friends … to London last year.

a) are moving

b) move

c) moved

13. Ed and I … to the stadium to play volleyball last Wednesday.

a) are going

b)go

c) went

14. What mountains did your friends .. last summer holidays?

a) climb

b) climbing

c) climbed

15. My friend always… hard at school.

a) is working

b) work

c) works

16. How often … they stay at home on Sunday?

a) are

b) do

c) did

17. Emily often … abroad with her friends in summer.

a) is living

b) lived

c) lives

18. Mrs. Halls … in the shop.

a) didn‘t work

b) doesn‘t work

c) don‘t work

19. Mike and his friend … in the room now. They want to watch TV.

a) is

b) are

c) were

20. Philip usually … potatoes and tomatoes in this shop.

a) is buying

b) buys

c) bought

21. The teacher often … funny stories to her pupils.

a) told

b) are telling

c) tells

22. Mr. Reve work for a big ship-building company?

a) did

b) does

c) is

23. What time … little Hilda usually go to bed?

a) did

b) is

c) does

24. What… her sister's name?

a) are

b) is

c) do

25. The little children … always noisy.

a) were

b) is

c) are

26. They usually … a rest in the living room after dinner.

a) have

b) are having

c) had

27. Why .. Bob want to find a job abroad?

a) do

b) does

c) did

28. …Nat want to join our sports club?

a) did

b) does

c) do

29. … Emily have a driving licence?

a) did
b) does
c) do

30. Which of your friends … wild animals at home?
a) kept
b) is keeping
c) keeps

31. What job … Chris want to get in New York?
a) did
b) does
c) is

32. Why… Mrs. Smith keep pets at home?
a) isn‘t
b) doesn‘t
c) didn‘t

33. Who in you family usually … to the market?
a) goes
b) go
c) went

34. Mr. Biggs always …his car very carefully.
a) drove
b) is driving
c) drives

35. Gloria … driving licence.
a) didn‘t have
b) don‘t have
c) doesn‘t have

36. Yesterday Frank … to work in a car.
a) didn‘t drive
b) doesn‘t drive
c) isn‘t driving

37. We … very beautiful flowers at the market last Sunday.

a) buy
b) bought

c) are buying

38. I prefer … outdoor games.

a) playing

b) to playing

c) to play

39. My son likes … football most of all.

a) playing

b) play

c) to play

39. I think I to this theater before.

A) was

B) has been

C) have been

40. -Look! Somebody. milk on our new carpet.

A) spilt

B) have spilt

C) has spilt

41. She looks young because she weight.

A) have been lost

B) lost

C) has lost

42. Where. ..... you yesterday morning?

A) have.....gone

B) did..... go

C) were going

43. This house is fantastically expensive. We expected it to be. . . . . .

A) much cheaper

B) more cheaper

C) much cheap

44. He was driving at a hundred miles an hour, he should have driven. . . . . .

A) slower

B) much slowlier

C) more slowly

45. Can you walk ?

A) a bit faster

B) more fastly
C) little faster

46. Will you give me information on delivery arrangements?
A) farther
B) further
C) more further

47. We stayed at. hotel in this town.
A) more cheaper
B) a cheaper
C) the cheapest

48. It takes time to travel to Manchester than to Liverpool.
A) few
B) more
C) the most

49. A Porsche can go. a Volvo.
A) more fastly than
B) more fast than
C) faster than

50. The Volga is longer …the Thames.
A) as
B) than
C) from

Контрольная работа №2 Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных:

1. There is always ... I don't understand.
a) some b) something c) nothing

2. Can ... of you help us?
a) anybody b) any c) somebody

3. It is useless to wait for ... any longer.
a) they b) their c) them

4. They talked about ... .
a) themselves b) ourselves c) himself

5. They spent ... holidays in Spain.

a) theirs b) their c) themselves

6. We usually drink water in hot weather.

a) few b) a lot of c) many

7. We have bread, please, go and buy some.

a) many b) little c) few

8. She wanted to tell me … interesting.

a) something b) some c) somewhere

9. I think we have met her … .

a) somebody b) something c) somewhere

10. There is … place like home.

a) no b) nothing c) nobody

11. … has lived in this house for years.

a) nowhere b) nobody c) no

12. How… money do you have?

a) many b) a lot of c) much

13. … many days are there in December?

a) why b) how c) who

14. How … apple trees are there in the garden?

a) some b) much c) many

15. How … ice-cream did you eat yesterday?

a) many b) much c) a lot of

16. How … bacon is there on the dish?

a) some b) many c) much

17. There are … beautiful buildings in this street.

a) any b) a lot of c) much

18. Is there … grapes juice in the bottle?

a) much b) a lot of c) many

19. We haven't got … apples.

a) no b) some c) any

20. Janet bought … furniture for her bedroom.

a) any b) many c) some

21. I'll post the parcel ....

a) oneself b) herself c) myself

22. Don't worry! I'll pay for ... .

a) my b) mine c) myself

23. The clothes are absolutely wet. I should dry ... .

a) it b) their c) them

24. Can you bring me ... book, please?

a) those b) this c) that

25. We were in ... class.

a) This b) Such c) the same

26. Do you see ... trees on the other side of the lake?

a) That b) These c) those

Образуйте форму множественного числа

27. Sheep

a) Sheep
b) Sheep's
c) Sheeps

28. Box

a) Box
b) Boxes
c) Boxen

29. Fly

a) Flys
b) Flies
c) Fleese

30. Ox

a) Ox
b) Oxes
c) Oxen

31. Goose

a) Geeses
b) Geese
c) Goose

Выберите правильный артикль.

32. There were no buses so I had to take taxi.

a) ----
b) a

c) the

33. He's wearing tie I gave him.

a) the

b) a

c) ----

34. The River Nile is longest river of all.

a) a

b) ----

c) the

35. An apple a day keeps doctor away.

a) a

b) ----

c) the

36. My flat is on …… second floor.

a) the

b) an

c) ---

Замените данные словосочетания существительным в притяжательном падеже.

37. The economy of the country - ...

a) the country's economy b) the economys' country c) the countrys' economy

38. The toys of my children - ...

a) my children toys b) my childrens' toys c) my children's toys

39. The bedroom of my sisters -

a) my sister's bedroom b) my sisters' bedroom c) my sisters's bedroom

40. The hobby of my wife - ...

a) my wife's hobby b) my hobby's wife c) my wifes' hobby

Контрольная работа №3

Выберите форму глагола, соответствующую каждому вопросительному предложению.

1. do 2. are 3. have 4. will 5. am 6. does
7. has 8. did 9. was 10. is 11. had 12. Were

1 you go out last night?
2 he absent from the last lecture?
3. When you going to take your next exam?
4. It is not easy to learn English, it?
5. He hasn't arrived yet, he?
6. What your parents doing when you came home?
7. you sure that the last bus leaves at 6 p.m.?
8. What European countries he been to? 9
wrestling a dangerous sport?
10. you go to a rock concert last Sunday?
11. your boss already left when you arrived?
12. she making an apple-pie now?
13. you enjoy your present job?
14. they get married 5 years ago?
15. Who cooking dinner when she entered the kitchen?
16. they present at the meeting last night?
17. he worked much this week?
18. you finished your work?
19. When you leaving?
20. they be here at 6 o'clock?
21. you having dinner when I called?
22. How many years ago he leave Great Britain?
23. Who making a report now?
24. They haven't signed the agreement, they?
25. she in when you came to see her?
26. you call me when you return?
27. you watch a new TV show yesterday?

Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных:

10. It's a nice day, it?

a) isn't
b) is
c) doesn't
d) don't

11. Your son didn't help you much, he?

a) didn't
b) did

c) was
d) had

12. She was so young, she?
a) was
b) did
c) wasn‘t
d) didn‘t

31… were you doing last Monday at 6 o’clock?
a) what
b) why
c) when
d) who

32… was your dog in the evening? W… is he so muddy (грязный)?
a) when/what
b) where/why
c) whom/when
d) who/where

33… do you go for a trip? – Twice a year.
a) how much
b) how long
c) how often
d) how

34. The 23rd of April 1987.
a) The twenty-three of April one thousand nine hundred eighty-seven
b) The twenty-threed of April nineteen eight seven
c) The twenty-third of April nineteen eighty-seven

35. There are ... people in the restaurant.
a) sixteen
b) sixteenth
c) sixteenths

36. Your second book is worse than ... .
a) first
b) the first
c) one

37. Olivia found this quotation on ... page.
a) the forty-fifth
b) forty-fifeth

c) forty-five

38. I need ... peaches for a pie.

a) three
b) the third
c) threety

39. She lives on the … floor.

a) two
b) second
c) twoth

40. He has got … brothers and sisters.

a) five
b) fifth
c) fivth

Контрольная работа №4

Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных:

1. My cousins …… seen a kangaroo.

A) have never
B) never have
C) has never
D) haven‘t never

2. Have you …… to Canada?

A) ever been
B) ever gone
C) been ever
D) gone ever

3. I‘m sorry. Mrs Johnson hasn‘t …… .

A) arrived just
B) already arrived
C) arrived already
D) arrived yet

4. My husband and I …… to Edinburgh in 2001.

A) have moved
B) moved
C) did moved
D) has moved

5. I to London five times already this week.

A) went

B) have gone
C) have been
D) was going

6. My car down. I can't drive home.
A) has broken
B) broke
C) have broken
D) was breaking

7. I her since my childhood.
A) know
B) have known
C) have been knowing
D) knew

8. You are too late! The program. at least two hours ago.
A) starts
B) has started
C) have started
D) started

9. Where.....you yesterday morning?
A) have.....gone
B) did..... go
C) has ..... gone
D) were going

10. How long.....you at your present address?
A) do. .....live
B) does ..... live
C) did.....live
D) have lived

11. She gave me the book which I __not read before.
a) to have
b) did
c) had
d) have

12. When people ask for legal advice?
a) do
b) does
c) have
d) are

13. He looks tired. He football.

a) was playing
b) played
c) plays
d) has been playing

14. I think I __take a trip round the world next year.

a) will
b) was
c) was going to
d) will be

15. It __snowing since morning.

a) was
b) has been
c) is
d) will be

16. It's a unique book. I for it.

a) am looking
b) was looking
c) will be looking
d) look

17. The police __a number of witnesses about the crime recently.

a) will interview
b) interview
c) interviewed
d) have interviewed

18. They them at the police station when I arrived.

a) questioned
b) were questioning
c) question
d) was questioning

19. Hot tea ...help me.

a) is
b) don't
c) doesn't
d) isn't

20. She usually ... fashionably.

a) Dress
b) is dressing
c) dresses
d) had dressed

21. Right now they cards.
a) are playing
b) are plays
c) don't play
d) is playing

22. I always hands before lunch.
a) washes
b) am washing
c) wash
d) is washing

23. Look! They the deer!
a) doesn't shoot
b) are shooting
c) is shoots
d) is shooting

24. For dinner we usually ... rice and some meat.
a) boil; fry
b) are boiling; fry
c) boils; fries
d) is boiling: fry

25. I a nice hat at the moment.
a) am wearing
b) is wearing
c) don't wear
d) are wearing

26. They always on the bright side.
a) looking
b) looks
c) look
d) is looking

27. Yesterday the children all their homework before their mother home.
a) had done, came

b) did, came
c) were doing, came
28. did, were coming
29. When I the hall, the students to a very interesting lecture.
a) entered, were listening
b) was entering, listened
c) was entering, were listening
d) entered, listened

30. He quickly forgot everything he at school.
a) had learnt
b) learnt
c) learns
d) was learning

31. I worked on Saturday, so I to the party the day before.
a) had not gone
b) not had gone
c) had not went
d) has not gone

32. **He showed us the place where his leg.**
a) he hurt
b) he have hurted
c) he had hurt

33. The work yet.
A) hasn‘t been finished
B) wasn‘t finished
C) hasn‘t finished
D) didn‘t finish

34. A lot of new English words this year.
A) had been learned
B) is learnt
C) has been learnt
D) have been learnt

35. The letter two weeks ago.
A) wrote
B) was writing
C) was written
D) was being written

36. I at every lesson

A) have being asked
B) were asked
C) is asked
D) am asked

37. The sky with the heavy clouds.

A) were covered
B) are covered
C) is covered
D) am covered

38. The bridge by tomorrow morning.

A) will have been reconstructed
B) is being reconstructed
C) will be reconstructed
D) was reconstructed

39. At the police station he a lot of questions.

A) asked
B) had been asked
C) had been asking
D) was aske

40. The rent for the house regularly.

A) was paid
B) was paiying
C) paid
D) pay

41. This question …… at the meeting now.

A) has been discussed
B) is discussing
C) was discussed
D) is being discussed

Контрольная работа №5 Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных:

1. Do you … clean the house every day or every week?

a) have to
b) have
c) had to
d) must

2. They … do their homework today because it is a holiday at the school.

a) must not
b) had not to
c) don't have to
d) don't have

3. I … go to Paris next week because there is a very big exhibition there.
a) had to
b) had
c) will have to
d) has to

4. Teresa … believe her eyes. She saw a camel on the street!
a) could
b) couldn't
c) must
d) should

5. Kendra … finish her homework on time, or she can't go outside to play with her friends.
a) must have
b) can't
c) shall have
d) must

6. I understand her because I don’t speak Italian.
a) can‘t
b) mustn‘t
c) needn‘t
d) had to

7. She tried to get out of the house, but . The doors were locked.
a) couldn‘t
b) wouldn‘t
c) was to
d) needn‘t

8. George passed the examination. He be very clever.
a) should
b) must
c) can‘t
d) had to

9. It’s late. You go as soon as possible.
a) can‘t
b) mustn‘t
c) need

10. should

11. I go so that not to be late at the meeting.

a) may
b) must
c) have to
d) can

12. You copy the homework of your classmates.

a) ought
b) must not
c) cannot
d) are able to

13. _we go for a walk in the evening?

a) need
b) should
c) may
d) must

14. Yesterday he do all the housework.

a) had to
b) must
c) can‘t
d) may

15. The teacher explain the rule if everybody understand him well.

a) mustn‘t
b) needn‘t
c) need

16. His English is than mine.

A) worst
B) more worse
C) the worst
D) worse

17. Tom works long hours so he looks than he really is.

A) oldest
B) much older
C) little old
D) old

18. I`ve got. apples than you.

A) fewer
B) less

C) least
D) little

19. My apartment is than yours.
A) small
B) a bit smaller
C) bit smaller
D) smallest of all

20. Nobody could swim. . . . . .
A) as faster as him
B) as fast as he could
C) fastest
D) as fast as him

21. He spent. . . . . money. . . . . .
A) less .....as me
B) more. .....than me
C) the least. ..... as I did
D) lesser as I did
d) can‘t

