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**Автономная некоммерческая организация
профессионального образования
«МОСКОВСКИЙ ОБЛАСТНОЙ ФИНАНСОВО-ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ
ИНСТИТУТ»**

**УТВЕРЖДЕНО
Приказом Директора
от 07 «апреля» 2025 г. № 2-04/25**

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

по учебной дисциплине

СГ.02. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

для специальности
40.02.04 Юриспруденция

Оценочные материалы рассмотрены на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссии «Образование и педагогические науки»

Протокол № 5 от «12» марта 2025 г.

Председатель ПЦК: Рацимор А.Е.

Оценочные материалы разработаны на основе ФГОС СПО 40.02.04 Юриспруденция, утвержденного Приказом Министерства просвещения Российской Федерации от 27 октября 2023 г. № 798, зарегистрированного в Минюсте России 01 декабря 2023 г. № 76207 и рабочей программы данной учебной дисциплины.

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1. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ПРОВЕРЯЕМЫХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ И РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Код и наименование компетенций	Индикаторы сформированности компетенций (образовательные результаты)
ПК 1.3. Владеть навыками подготовки юридических документов, в том числе с использованием информационных технологий ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде; 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.	Умения:
	строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;
	взаимодействовать в коллективе, принимать участие в диалогах на общие и профессиональные темы;
	применять различные формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном, межкультурном и профессиональном взаимодействии;
	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на общие и базовые профессиональные темы;
	понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;
	составлять простые связные сообщения на общие или профессиональные темы;
	переводить иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности (со словарем);
	самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас
	Знания:
	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 профессиональные темы;
	правила речевого этикета и социокультурные нормы общения на иностранном языке;
	формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном, межкультурном и профессиональном взаимодействии

2. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

2.1. Тестовые задания

Тестовые задания распределены по блокам в соответствии с уровнем сложности. Каждый блок содержит текст задания, ключ к ответам и формируемые компетенции в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины (МДК).

БЛОК А – Задание закрытого типа с выбором одного или нескольких верных ответов (базовый уровень)

Инструкция: Прочитайте текст, выберите один или несколько правильных ответов

№	Код, ОК, ПК	Текст задания	Ключ к ответам
1	ПК 1.3 ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Read the text, choose the correct answer (Прочитайте текст, выберите правильный ответ). 1. The legal profession in England is divided into two main groups: 1. judges and lawyers 2. attorneys and investigators 3. barristers and solicitors 4. bailiffs and legal advisers Ответ: _____	3
2	ПК 1.3 ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	2. The definition “The branch of civil law that deals with marriage, divorce, annulment, child custody, adoption, birth, child support, and any other issues affecting families” refers to the concept: 1. Constitutional law 2. Administrative law 3. Labour law 4. Family law Ответ: _____	4
3	ПК 1.3 ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	3. Law can be defined as ____ 1. legal advice to resolve disputes peacefully 2. a set of rules dealing with a specific area of a legal system 3. rules imposed by morality 4. customs and traditions of the country Ответ: _____	2

БЛОК Б – Задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия (повышенный уровень)

Инструкция: Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие

№	Код, ОК, ПК	Текст задания	Ключ к ответам
1.	ПК 1.3 ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05	Read the text. Match one word in the left column with one word in the right column. Write your answers in the table (Прочитайте текст. Сопоставьте одно слово в левом столбце с одним словом в правом столбце. Запишите ответы в таблицу). The UK court system is a complex hierarchy that includes various levels. Each level	A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