22. He … speak three foreign languages.
A) can
B) might
C) may
D) must

23. Must I come tomorrow? – No, you … .
A) mustn't
B) can't
C) needn't
D) shouldn't

24. You … work hard at your English if you want to know it.
A) must
B) might
C) can
D) may

25. You feel bad, you … see a doctor.
A) may
B) needn't

C) can
26. should
27. The sky is dark. It … rain soon.
A) may
B) should
C) has to
D) should't

28. My father doesn't let ... his car.
1. me to drive
2. me driving
3. that I drive
4. me drive

29. I am looking forward ... you again soon.
1. to see
2. to seeing
3. seeing
4. that I will see

30. I expect ... an answer soon.
1. receive
2. him receive
3. to receive
4. receiving

31. Every major city keeps ... and London is no exception.
1. changing
2. to change
3. change
4. having changed

32. The book made me ... sleepy.
1. to feel
2. feeling
3. feel
4. felt

33. You had better ... your personal stereo.
1. switch off
2. switched off
3. to switch off
4. switching off

34. Would you mind ... to the library with me?

1. coming up
2. come up
3. that you come up
4. to come up

35. She was made ... the truth.

1. telling
2. tell
3. having told
4. to tell

36. **He suggested … to the art exhibition.**

1. go
2. to go
3. going
4. of going

37. **We made him … his promise.**

1. keep
2. to keep
3. keeping
4. being kept

38. He agreed ... me his car for the weekend.

1. lend
2. to lend
3. lending
4. being lent

39. He is not used to ... soap operas on TV.

1. watch
2. watching
3. to watch
4. being watched

40. We decided ... the English course as soon as possible.

1. take
2. taking
3. of taking
4. to take

41. **. a foreign language takes a long time.**

1. Having learnt
2. By learning
3. Learning
4. Learnt

42. My parents expect me ...well in my exams.

1. do
2. doing
3. to do
4. done

Выберите правильную форму и вставьте в предложение.

43. interesting/interested

This exercise is . _

44. exciting/excited

On Christmas Eve, many children are so that they stay up all night.

45. annoying/annoyed

My friend has a very habit.

46. tiring/tired

I had such a day I went straight to bed.

47. relaxing/relaxed

We were after our holidays.

48. disgusting/disgusted

Their hamburgers are . _

49. satisfying/satisfied

I'm not with my job.

50. boring/bored

George always talks about the same things, he is so . _

51. disappointing/disappointed

I like this actor but the film was . _

52. confusing/confused

English grammar can be . _

Контрольная работа №6 Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных:

1. If I had known you had a mobile phone I... you.

1. would contact
2. had contacted
3. contacted
2. would have contacted

3. If it ... I'll come and meet you in the car.

1. rain
2. will rain
3. rains
4. would rain

4. It ... wonderful if he had said that. But he didn't.

1. was
2. will be
3. would be
4. would have been

5. We'll go to the theatre tonight if we ... the tickets.

1. get
2. will get
3. are getting
4. would get

5. If I had some free time I ... Spanish.

1. would learn
2. learn
3. will learn
4. have learnt

6. If I had known about your birthday, I ... you a present.

1. bought
2. would buy
3. will buy
4. would have bought

7. What will you do if your computer ... ?

1. won't work
2. don't work
3. doesn't work
4. wasn't working

8. **We ... the match if it had been played in Moscow.**

1. would win
2. will win
3. would have won
4. will have won

9. If I ... the right answer, I would tell you.

1 .know

2. would know

3. knew

4. 4. had known

10. If I the letter tomorrow, I‘ll phone you.

A) receive

B) shall receive

C) received

D) will receive

11. Do not drink coffee before you go to bed. You sleep.

A) will

B) won‘t be

C) will not

D) would

12. We..... **if we help soon!**

A) die. .....get

B) will die..... get

C) will die..... do not get

D) dies get

13. If you..... , you the test.

A) study..... will fail

B) do not study..... will

C) do not study. ..... will

D) will not study. Will fail not fail fail

14. Are you ready yet? – Not yet. I be ready in five minutes.

A) will not

B) would

C) will

D) am

15. I do not feel very well this evening. – Well, go to bed early and you feel better.

A) not

B) will

C) would

D) will not

16. If you.....in the fridge, you some cold drinks.

A) do not look. ..... find

B) look. .....find

C) look. ..... will find

D) are look. find

17. I am sorry I was late this morning. It happen again.

A) will not

B) would

C) will

D) been

18. If there..... no oil in the engine, the car down.

A) was .....will break

B) is .....will

C) is not. ..... will break

D) isn't will break

19. If this evening, do not wait for me.

A) I am late

B) I will be late

C) I would be

D) I am not

20. I..... you my umbrella if you it.

A) will lend; need

B) lend; will need

C) am lend; need

D) am not lend; need

21. What do tomorrow?

A) you are going to

B) are you going

C) you are going

D) are you going to

22. Are you thirsty? make you a drink?

A) Will I

B) Shall I

C) Do I

D) I‘ll

23. My cousins visit us next weekend.

A) will to
B) going to
C) are going to
D) are going

24. I can't see you tomorrow lunch with Paul.
A) I'm having
B) I'll have
C) I'm going have
D) I will to have

25. Can somebody come and help me? – Yes, you.
A) I'll help
B) I'm helping
C) I will to help
D) I help

26. She to spend her holidays at the sea.
A) will to spend
B) am spending
C) was
D) is going

27. If the weather fine we shall go to the country.
A) was
B) were
C) will be
D) is

28. Mary said that Paris beautiful in spring.
a) is
b) was
c) has been
d) were

29. The teacher a report on the Civil War.
a) told Jane to make
b) told Jane make
c) tell to Jane to make
d) told to Jane to make

30. Jane worry about her health.
a) ask to me not to
b) asked me not to

c) asked to not
d) asked not

31.1 didn't know he a new book.
a) wrote
b) writes
c) has written
d) had written

32. We didn't know whose things they .
a) were
b) can be
c) are
d) may be

33. All the students knew they _____
a)
b) may
c) must
d) had to

He showed me which exercises he revise for the examinations.
34.
a) does
b) had done
c) has done
d) will do.

35. He knows that Peter in Kiev now.
a) was
b) is
c) will be has been

36. I thought you do it the next day.
a) would
b) can
c) will
d) must

37. We were sure that you cope with the task.
a) can
b) could
c) will
d) are able to

38. The teacher asked what we .

a) discuss
b) are discussing
c) discussed
d) were discussing

39. A man asked how to the Red Square.

a) get
b) getting
c) to get
d) 'd get

40. She said that her friend's name Mary.

a) is
b) was
c) has been
d) were

41. I saw what he .

a) means
b) is meaning
c) meant
d) has meant

42. She thought it curious.

a) will be
b) is
c) was
d) has been

43. He said he hungry.

a) was
b) '11 be
c) is
d) has been

44. I heard she good English.

a) speaks
b) speak
c) is speaking
d) spoke

45. John confessed he . like football.

a) doesn't
b) will not
c) didn't
d) do not

46. He asked me how many lessons I last week.

a) had

b) had had

c) was having

d) have

47. He wondered what Dick at that moment.

a) did

b) is doing

c) does

d) was doing

48. He told me Jack back in a few minutes.

a) would be

b) is

c) was

d) will be

49. He promised he there in half an hour.

a) is

b) will be

c) would be

d) was

50. The manager explained that the exhibition the week before.

a) finished

b) is finished

c) finishes

d) had finished

51. He explained he there two years before.

a) had moved

b) moves

c) moved

d) was moving

52. He remarked he already the film.

a) —, saw

b) had, seen

c) —, sees

d) has, seen

53. Jane told me calm.

a) to stay c

b) to have stayed
c) stay
d) staying

54. I am surprised to see you. Your mother said you ill.
a) were
b) has been
c) are
d) had been

55. Mary told me that writing a test her nervous.
a) is making
b) will make
c) made
d) make

Контрольная работа №7 Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных:

1. Margaret has …… here since February.
A) being worked
B) working
C) been working
D) been worked

2. I‘m a vegetarian. I …… meat since I was a child.
A) haven‘t eaten
B) don‘t eat
C) haven‘t been eating
D) am not eating

3. How do you know? you?
A) Who did tell
B) Who have told
C) Who has told
D) Who did told

4. - Why are your hands so dirty? - I the car.
A) have fixed
B) have been fixing
C) haven be fixing
D) has fixed

5. I the car and we can go now.
A) have been fixing

B) have fixed
C) have fixed
D) am fixed

6. You look tired! How long. ..... you tennis?
A) have..... played
B) have .....played
C) have. ..... been played
D) have..... been playing

7. I`m tired. We 5 sets of tennis today.
A) have played
B) have been played
C) have been playing
D) have playing

8. After graduation he applied for this job and he there ever since.
A) has work
B) has worked
C) did worked
D) has been working

9. I a lot by now but still I have something to catch up with.
A) have been doing
B) do
C) have done
D) am doing

10. - Why does his back ache so much? - He the house.
A) has cleaned
B) has been cleaning
C) cleaned
D) has be cleaned

11. They..... under a coach since 1978 and they. two Olympics.
A) trained ..... have won
B) have been won
C) have been trained..... have won
D) training. Have wontraining. have

12. I to see John since 5 o'clock.
A) have been waiting

B) wait
C) waiting
D) have waited

13. I am leaving! I long enough today!
A) have waited
B) wait
C) have been waiting
D) am waiting

14. She the letters all day and she's only half way through.
A) has been typing
B) types
C) has typed
D) has typing

15. They all have something in common: they. major surgery at some time in their lives.
A) have all had
B) have all been having
C) has all had
D) haven't been had

16. Since this newspaper……. the competition two weeks ago, readers a lot of coupons.
A) has
B) announced . . . . . .
C) announced. have
D)announced. has been sent
have sent
been sending
have announced. . . . . .
. have been sending

17. Keath could not find a house to buy so he an apartment for the past months.
A) has rented
B) rents
C) has been renting
D) rent

18. My sister and I from Scotland.
A) we are
B) am

C) are
D) is

19. How old ?
A) are you
B) you are
C) you have
D) have you

20. They ……. in London.
A) no live
B) don‘t live
C) live not
D) doesn‘t live

21. Where ……. Mary live?
A) does
B) do
C) are
D) is

22. Where are Geoff and Anne? ……. in the garden.
A) They‘re sitting
B) They sitting
C) There sitting
D) There are sitting

23. What , Sally?
A) you are
B) are you
C) do you
D) are you doing

24. It‘s very cold today and ……. .
A) it‘s snowing
B) it snows
C) its snowing
D) it snowing

25. close the window please.
A) No
B) Not
C) Don‘t

D) You don‘t

26. Julie her mother: very tall.
A) is like
B) is liking
C) likes
D) like
27. Are you hungry? - …….. .
A) Yes, I am
B) Yes, I‘m
C) No, I aren‘t
D) No, I no

28. Where yesterday?
A) was you
B) you were
C) were you
D) did you be

29. They last week.
A) didn‘t come
B) came not
C) don‘t came
D) didn‘t came

30. What do yesterday?
A) Peter were
B) Peter was
C) did Peter
D) was Peter

31. I phone because when it rang, I was having a shower.
A) hadn't
B) didn't hear
C) haven't hear
D) don't hear

32. Marc lives in Paris, …….. .
A) isn‘t it?
B) isn‘t he?
C) don‘t he?
D) doesn‘t he?
33. What time the play start?

A) do
B) does
C) is
D) are

34. I a student.
A) are
B) does
C) is
D) am

35. My father excuses when I feel like going to the cinema.
A) make always
B) always make
C) always makes
D) always is making

36. His students German in class.
A) doesn't study
B) isn't study
C) not is study
D) do not study

37. She six years old.
A) don't
B) does not
C) isn't
D) didn't

38. John books.
A) reads sometimes
B) sometimes reads
C) is reading sometimes
D) did read

39. Danny his father on Sundays.
A) phones
B) phons
C) phone
D) is phoning

40. I what you mean.
A) don't know

B) does not know
C) isn't knowing
D) didn't knowing

41. John in a supermarket.
A) did worked
B) work
C) works
D) are working
42. I. in the institute.
A) is
B) are
C) am
D) were

43. Mr. Smith stayed at his office very late because he a lot of work.
A) has
B) have
C) is having
D) had

44. He at the theatre yesterday.
A) is
B) was
C) were
D) didn't

45. We five days a week.
A) work
B) works
C) are working
D) workes

46. This is my Institute,. ?
A) doesn't it
B) hasn't it
C) isn't it
D) didn't he

47. She in the suburbs of Moscow.
A) live
B) lives
C) are living

D) is living

48. We usually have dinner at 3,. ?

A) don't we

B) haven't we

C) aren't we

D) didn't we

49. They their parents every weekend.

A) visit

B) visits

C) are visiting

D) does visit

50. I writing a letter.

A) is

B) am

C) are

D) did

Fill in the sentences with the words:

negotiating, in charge of, lawyer, legal proceedings, trial lawyer, investigates, court cases, procurator's office, barred, conveyancing

1) … is a person whose profession is to advise clients as to legal rights.
2) … is the drafting documents necessary for the transfer of the real property.
3) A lawyer can work for the government agency, such as …
4) Paralegals are often … filing documents with the court.
5) A lawyer represents clients in …
6) If a … does noy win the case, he may seek a new trial or address to an appelate court.
7) A lawyer … the facts, reviews documents, prepares and files the pleadings in court.
8) Paralegals help lawyers to prepare for their …
9) Paralegals are … from giving legal advice to clients.
10) One of the lawyer's function is … with clients.

Fill in the sentences with the words:

motions, represent, pretrial stages, legal advice, legal research, drafting, mortgages, executing, justice, advances

1) One of the lawyer's function is … the last wishes of the deceased.
2) A lawyer … the interests of those who hire lawyers to perform legal services.
3) Paralegals help to prepare and file pleadings and …
4) Paralegals may not give … to clients.
5) Lawyers often delegate … to paralegals.
6) Conveyancing is the … of the documents necessary for the transfer of real property.
7) Real property includes deeds and …
8) During the … the lawyers draft court papers and do legal research on behalf of the client.
9) Lawyers make the system of … work.
10) Lawyer is a person who may … clients in court.

Fill in the sentences with the words:

lawyer, preceding cases, records, wills, unauthorized, filing, cross-examine, estate planning, court, prosecution

1) The last wishes of the deceased are called ...
2) The role of … is different in all legal systems.
3) At trials, lawyers select a jury, examine and … witnesses.
4) One of the lawyer's function is … of criminal suspects in court.
5) Administrative work of paralegals include analyzing and organizing … and documents.
6) Paralegals are … to perform such tasks as practising law and giving legal advice.
7) Lawyers may represent their clients in … both in civil and criminal cases.
8) … pleadings is usually done electronically.
9) Paralegals are found in all areas where lawyers are — in criminal trials, in …, in government, and so on.
10) Legal research is aimed at finding out … relevant to a particular case.