№	Код, ОК, ПК	Текст задания	Ключ к ответам																		
	ОК 09	serves different legal purposes. <table><tr><th>Courts</th><th>Legal purposes</th></tr><tr><td>A. The Supreme Court</td><td>1. Serious criminal cases like murder and robbery</td></tr><tr><td>B. The Crown Court</td><td>2. Serious civil cases and appeals from lower courts</td></tr><tr><td>C. The County Court</td><td>3. Decisions from lower courts</td></tr><tr><td>D. The High Court of Justice</td><td>4. Civil cases, such as contract disputes and personal injury claims</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Courts	Legal purposes	A. The Supreme Court	1. Serious criminal cases like murder and robbery	B. The Crown Court	2. Serious civil cases and appeals from lower courts	C. The County Court	3. Decisions from lower courts	D. The High Court of Justice	4. Civil cases, such as contract disputes and personal injury claims	A	B	C	D					
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D. The High Court of Justice	4. Civil cases, such as contract disputes and personal injury claims																				
A	B	C	D																		
2.	ПК 1.3 ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	The judicial system in the United States is dual: it consists of the federal court system and the state court systems. Each court system is responsible for hearing certain cases. <table><tr><th>Courts</th><th>Law cases</th></tr><tr><td>A. The District Court</td><td>1. Cases connected with religion, privacy rights, race discrimination</td></tr><tr><td>B. The Court of Military Appeals</td><td>2. Civil and criminal cases</td></tr><tr><td>C. The Supreme Court</td><td>3. Cases arising under the Bankruptcy Code</td></tr><tr><td>D. The Bankruptcy Court</td><td>4. Cases arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Courts	Law cases	A. The District Court	1. Cases connected with religion, privacy rights, race discrimination	B. The Court of Military Appeals	2. Civil and criminal cases	C. The Supreme Court	3. Cases arising under the Bankruptcy Code	D. The Bankruptcy Court	4. Cases arising under the Uniform Code of Military Justice	A	B	C	D					A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
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A	B	C	D																		

БЛОК В – Задание закрытого типа на установление последовательности (повышенный уровень)

Инструкция: Прочитайте текст и установите правильную последовательность

№	Код, ОК, ПК	Текст задания	Ключ к ответам												
1.	ПК 1.3 ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	1. Place the main parts of CV (Curriculum Vitae) in the correct order. Write your answers in the table (Расположите в правильной последовательности основные части резюме. Запишите ответы в таблицу). A standard CV form includes six main parts: 1) objective 2) education 3) personal information 4) references 5) work experience 6) additional skills <table><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	1	2	3	4	5	6							3, 1, 2, 5, 6, 4
1	2	3	4	5	6										

№	Код, ОК, ПК	Текст задания	Ключ к ответам																		
2.	ПК 1.3 ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	2. Put the dialogue into the correct order. Write your answers in the table (Расположите реплики диалога в правильном порядке. Запишите ответы в таблицу). 1. Client: Yes, I do. Here it is. 2. Lawyer: I see. Do you have a copy with you? 3. Client: Good morning! I'd like to get some legal advice. 4. Lawyer: Sure. Can you give me some details about the case? 5. Client: Thank you, Mr. Brown. 6. Lawyer: Great. I need some time to study your employment contract. 7. Lawyer: You are welcome! 8. Lawyer: Good morning! How can I help you? 9. Client: Certainly. It deals with my employment contract. <table><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										8, 3, 4, 9, 2, 1, 6, 5, 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9													

БЛОК Г – Задание открытого типа с развернутым ответом (высокий уровень)

Инструкция: Прочитайте текст и запишите развернутый обоснованный ответ

№	Код, ОК, ПК	Текст задания	Ключ к ответам
1.	ПК 1.3 ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	1. Legal positions vary greatly, there are several legal skills that are required in most legal functions. If you are considering a career in law, it is wise to have these legal skills to excel in today's competitive legal market. What are these skills?	Oral and written communication, client service, analytical and logical reasoning, legal research, technology, knowledge of substantive law and legal procedure, time management, organization, teamwork.
2.	ПК 1.3 ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Not every interviewer will ask you questions. Some interviewer questions are statements, which are intended to prompt you for a response. However, if you are prepared to address these questions, you will leave the impression that you were prepared for your job interview, even if additional questions take you by surprise. What is an interviewer looking for saying «Tell me about yourself»?	Ключ к ответам: The interviewer is interested in the information that relates to qualifications for employment, such as education, work experiences and interests.
3.	ПК 1.3 ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	What is Civil Law?	Ключ к ответам: Civil law is a body of rules that defines and protects the private rights of citizens, offers legal remedies that may be sought in a dispute, and covers areas of law such as contracts, torts, property and family law.
4.	ПК 1.3 ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК 09	Business etiquette in jurisprudence is a certain system of rules and norms that regulate professional behavior and communication. These rules and norms include:	Ключ к ответам: maintaining confidentiality of information; providing reliable information; having a high level of competence in the field of law; showing respect for the court, judges and colleagues; honest presentation of arguments; correct communication with

№	Код, ОК, ПК	Текст задания	Ключ к ответам
			clients.