Fill in the sentences with the words:

on behalf of the client, minute books, legal document, testator's, legal means, lawyer, under the direction and supervision, criminal suspects, deeds, legal advice

1) The lawyer reviews any … prepared by a paralegal before it is filed with the court or delivered to a client.
2) A paralegal works … of a lawyer.
3) Conveyancing is the drafting of the documents necessary for the transfer of real property such as … or mortgages.
4) As a professional, a lawyer provides the client with the … concerning actions that need to be taken.
5) Prosecution of … in court is applicable if the lawyer wirks for the police department or the department of justice.
6) A lawyer advises the client on what best course of action to take to best resolve the situation by …
7) Paralegal's work may involve organizing documents and maintaining …
8) Wills state the … precise desires in black and white.
9) At trials lawyers act …
10) According to the law, all real estate transactions must be carried out by a …

4. Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ, направленные на формирование общих компетенций.

ТЕСТЫ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ

(правильный ответ подчѐркнут)

1. What is a CV?

a) - A description of someone‘s family, education, likes and dislikes
b) <u>- A description of someone‘s education, work experience and skills</u>
c) – A description of someone‘s family, likes and dislikes
d) –A description of someone‘s education, likes and dislikes

2. The four great deserts of central Australia 2,000,000square kilometres

a) covers
b) covering
c) <u>cover</u>
d) is having covering

3. There ( ) some water in the bottle.
a) Is
b) are
c) isn‘t
d) aren‘t

4. These young men ( ) clerks.
a) are not
b) not to be
c) not be
d) be not

5. They haven't finished dinner .
a) yet
c) still
e) already
f) d) else

6. Everybody fine weather. a) likes c) is liking
b) like d) is like

7. There ( ) a big difference between speaking English and writing it.
a) is
b) are
c) have
d) has

8. ( ) there any plants in your office?
a) is
b) are
c) does
d)do

9. Where ( ) from? – He is Scottish.
a) …does Martin to come…
b) does Martin come…
c) …do Martin come…
d) do Martin comes…

10. What (to do) you? – I‘m an engineer.
1) …you do…
2) do you do…
3) are you doing…
4) …you are doing…

11. Have you been to Kremlin?-Yes, I there last week.
a) have been
b) was
c) am
d) had been

12. Bad news fast.

a) travel
b) have traveled
c) travels
d) are traveling

13. We to a wonderful pop concert last Saturday.
a) have gone
b) had gone
c) were going
d) went

14. Have you met any of Shannons?
a) a
b) an
c) –
d) the

15. I usually read a lot but just now anything.
a) I am reading
b) I have read
c) I'm not reading
d) I read

16. What when I rang you?
a) you were doing
c) did you do
b) were you doing
d) did you

17. How many meals a day ?
a) have you
b) you have
c) do you have
d) are you having

18. It‘s the most exciting film .
a) I've ever seen
b) I've ever saw
c) I've never seen
d) I ever seen

19. My brother Ann Graves since childhood.
a) is loving
b) has been loving
c) was loving
d) has loved

20. What is your favourite kind of music?
a) a
b) an
c) –
d) d) the

21. When we arrived in Sochi, it was very hot and the sun .
a) was shining
c) shined
e) shone
f) d) shining

22. Please wait for me if you earlier.
a) will come
b) comes
c) come
d) came

23. _Crocodiles live in rivers.
a) a
b) an
c) –
d) the

24. They were in Spain last summer, ?
a) were they
b) didn't they
c) isn‘t it
d) d) weren't they

25. This time tomorrow in the Black Sea.
a) I swim
b) I'll swimming
c) I'll swim
d) I'll be swimming

26. We went to South of France.
a) a
b) an
c) –
d) the

27. How long ( ) to get to work?
a) …does it take you…
b) …it takes you…
c) …does it takes you…
d) …do it take you…

28. Do you drink coffee?
a) a
b) an
c) –
d) the

29. One of students missed the class.
a) a
b) an

c) –
d) the

30. A is one millionth of a meter.
a) milliliter
b) micrometre
c) centimeter
d) gram

31. The is the distance across a circle.
a) length
b) kelvin
c) height
d) diameter

32. A substance is one that burns easily.
a) flammable
b) fixed
c) flexible
d) fitting

33. . means joining the ends of two cables together.
a) splicing
b) solve
c) supply
d) repair

34. To means to start to burn
a) fold b) grind c) rust d) ignite

35. ( ) there a sauna on the ground floor?
a) is
b) are
c) isn‘t
d) aren‘t)

36. _are tubes for carrying cables.
a) cubic
b) ducts
c) canal
d) column

37. _is a common short way of saying ―for each‖.
a) per
b) every
c) as
d) so

38. There is kitten in the window.
a) a
b) an

c) –
d) the

39. means to touch with your hands_____
a) offer
b) through
c) handle
d) have

40. A person whose job is keeping a particular type of equipment or machinery in good condition
a) technician
b) referee
c) prototype
d) span

41. It‘s most interesting movie of all times.
a) a
b) an
c) –
d) the

42. _means in a way that produces a good result and doesn‘t waste time, energy, or resources.
a) clear
b) efficiently
c) crack
d) easy

43. What day!
a) a
b) an
c) –
d) the

44. The highest part or point of something
a) bottom
b) side
c) top
d) up

45. You‘re lucky. There ( ) one seat left.
1) is
2) are
3) isn‘t
4) aren‘t

46. _Knowledge is power.
1) a
2) an
3) –

4) the

47. A unit for measuring the force of an electric current

a) ohm
b) watt
c) kelvin
d) volt

47. The space between two places or things

a) distance
b) way
c) length
d) height

48. Did you like coffee at the restaurant?

a) a
b) an
c) –
d) the

49. To remove a piece of electrical equipment from the electricity supply

a) unplug
b) take
c) set
d) mend

КРИТЕРИИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ОЦЕНКИ ПО КАЖДОМУ ОЦЕНОЧНОМУ

СРЕДСТВУ

4.1. Тесты (текущий контроль)

За правильно выполненное задание выставляется оценка – 1 балл.

За неправильно выполненное задание выставляется оценка – 0 баллов.

«5» - 10 баллов
«4» - 8-9 баллов
«3» - 6-7 баллов

4.2. Тестирование (промежуточный контроль)

За правильно выполненное задание выставляется оценка – 1 балл.
За неправильно выполненное задание выставляется оценка – 0 баллов.
«5» - 50-47 баллов

«4» - 46-40 баллов
«3» - 39-30 баллов

Тексты для дифференцированного зачета: Текст №1

From the History of Police Forces

Police is the agency of a community or government that is responsible for maintaining public order and preventing and detecting crime. The preserving order by enforcing rules of conduct or basic police mission was the same in ancient societies as it is in the contemporary laws sophisticated urban environments.

The conception of the police force as a protective and law enforcement organisation developed from the use of military bodies as guardians of the peace, such as the bodyguard of the ancient Roman emperors. The Romans Praetorian Guard achieved a high level of law enforcement, which remained in effect until the decline of the empire and the onset of the Middle Ages.

During the Middle Ages, policing authority was the responsibility of local nobles on their individual estates. Each noble generally appointed an official, known as a constable, to carry out the law. The constable's duties included keeping the peace and arresting and guarding criminals. For many decades constables were unpaid citizens who took turns at the job, which became increasingly burdensome and unpopular. By the mid-16"[1] century, wealthy citizens often resorted to paying deputies to assume their turns as constables; as this practice became widespread, the quality of the constables declined drastically.

Police forces developed throughout the centuries, taking various forms. In France during the 17th century King Louis XIV maintained a small central police organisation consisting of some forty inspectors who, with the help of numerous paid informants, supplied the government with details about the conduct of private individuals. The king could then exercise the kind of justice he saw fit. This system continued during the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI. After the French Revolution, two separate police bodies were set up, one to handle ordinary duties and the other to deal with political crimes.