2.2.Задания по темам

Тема 1. Criminal Trials through the Ages

Оценочное средство: доклад

The Historical Aspects of Criminal Law.

Criminal Trials in Russia.

Оценочное средство: собеседование

The Importance of Criminal Law

Development of Criminal Law

Оценочное средство: контрольная работа

Make Written Translation

Advertising as Persuasion

Advertisements want to persuade us to buy particular products How do they do it?

Let's imagine ...You're watching TV. It's a hot evening: You feel thirsty. You see an advert for a refreshing drink. You see people looking cool and relaxed. You notice the name of the refreshing drink because you think it could be useful for you to satisfy your thirst.

Advertisers study how people learn so that they can 'teach' them to respond to their advertising. They want us to be interested, to try something, and then to do it again. These are the elements of learning: interest, experience and repetition. If an advert can achieve this, it is successful. If an advert works well, the same technique can be used to advertise different things. So, for example, in winter if the weather is cold and you see a family having a warming cup of tea and feeling cosy, you may be interested and note the name of the tea ... Here the same technique is being used as with the cool, refreshing drink.

If advertisements are to be learned, there is a need for lots of repetition. But advertisers have to be careful because too much repetition can result in consumer tiredness and the message may fall on 'deaf ears'.

Consumers learn to generalize from what they have learned. So advertisers sometimes copy a highly successful idea that has been well learned by consumers. For example, the highly successful 'Weston Tea Country' advertising for different tea has led to 'DAEWOO Country' for automobile dealers and 'Cadbury Country' for chocolate bars.

Тема 2. Punishments through the Ages

Оценочное средство: доклад

Historical Aspects of Punishments

Lawful Punishment and Lynching

Оценочное средство: собеседование

Types of Crimes and Punishments for Them
Discussion of the History of Criminal Punishments

Оценочное средство: разбор конкретной ситуации

As the train approached the seaside town where I was going to spend my holidays, I went into the corridor to stretch my legs. I stayed there a short time, breathing in the fresh sea air and talking to one of the passengers, whom I had met earlier on the station platform.

When I turned to go back to my seat, I happened to glance into the compartment next to mine. Sitting there was a man who many years before had been my neighbour. He was a great talker, I remembered; it used to take hours to get away from him once he began a conversation. I was not at all sorry when he went to live in another part of London. We had not met since then, nor did I wish to meet him now, when my holiday was about to begin.

Luckily at that moment he was much too busy talking to the man opposite him to catch sight of me. I slipped back into my compartment, took down my two suitcases and carried them to the far end of the corridor so as to be ready to get off the train as soon as it stopped. The moment the train stopped, I called a porter, who in no time at all had carried my luggage out of the station and found me a taxi. As I drove towards my small hotel on the edge of the town, I breathed a deep sigh of relief at my narrow escape. There was little chance that I should run into my boring exneighbour again.

When I reached the hotel, I went straight to my room and rested there until it was time for dinner. Then I went down to the lounge and ordered a drink. I hadn't even begun to drink when an all too familiar voice greeted me. I had not escaped from my tiresome neighbour after all! He grasped me warmly by the hand and insisted that we should share a table in the dining-room. «This is a pleasant surprise,» he said. «I never expected to see you again after all these years.»

1. Where was the narrator going to spend his holidays?
2. What did the narrator do to escape from the man?
3. What did the narrator think about his chance of meeting the man again in the town?
4. What did the man insist on when he saw the narrator?

Тема 3. Human Rights

Оценочное средство: доклад

Nobel Peace Prize

Development of Human Rights

Famous Fighters for Human Rights

Оценочное средство: собеседование What

Guarantees a Person His or Her Rights What are Human Rights?

Оценочное средство: разбор конкретной ситуации (аудирование) W. S.

Maugham A Friend in Need.

Listen To the Story and decide, whether there was a case for a Crime Investigation.

Вопросы для самоподготовки:

1. How does the Court Work?
2. Who Can Participate in a Trial?

3. Who can be a Part of a Jury?
4. What is the Role of a Prosecutor?
5. What is the Role of a Judge?
6. What is the Role of an Attorney?
7. How Does the Jury Work?
8. What do you know about Document Management?
9. What does a Typical Civil trial look like?
10. Whose Role is the Most Important?

Тема 4. Discrimination and the Law

Оценочное средство: доклад

Race Discrimination

Gender Discrimination

Оценочное средство: собеседование

Types of Discrimination

Discussion of Civil Rights

Оценочное средство: эссе

Write an Essay on any Type of Discrimination

Оценочное средство: контрольная работа

1. Correct the Mistakes
 1. My wife and I are happy together: we are married since 1985.
 2. We usually have had our lunch before 2 p.m.
 3. I never do eat Japanese food.
 4. Sam often going to the movies.
 5. She is the laziest person I ever meet.
 6. They will go to the zoo last weekend.
 7. You are knitting this sweater for a month already!
 8. Did she brought the money yesterday?
 9. Nick studied at the library next Friday.
 10. Does Jane has a car?
 11. Ricky didn't cooked anything for you.
 12. Mary is wearing jeans every day.
 13. I had eaten roast turkey many times.
 14. The boy broke the window before we came here.
 15. Your dog barked the whole evening yesterday.
 16. She was talking on the phone while I ate sushi.
 17. Fred has many jobs during his life.
 18. She will watch her favourite soap-opera at 10 o'clock tonight.
 19. Our plane leave in 2 hours.
 20. He don't read the instructions yet.
 21. The situation will change by Thursday.
 22. How long are you learning to rollerblade?
 23. I have planted twenty rose bushes last Sunday.
 24. When we woke up in the morning the rain has already stopped.
 25. Renata is wearing contact lenses for about 10 years already.

2. Correct the Mistakes.

I am afraid my daughter became a chocoholic. There was a time when she eat just a bar of chocolate a day. But now she is wanting only chocolate. Chocolate sweets, chocolate ice-cream or milk, chocolate muffins: these is her favourite foods. She constantly eat sweets. I already notice some changes in her figure.

When I came home last night she is eating chocolate doughnuts. In fact she ate five of them before I came. And that was the first time she ate so much. For that reason I decided to phone my friend Henry. He works as a doctor for 10 years and I often asking him to give a good advice. I am thinking he is the best doctor I ever met. So Henry asked us to came to his office. So at this time tomorrow we'll visit him and discuss this problem.

I'm sure that by next spring my daughter will give up her bad habit, and in a couple of months' time she will eat healthy food only. But, please, not tell it to anyone. You are the only person who is knowing it.

3. Translate into English to study

1. Он изучает древнюю историю в колледже.
2. Он изучает историю России в данный момент.
3. Он учил историю вчера.
4. Вчера с 6 до 9 вечера он учил историю.
5. Он изучает историю уже два года.
6. Он только что выучил тему по истории.
7. Завтра он выучит пять тем.
8. Когда я позвонила ему, он уже выучил две темы.
9. Когда я позвонила ему, он учил историю уже полтора часа.
10. Завтра к 6 часам я выучу все темы.
11. Завтра в 6 часов он будет учить историю Греции.
12. К тому времени, как придет отец, я уже несколько часов буду учить историю.

Тема 5. Laws around the World *Оценочное средство: доклад*

First Laws Based on Precedents.

Funny Laws of Different States

Some Interesting Cases which Became Precedents

Оценочное средство: собеседование Precedent as a Source of Law.

Funny Laws of Different States.

Оценочное средство: контрольная работа

Translate into Russian

Russia has signed and ratified the 1988 Vienna Convention. Russia became a member of the Council of Europe in 1996. Russia's proposed anti-money laundering law is patterned after provisions in the Strasbourg Convention. Russia also recognizes all treaties and international conventions signed by the Soviet Union. This includes Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) signed with current and former socialist countries and members of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Intergovernmental agreements which may be applicable to money laundering offenses have been signed with Greece, Cyprus, Italy, Finland, Sweden, and the United States. Russia has

intergovernmental agreement proposals with Germany, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, and Hungary. Some of these intergovernmental agreements may be applicable for civil offenses only, and, when applicable for criminal purposes, the information exchanged is for operational purposes only.