In 1663 the city of London began paying watchmen (generally old men who were unable to find other work) to guard the streets at night. Until the end of the 18th century, the along with a few constables, as inefficient as they were watchmen remained the only form of policing in the city.

The inability of watchmen and constables to curb lawlessness, particularly in London, led to a demand for a more effective force to deal with criminals and to protect the population. After much deliberation in Parliament, the British statesman Sir Robert Peel in 1829 established the London Metropolitan Police, which became the world's first modern organised police force.

The force was guided by the concept of crime prevention as a primary police objective; it also embodied the belief that such a force should depend on the consent and cooperation of the public, and the idea that police constables were to be civil and courteous to the people. The Metropolitan Police force was well organised and disciplined and, after an initial period of public skepticism, became the model for other police forces in Great Britain. Several years later the Royal Irish Constabulary was formed, and Australia, India, and Canada soon established similar organisations. Other countries followed, impressed by the success of the plan, until nations throughout the world had adopted police systems based on the British model. The development of the British police system is especially significant because the pattern that emerged had great influence on the style of policing in almost all industrial societies.

In the U.S., the first full-time organised police departments were formed in New York City in 1845 and shortly thereafter in Boston, not only in response to crime but also to control unrest. The American police adopted many British methods, but at times they became involved in local politics. The British police, on the other hand, have traditionally depended on loyalty to the law, rather than to elected public officials, as the source of their authority and independence.

Текст №2

POLICE POWERS

The powers of a police officer in England and Wales to stop and search, arrest and place a person under detention are contained in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984. The legislation and

the code of practice set out the powers and responsibilities of officers in the investigation of offences, and the rights of citizens.

An officer is liable to disciplinary proceedings if he or she fails to comply with any provision of the codes, and evidence obtained in breach of the codes may be ruled inadmissible in court. The code must be readily available in all police stations for consultation by police officers, detained people and members of the public.

Stop and Search

A police officer in England and Wales has the power to stop and search people and vehicles if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that he or she will find stolen goods, offensive weapons or implements that could be used for theft, burglary or other offences. The officer must, however, state and record the grounds for taking this action and what, if anything, was found.

The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 enables a senior police officer to authorise uniformed officers to stop and search people or vehicles for offensive weapons, dangerous implements where he or she has reasonable grounds for believing that serious incidents of violence may take place. The officer must specify the time-scale and area in which the powers are to be exercised.

Arrest

In England and Wales the police have wide powers to arrest people suspected of having committed an offence with or without a warrant issued by a court. For serious offences, known as 'arrestable offences', a suspect can be arrested without a warrant. Arrestable offences are those for which five or more years' imprisonment can be imposed. This category also includes 'serious arrestable offences' such as murder, rape and kidnapping.

There is also a general arrest power for all other offences if it is impracticable or inappropriate to send out a summons to appear in court, or if the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing that arrest is necessary to prevent the person concerned from causing injury to any other person or damage to property.

Текст №3

Detention, Treatment and Questioning

An arrested person must be taken to a police station (if he or she is not already at one) as soon as practicable after arrest. At the station, he or she will be seen by the custody officer who will consider the reasons for the arrest and whether there are sufficient grounds for the person to be detained. The Code of Practice under the 1984 Police and Criminal Evidence Act made it clear that juveniles should not be placed in the cells. Most police stations should have a detention room for those juveniles who need to be detained. The suspect has a right to speak to an independent solicitor free of charge and to have a relative or other named person told of his or her arrest. Where a person has been arrested in connection with a serious arrestable offence, but has not yet been charged, the police may delay the exercise of these rights for up to 36 hours in the interests of the investigation if certain strict criteria are met.

A suspect may refuse to answer police questions or to give evidence in court. Changes to this so-called 'right to silence' have been made by the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 to allow courts in England and Wales to draw inferences from a defendant's refusal to answer police questions or to give information during his or her trial. Reflecting this change in the law, a new

form of police caution (which must precede any questions to a suspect for the purpose of obtaining evidence) is intended to ensure that people understand the possible consequences if they answer questions or stay silent.

Questions relating to offence may not normally be put to a person after he or she has been charged with that offence or informed that he or she may be prosecuted for it.

The length of time a suspect is held in police custody before charge is strictly regulated. For lesser offences this may not exceed 24 hours. A person suspected of committing a serious arrestable offence can be detained for up to 96 hours without charge but beyond 36 hours only if a warrant is obtained from a magistrates court.

Reviews must be made of a six hours after initial person‘s detention at regular intervals to check detention and thereafter every nine hours as a maximum whether the criteria for detention are still satisfied. If they are not, the person must be released immediately.

Interviews with suspected offenders at police stations must be tape-recorded when the police are investigating indictable offences and in certain other cases. The police are not precluded from taping interviews for other types of offences. The taping of interviews is regulated by a code of practice approved by Parliament, and the suspect is entitled to a copy of the tape.

A person who thinks that the grounds for detention arc unlawful may apply to the High Court in England and Wales for a writ of Habeas Corpus against the person who detained him or her, requiring that person to appear before the court to justify the detention. Habeas Corpus proceedings take precedence over others. Similar procedures apply in Northern Ireland and a similar remedy is available to anyone who is unlawfully detained in Scotland.

Recognising that the use of DNA analysis has become a powerful tool in the investigation of crime, the Government has extended police powers to take body samples from suspects. The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 allows the police to take non-intimate samples without consent from anyone who is detained or convicted for a recordable offence, and to use the samples to search against existing records of convicted offenders or unsolved crimes. In time a national database will be built up.

Charging

Once there is sufficient evidence, the police have to decide whether a detained person should be charged with the offence. If there is insufficient evidence to charge, the person maybe released on bail pending further enquiries by the police. The police may decide to take no further action in respect of a particular offence and to release the person. Alternatively, they may decide to issue him or her with a formal caution, which will be recorded and may be taken into account if he or she subsequently re-offends.

If charged with an offence, a person may be kept in custody if there is a risk that he or she might fail to appear in court or might interfere with the administration of justice. When no such considerations apply, the person must be released on or without bail. Where someone is detained after charge, he or she must be brought before a magistrates' court as soon as practicable. This is usually no later than the next working day.

Текст №4

SCOTLAND YARD

The task of organising and designing the ‗New Police‘ was placed in the hands of Colonel Charles Rowan and Sir Richard Mayne. These two Commissioners occupied a private house at 4, Whitehall Palace, the back of which opened on to a courtyard, which had been the site of a residence owned by the Kings of Scotland and known as ‗Scotland Yard‘. Since the place was used as a police station, the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police became known as Scotland Yard.

These headquarters were removed in 1890 to premises on the Victoria Embankment and became known as ‗New Scotland Yard‘, but in 1967, because of the need for a larger and more modern headquarters building, a further removal took place to the present site at Victoria Street (10 Broadway), which is also known as ‗New Scotland Yard‘.

The Force suffered many trials and difficulties in overcoming public hostility and opposition. But, by their devotion to duty and constant readiness to give help and advice coupled with kindliness and good humour, they eventually gained the approval and trust of the public. This achievement has been fostered and steadily maintained throughout the history of the Force, so that today its relationship with the public is established on the firmest foundation of mutual respect and confidence.