There is no maximum limit on the import or export of monetary instruments. Reporting of these instruments takes place at the border if they are physically carried into the country. Under current Russian laws, monetary instruments used as a means of committing criminal activities or received as the proceeds of criminal acts can be seized and their existence reported to foreign authorities. No provisions exist for extradition in money laundering cases with other countries, since money laundering itself is not a crime.

Тема 6. Some Interesting Cases

Оценочное средство: доклад

Famous Lawyers and their Famous Cases

Speaking about the Shadow of the Donkey

Оценочное средство: собеседование

Interesting Civil Cases

Interesting Criminal Cases

Оценочное средство: разбор конкретной ситуации (изложение)

Write the Brief Retelling

In less than a week Cowperwood knew the financial condition of the Messrs. Waterman as well as they did – better – to a dollar. He knew how their accounts were distributed; from what section they drew the most business; who sent poor produce and good – the varying prices for a year told that. To satisfy himself he ran back over certain accounts in the ledger, verifying his suspicions. Bookkeeping did not interest him except as a record, a demonstration of a firm's life. He knew he would not do this long. Something else would happen; but he saw instantly what the grain and commission business was – every detail of it. He saw where, for want of greater activity in offering the goods consigned – quicker communication with shippers and buyers, a better working agreement with surrounding commission men—this house, or, rather, its customers, for it had nothing, endured severe losses. A man would ship a tow-boat or a car-load of fruit or vegetables against a supposedly rising or stable market; but if ten other men did the same thing at the same time, or other commission men were flooded with fruit or vegetables, and there was no way of disposing of them within a reasonable time, the price had to fall. Every day was bringing its special consignments. It instantly occurred to him that he would be of much more use to the house as an outside man disposing of heavy shipments, but he hesitated to say anything so soon. More than likely, things would adjust themselves shortly.

1. What is the Legal System of the UK?
2. What is its Legislative Branch?
3. What is its Executive Branch?
4. What is its Judiciary Branch?
5. Who is the Monarch?
6. What are the Duties of a Monarch?
7. What are the Duties of The House of Commons?
8. What are the Duties of The House of Lords?
9. Who is the Queen?

10. What Does the Parliament Do?
11. How are the New Laws Made?
12. What Does the Executive Branch Do?

Тема 7. Solicitors

Оценочное средство: доклад The

Role of Solicitor in Society.

How to become a Solicitor?

Оценочное средство: собеседование Who is a Solicitor?

Duties of Solicitor.

Education of Solicitor.

Вопросы для подготовки:

1. What is the Legal System?
2. What is its Legislative Branch?
3. What is its Executive Branch?
4. What is its Judiciary Branch?
5. Who is the President?
6. What are the Duties of the President?
7. What are the Duties of The Parliament?
8. How are Elections carried out?
9. Who is the Vice President?
10. What Does the Parliament Do?
11. How are the New Laws Made?
12. What Does the Executive Branch Do?

Оценочное средство: контрольная работа

Fill in the Gaps

1. There _____ two cups of tea on the table.
2. There _____ some milk in the cup.
3. There _____ an orange in the salad.
4. There _____ six balls in the box.
5. There _____ some cheese on the plate.
6. There _____ a blue chair at the door.
7. There _____ five chicks and a hen on the farm.
8. There _____ a table and nine desks in the classroom.
9. There _____ a big window to the left of the door.
10. There _____ three rooms in our country house.
11. _____ there three cups on the coffee-table?
12. _____ there a carpet on the floor?
13. There _____ no cats in the sitting room.
14. There _____ a cat on the table.
15. There _____ 3 dogs in the box
16. There _____ 4 hens in the house.
17. There _____ a pot on the table.
18. _____ there a bathroom near the kitchen?
19. _____ there four rooms in the house?
20. _____ there a kitchen under your bedroom?

Write in There's / There're.

1. _____ some sandwiches in the fridge.
2. _____ a biscuit on the plate.
3. _____ some jam on the table.
4. _____ some cornflakes in the cupboard.
5. _____ some sugar in the glass.
6. _____ two cups of tea on the table.

Тема 8. Barristers

Оценочное средство: доклад

History of Barrister

What does a Barrister do?

Оценочное средство: собеседование

Barristers in the XX Century

Legal System and the Role of Barristers in It.

Оценочное средство: эссе

Write an essay on importance of Barrister's Duty

Оценочное средство: контрольная работа

1. Translate into Russian using Modals

1. You might not like this salmon salad.
 2. The excursion might be quite dangerous.
 3. He might have been trying to contact you.
 4. She might not have noticed the approaching bus.
 5. I must have left my bag in the taxi.
 6. It must be raining outside.
 7. This electricity bill can't be right.
 8. It could be dad's phone-call, he promised to ring me up.
 9. The plane must have landed in Moscow.
 10. They may be talking to the headmistress.
2. Open the Brackets
1. I am sorry, I ... (can't/might/should) have deleted the photos on the computer.
 2. The camera isn't working. Oh, we ... (must/can/may) have broken it!
 3. One million dollars? You ... (can't/must/may) be joking!
 4. It is bitter. It ... (must/might/can't) be honey.
 5. Where is your telephone? – It ... (must/can't/should) have fallen in the river.
 6. He ... (can/might/can't) need our help.
 7. Let's go and ask the children. They ... (may/should/must) know the answer.
 8. This story ... (would/must/might) not be true.
 9. We're going to Japan tomorrow. – Oh, you ... (can't/must/can) be excited!
 10. Jack hasn't arrived yet. His train ... (could/can't/should) be late.

Тема 9. Judges

Оценочное средство: доклад

The Role of a Judge the Russian Federation

The Importance of Being Fair

Оценочное средство: собеседование

Deciding Cases

Types of Trials

Оценочное средство: контрольная работа

1. Complete the following sentences using HAD BETTER/'D BETTER and HAD BETTER NOT and an appropriate expression from the following list.

take a sandwich, do that again, ask his friends if they know where he is, go to the doctor, book a table, leave now.

1. I have to be at school in ten minutes. _____
 2. You don't look very well. You _____
 3. I'm worried. Tom should have been here by now. I _____
 4. The restaurant is usually crowded. We _____
 5. I won't have time to go out for lunch. I _____
 6. I was very angry with you. You _____
2. Complete the Dialogues WOULD RATHER ('d rather) or WOULD RATHER NOT ('d rather not)

have some hot chocolate, go to Italy, watch a film on TV, go by train, go to school today, say

Frank: Let's go to London by car.

Dan: _____ (1)

Mikel: Do you prefer to go to Italy or France this summer? Rachel:

_____ (2) Ron: What

did Alice tell you?

Gil: _____ (3) Liz:

Do you feel like going to the movies this evening? Rina: No,

_____ (4) Nora: What's the

matter?

Sheila: I don't feel very well. _____ (5) Vera:

Would you like some coffee?

Simon: _____ (6)

3. Перепишите следующие предложения, используя had better или would rather

1. I don't want to play chess. Let's play poker.
2. It isn't a good idea to invite him.
3. I don't want to go to a restaurant. I want to eat at home.
4. Your nails are too long. You should trim them.
5. If I were in your shoes, I would paint that wall yellow.

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. You so much yesterday.

a) would rather I didn't drink b) had better haven't drunk

c) would rather drunk d) had better not drink

2. 'Are the children sleepy?' 'Yes, they to bed.

a) would rather went b) have rather go

c) had better go d) would rather have gone

3. You'd better talk to that man.

a) not to talk b) don't talk

c) not talk d) didn't talk

4. She'd rather than go to university.

a) work b) worked

c) to work d) have worked

5. I'd rather you than went to university.

- a) work b) to work
- c) worked d) working

I'd rather you alone. It was a mistake. a) lived

- b) live
- c) have lived d) had lived

Тест по предмету «Английский язык в сфере юриспруденции»

1. _____ rights of employees are regulated by the Labour law.