At first the new police force encountered little cooperation from the public, and when Scotland Yard stationed its first plainclothes police agents on duty in 1842, there was a public outcry against these 'spies' The police force had gradually won the trust of the London public by the time Scotland Yard set up its Criminal Investigation Department (CID) in 1878. The CID was a small force of plainclothes detectives who gathered information on criminal activities. The CID was subsequently built up into the efficient investigative force that it now constitutes. It presently employs more than 1,000 detectives. The area supervised by the London Metropolitan Police includes all of Greater London with the exception of the City of London, which has its own separate police force. The Metropolitan Police's duties are the detection and prevention of crime, the preservation of public order, the supervision of road traffic and the licensing of public vehicles, and the organisation of civil defence incase of emergency.

The administrative head of Scotland Yard is the commissioner, who is appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Home Secretary. Beneath the commissioner are a deputy commissioner and four assistant commissioners, each of the latter being in charge of one of Scotland Yard's four departments: administration, traffic and transport, criminal investigation (the CID), and police recruitment and training. The CID deals with all aspects of criminal investigation and comprises the criminal records office, fingerprint and photography sections, the company fraud squad, a highly mobile police unit known as the flying squad, the metropolitan police laboratory, and the detective- training school.

Scotland Yard keeps extensive files on all known criminals in the United Kingdom. It also has a special branch of police who guard visiting dignitaries, royalty, and statesmen. Finally, Scotland Yard is responsible for maintaining links between British law-enforcement agencies and Interpol. Although Scotland Yard‘s responsibility is limited to metropolitan London, its assistance is often sought by police in other parts of England, particularly with regard to difficult cases. The Yard also assists in the training of police personnel in the countries of the Commonwealth.

Текст №5

The British Police

The British police officer is a well-known figure to anyone who has visited Britain or who has seen British films. Policemen are to be seen in towns and cities keeping law and order, either walking in pairs down the streets (―walking the beat‖) or driving specially marked police cars.

Once known as _panda cars‘ because of their distinctive markings, these are now often jokingly referred to as _jam sandwiches‘ because of the pink fluorescent stripe running horizontally around the bodywork. In the past, policemen were often known as _bobbies‘ after Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the police force. Nowadays, common nicknames include _the cops‘, _the fuzz‘, _the pigs‘, and _the Old Bill‘ (particularly in London). Few people realise, however, that the police in Britain are organised very differently from many other countries.

Most countries, for example, have a national police force which is controlled by central Government. Britain has no national police force, although police policy is governed by the central Government‘s Home Office. Instead, there is a separate police force for each of 52 areas into which the country is divided. Each has a police authority - a committee of local county councillors and magistrates.

The forces co-operate with each other, but it is unusual for members of one force to operate in another‘s area unless they are asked to give

assistance. This sometimes happens when there has been a very serious crime. A Chief Constable (the most senior police officer of a force) may sometimes ask for the assistance of London‘s police force, based at New known simply as ―the Yard‖. Scotland Yard

In most countries the police carry guns. In Britain, however, this is extremely unusual. Policemen do not, as a rule, carry firearms in their day-to-day work, though certain specialist units are trained to do so and can be called upon to help the regular police force in situations where firearms are involved, e.g. terrorist incidents, armed robberies, etc. The only policemen who routinely carry weapons are those assigned to guard politicians and diplomats, or special officers who patrol airports.

In certain circumstances specially trained police officers can be armed, but only with the signed permission of a magistrate.

All members of the police must have gained a certain level of academic qualifications at school and undergone a period of intensive training. Like in the army, there are a number of ranks: after the Chief Constable comes the Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant and Constable. Women make up about 10 per cent of the police force. The police are helped by a number of Special members of the public who work for the police voluntarily Constables for a few hours a week.

Each police force has its own Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Members of CIDs are detectives, and they do not wear uniforms. The other uniformed people you see in British towns are traffic wardens. Their job is to make sure that drivers obey it is the police the parking regulations. They have no other powers who are responsible for controlling offences like speeding, careless driving and drunken driving.

The duties of the police are varied, ranging from assisting at accidents to safeguarding public order and dealing with lost property. One of their main functions is, of course, apprehending criminals and would-be criminals.

Текст №6 The Legal Heritage of Greece and Rome The ancient Greeks were among the first to develop a concept of law that separated everyday law from religious beliefs. Before the Greeks most civilizations attributed their laws to their gods or goddesses. Instead, the Greeks believed that laws were made by the people for the people.

In the seventh century B.C., Draco* drew up Greece's first comprenensive written code of laws.

Under Draco's code death was the punishment for most offences. Thus, the term *draconian* usually applies to extremely harsh measures.

poet, military hero, and Several decades passed before Solon devised a new code of laws. Trial by jury, ultimately Athens‘ lawgiver an ancient Greek tradition was retained, but enslaving debtors was prohibited as were most of the harsh punishments of Draco's code. Under Solon's law citizens of Athens were eligible to serve in the assembly and courts were established in which they could appeal government decisions.

What the Greeks may have contributed to the Romans was the concept of ―natural law.‖ In essence, natural law was based on the belief that certain basic principles are above the laws of a nation.
These principles arise from the nature of people. The concept of natural law and the development of the first true legal system had a profound effect on the modern world.

d. 560 B.C.) Solon (b. 630

Solon, the Athenian statesman, is known as one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. He ended exclusive aristocratic control of the government, substituted a system of control by the wealthy, and introduced a new and more humane law code. He was also a noted poet.

Unfortunately it was not until the 5th century B.C. that accounts of his life and works began to be put together, mostly on the evidence of his poems and his law code. Although certain details have a legendary ring, the main features of his story seem to be reliable. Solon was of noble descent but moderate means.

He first became prominent in about 600 B.C. The early 6th century was a troubled time for the Athenians. Society was dominated by an aristocracy of birth, who owned the best land, monopolized the government, and were themselves split into rival factions. The social, economic, and political evils might well have culminated in a revolution and subsequent tyranny (dictatorship), as they had in other Greek states, had it not been for Solon, to whom Athenians of all classes turned in the hope of a generally satisfactory solution of their problems. Because he believed in moderation and in an ordered society in which each class had its proper place and function, his solution was not revolution but reform. Solon's great contribution to the future good of Athens was his new code of laws. The first written code at Athens, that of Draco, was still in force. Draco's laws were shockingly severe (hence the term *draconian)* so severe that they were said to have been written not in ink but in blood. On the civil side they permitted enslavement for debt, and death seems to have been the penalty for almost all criminal offenses. Solon revised every statute except that on homicide and made Athenian law altogether more humane.

Текст №7

What is Law?
The English word ―law‖ refers to limits upon various forms of behavior. So, a law is a statement or rule that tells us what we may or may not do. In all societies, relations between people are regulated by laws. Some of them are customs, that is, informal rules of social and moral behavior. Some are rules we accept if we belong to particular social institutions, such as, religious, educational and cultural groups. And some are precise laws made by governments and enforced against all citizens within their power.
What motives do governments have in making and enforcing laws? Social control is one purpose. Public law concerns disputes between citizens and the state or between one state and another.
Private law concerns disputes among citizens within a country. Another purpose is the imple-

mentation of justice. Justice is a concept that most people feel is very important but few are able to define. Sometimes a just decision is simply a decision that most people feel is fair. It is often said that justice is blind. It means that the law is not concerned with personalities or whether litigants are powerful or weak, good or bad or black or white. Bejamin Disraeli (1804-1881) said: ―Justice is truth in action‖. Justice is certainly not deaf and will listen to any reasonable claim. The courts administer justice by hearing cases. Law is also used as a mechanism for social change. For instance, at various times laws have been passed to inhibit social discrimination and improve the quality of individual life in matters of health, education, and welfare.

It seems that people all over the world are becoming more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other. Companies employ experts to ensure that their contracts are lawful whenever they do business. Non- industrialized tribes in South Africa use lawyers to stop governments from destroying the rainforests where they live. Ordinary citizens can nowadays challenge the decisions of their governments in courts of law. When it helps people to reach just agreements across social, economic and even international barriers, law seems a good thing. However, when it involves time and money and highlights people‘s inability to cooperate informally, law seems to be an evil but a necessary one that everyone should have a basic knowledge of.

Текст №8

Classification of Law

There are many ways to classify law, but the most common one is to divide it into two main categories – criminal law and civil law. A simple distinction between the criminal law and the civil law is that the latter regulates the relationships between individuals and the former regulates the legal relationships between the state and individual people. Civil law includes property law, which governs transfer and ownership of property, and contract law, which is the law of personal agreements.

When a person has a grievance and he or she cannot settle it, the courts will settle the differences. This type of law is called a tort law. In tort law, the harm or injury is considered a private wrong, and the main task is to compensate the victims for the harm that was inflicted on them. The harm may be either physical or mental and includes such wrongful acts as trespassing, assault and battery, invasion of privacy, libel, and slander.

In civil actions, the injured person must file an action in order to initiate proceedings, if the offender is found guilty, then he or she pays restitution to the person that was harmed. Criminal law includes criminal offences, which range from the small to the very serious (e.g. murder, rape). The most important purpose of criminal law is to give the state the power to protect the public from harm by punishing individuals whose actions threaten the society. For criminal actions, the state initiates the legal proceedings by bringing charges against the criminal, then prosecuting him or her.

If it is determined that a criminal law was broken, the state will impose a sentence against the defendant such as imprisonment, probation, or a fine, payable to the state. Although the division between civil and criminal law is very clear, there may be some discrepancy (e.g. someone who was found ―not guilty‖ during his criminal trial, but was found ―guilty‖ during his civil trial). It happens because criminal trials are based on the evidence of ―beyond a reasonable doubt‖, while for a civil case the evidence has only to prove the ―preponderance of the evidence‖.

Текст №9

Punishment

Punishment, in modem criminal law, penalty inflicted by the state upon person for committing a criminal offence.

In early societies punishment for a crime was left to the person wronged or to his or her kin,

clan, or tribe. The punishments inflicted were characteristically cruel, and, by modern standards, oat of proportion to the offence committed. Torture and capital punishment, prevalent early forms of punishment, evolved largely from old beliefs in vengeance. With the growing complexity of society and the centralization of governments, the right to punish was taken from the offended party and vested in the state.

Only at the end of the 18th century did significant call for improved criminal procedure arise. Punishment came to be thought of not only as express vindication but as a means of protecting the laws from abuse by individual members of the society. Deterrence and separation from society, rather than revenge, became the main purposes of punishment, with the degree of penalty adjusted to reflect the nature of the crime. Ensuing reforms reduced the number of capital crimes (that is, crimes punishable by death), restricted corporal punishment, and virtually abolished mutilation, replacing most of these harsh measures with imprisonment! Emphasis began to be placed on rehabilitation for the good of society and the individual, rather than on punishment for its own sake.

The issue of punishment versus benign corrective treatment has
persisted to this day. Arguments against punishment cite its essentially vindictive and peremptorily negative nature; its effects are viewed as ineffective and perhaps even destructive. Proponents of legal punishment, on the other hand, stress its value as a sobering deterrent to those criminally inclined and, in the case of imprisonment for its own sake, as a means for protecting society from chronic or dangerous lawbreakers.

Capital Punishment, legal infliction of the death penalty; in modern law, corporal punishment in its most severe form. Lynching, in contrast to capital punishment, is the unauthorized, illegal use' of death as a punishment. The usual alternative to the death penalty is long-term or life imprisonment. History

The earliest historical records contain evidence of capital punishment. It was mentioned in the Code of Hammurabi (1750 BC). The Bible prescribed death as the penalty for more than 30 different crimes, ranging from murder (Exodus 21:12) to fornication (Deuteronomy 22:13). The Draconian Code of ancient Greece went farther, imposing capital punishment for every offence.

In England, during the reigns of King Canute and William the Conqueror, the death penalty was not used, although the results of interrogation and torture were often fatal. By the end of the 15th century, English law recognized seven major crimes: treason (grand and petty), murder larceny, burglary, rape, and arson. By 1800, more than 200 capital crimes were recognized, and, as a result, 1,000 or more people were sentenced to death each year (although most sentences were commuted by royal pardon). Inrthe American colonies before the War of Independence, the death penalty was commonly authorized for a wide variety of crimes. Blacks, whether slave or free, were threatened with death for many crimes that were punished less severely when committed by whites.

Текст №10

Community Corrections

Convicted criminals in our society serve their sentences either (1) as inmates incarcerated in a jail or prison or (2) in the community, at home and at work, under the supervision of probation or parole agents. This text deals with this second major category, community-based corrections. For
the most part, this text describes probation, traces its advantages over incarceration, and some of the dimensions of serving time at home.

Probation is not simply leniency; it is a sentence with rules and controls imposed on the offender and enforced by the probation service. This text presents probation as the major form of felony sentencing in our society and describes the world of supervised living while free from incarceration. Most convicted offenders serve all or part of their sentences in the community under the supervision of parole or probation staff. Probation is a sentence handed down by the judge to serve

entirely in the community without first going to jail or prison. Parole, on the other hand, is a part of a sentence served in the community after the offender has spent some part of the sentence in prison. Probation, then, is a judicial function and parole is an executive release function.

At present more than half of all sentenced offenders are placed on probation by courts, and nationally about 70 percent of prison inmates are released on parole. Community-based corrections is viewed as an alternative to incarceration, a less intrusive response to the criminal offense.

Arguments in favor of community-based corrections usually rest on dissatisfaction with the state of affairs in prisons. Almost every argument against prisons can be restated as an argument for community based programs. Cost-effectiveness. The total expenses of incarceration are difficult to assess. Prison building costs have escalated in recent years toward "$70,000 per bed," meaning that a prison designed to house 1,000 inmates can cost as much as $70 million, often not counting a wall if this is desired. In addition to capital investment, the costs of operating a prison vary from a low of about 112,000 to above $30,000 per inmate per year. Food, medical services, vocational and educational programming, 24-hour-daily guarding year-round, and the other necessities of prison life are very expensive. In fact, today it costs as PDF created with pdfFactory Pro trial version www.pdffactory.com much to send an inmate to a maximum-security prison as it does to send a student to Harvard or Yale. Direct costs do not take into account the "invisible" costs of confinement, the loss of tax and social security revenue while an otherwise able-bodied person is confined, the social welfare costs of maintaining a prisoner's family during incarceration, the loss of any major contribution to the overall economy. Community-based programs are operated at a small fraction of the cost of incarceration. Capital costs are considerably lower, for there are no expensive security devices.

Office space is all that is needed. The expense of providing social services and other correctional programs is much less than in prison, because other social agencies within the community provide these services. Moreover, since the offender usually maintains employment while under community supervision, the "invisible" costs do not accrue. Instead, the offender contributes to his or her own upkeep as well as through taxes, socially security, family support, and in some cases even restitution to victims. In short, prisons are financial liabilities, but community- based corrections can be assets.

Effects of incarceration. Community-based programs help avoid the harmful effects of incarceration. Disenchantment with imprisonment as a corrective measure has been widespread among criminologists for some time. Indeed, imprisonment has been found wanting as a rehabilitative device, a deterrent, and a punitive response. Even with the considerable advances in penological practices in this century, one cannot avoid concluding that prisons do more harm than good.

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