- Legal • Personal • Private

2. A person who governs the country is a _____ .

- patriarch • Queen • governor

3. A person who investigates the case is an _____ .

- investigator • militia officer • private

4. A person who is put into prison is a _____ .

- offender • criminal • prisoner

5. A person who offends the law is an _____ .

- offender • lawyer • officer

6. A person who supervises a prisoner is a _____ .

- supervisor • judge • attorney

7. By justice we understand nothing more _____ that bond which is necessary to keep the interest of individuals united, without which men would return to their original state of barbarity.

- than • even • far

8. Children _____ to one of these schools according to their abilities.

- were sent • was sent • sent

9. Criminal law _____ are viewed as offences against the whole community.

- procedures • rules • offences

10. Criminal law is _____ by the state.

- enforced • brought up • sent

11. Criminal law regulates the definition of and penalties for _____ .

- crimes • traffic rules • breakings

12. Do you want to _____ your lessons after classes?

- do • make • send

13. Education in _____ sense is the process by which, society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, skills and values from one generation to another. • the largest • large • smaller
14. Even healthy people find it difficult _____ after hours of breathing less oxygen than usual. • to concentrate • to study • to breathe
15. Even healthy people find it difficult to concentrate after hours of breathing less oxygen
16. _____ usual.
• than • then • much
17. George Bernard Shaw said that America and Britain _____ two nations divided by a common language.
• were • was • are
18. Government agencies enforce employment standards codified _____ labour law.
• by • for • at
19. Government agencies enforce employment standards codified by _____ law.
• labour • trade • job
20. Governments _____ many ways of making sure that citizens obey the law. • have • has • needs
21. Governments have many ways of making sure that citizens _____ the law.
• follow • live for • obey
22. Has he _____ a mistake today?
• do • sent • made
23. Have they made _____ tasks today?
• many • some • much
24. He asked me what I _____ by justice.
• was sent • wrote • understood
25. If I _____ here, I will come to see you.
• am • was • will be
26. If I _____ here, I would come to see you.
• wasn't • shall be • were
27. If I _____ here, I would have come to see you.

• had been • was • come

28. If I _____ this book, I will tell you about it.

• find • sent • work

29. If I _____ this book, I would tell you about it.

• found • was sent • sent

30. If I find this book, I _____ you about it.

• will tell • never tell • told

31. Individual labour law refers to job _____, health safety or a minimum wage.

• security • enjoyment • satisfaction

Is the right to education _____ by any documents?

• was sent • sent • guaranteed

32. Is there _____ snow in the street?

• much • many • some

33. Labor rights _____ integral to the social and economic development since the Industrial Revolution.

• have been • was • are

34. Many people do not find it easy _____ the laws.

• read • being read • to read

35. My friend said that he _____ just come.

• had • was • has

36. My friend was sure that we _____ the film 2 days before.

• had seen • was seen • saw

37. Not having a job when a person _____ one, makes it difficult for him to meet financial obligations such as buying food for him and his family, and paying his bills.

• was in need • has • needs

38. Not having a job when a person needs one, makes it difficult for him _____ financial obligations such as buying food for him and his family, and paying his bills.

• to meet • was sent • sent

39. Our teacher asked us _____ late.

• not to be • to come • not be

40. She _____ this dress herself.

• was made • make • made

41. She asked us _____ in time.
• to come • was coming • came
42. She wanted to find out how I _____ the end of punishment.
• did understand • was understanding • understood
43. Some doctors think the airplane is a dangerous place, especially for _____ or the unhealthy.
• the old • old • oldsters
44. The educational system in England is very _____.
• easily • hardly • complicated
45. The English also say that they have three variants of weather when it _____ in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long.
• rains • raining • is raining
46. The major goals of primary education _____ achieving basic literacy and numeracy, as well as establishing foundations in science, mathematics, geography, history and other social sciences .
• are • was • be
47. There are _____ people here.
• a lot of • much • lots
48. Typically there _____ three stages of education: primary (or elementary) education, secondary and higher education.
• are • was • is
49. Unemployment is the condition of not _____ a job, being “out of work”, or unemployed. • having • was had • have
50. We _____ our best yesterday.
• was doing • does • did
51. We knew it _____ raining.
• was • was very • has
52. We were informed they would _____ by this time.
• was done • do • have done
53. We'll find _____ interesting things in the bag.
• a lot of • much • any
54. What _____ laws?

• are • was • is

55. What _____ the best way of avoiding employment problems in your future life?

• is • was • be

56. Where _____ you get the weather forecast ([fo:ka:st] — прогноз погоды) from?

• do • was • are

57. Where have seen so _____ theatres?

• many • a lot of • much

58. Who has _____ it in time?

• done • was done • do

59. Why did he decide _____ a report at once?

• to make • made • making

60. You see _____ money on the table.

• much • many • any

61. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) A city dweller needs shelter from cold and heat and theft.

B) A city dweller needs shelter cold and heat and theft.

62. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) A person whom gives you a job is an employer.

B) A person who gives you a job is an employer.

63. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) A prisoner is a person that is put into prison.

B) A prisoner is a person whom is put into prison.

64. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A right to education has been created and recognized by some jurisdictions.

Typically there are three stages of education: primary (or elementary) education, secondary and higher education.

65. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) All over the world people think of land as the most important form of property.

B) A farmer needs a secure right to use a piece of land in order to grow food for his family.

66. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) Ann said that she will do it herself.

B) Ann said that she would do it herself.

67. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) Ann say that she will do it herself.

B) Ann said that she will do it self.

68. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) British and American English have lots of words which looks the same but have different meanings.

B) Most of the differences between British English and American English are minor and are only concern with vocabulary, spelling and pronunciation.

69. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) By justice we understand nothing more than that bond which is necessary to keep the interest of individuals united, without which men would return to their original state of barbarity.

B) If we look into history we shall find that laws are conventions between men in a state of freedom.

70. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) Can boys of this age go to prison?

B) The police carry guns.

71. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

Can you even be sure that the seller is the true owner the land and entitled to sell it to you?

When was the diplomat kidnapped?

72. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

Crimes can be thought of as acts which the state considers being wrong and which can be punished by the state.

There are some acts which are crimes in one country but not in another.

73. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) Criminal law is the body of rules that defines conduct that is prohibited by the state because it may threaten, harm or otherwise endanger the safety and welfare of the public.

B) Criminal law is the body of rules that define conduct that is prohibited by the state because it may threaten, harm or otherwise endanger the safety and welfare of the public.

74. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

Criminal law offences viewed as offences against not just individual victims, but the community as well.

Criminal law offences are viewed as offences against not just individual victims, but the community as well.

75. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

Criminals receive tough punishments, e.g. go to prison for long periods. What can people do protect themselves and their property?

76. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) Do you wear expensive watch or expensive jewellery?

B) Do you lock doors and windows before you leave the house?

77. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) Does Criminal Law make any moral judgment on an offender?

B) What is the normal punishment for a crime in our country?

78. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

Employment standards are social norms for the minimum socially acceptable conditions under which employees or contractors will work.

Government agencies enforce employment standards codified by labour law.

79. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

Even healthy people find it difficult to concentrate after hours of breathing less oxygen than usual.

People with bad colds will probably get earache during take-off and landing.

80. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) Even if you feel well when you get the plane, you will possibly feel ill when you get off.

B) Sitting on a plane for many hour gives everyone aches and pains, so you should take some exercise, especially on long flights.

81. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

Have governments some ways of making sure that citizens obey the law? What are police forces use for?

82. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) How many intruders were there according the police?

B) A big police investigation was under way north London after a wealthy businessman died when intruders broke into his luxury home.

83. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

I wish you were here.

I wish you was here.

84. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

If he called me, I will invite him.

If he calls me, I would invite him.

85. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) If he calls me, I will invite him.

B) If he called me, I will invite him.

86. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) If it had snowed, we will go skiing.

B) If it had snowed, we would have gone skiing yesterday.

87. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) If it snows, we will go skiing.

B) If it snowed, we will go skiing.

88. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) If it snows, we would go skiing.

B) If it snows, we would have gone skiing.

89. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) If you come to me, I will go for a walk with you.

B) If you came to me, I will go for a walk with you.

90. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) If you come to me, I would go for a walk with you. B) If you came to me, I will go for a walk with you.

91. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

In America you should eat your hamburger with both hands and as quickly as possible.

92. Governments have many ways of making sure that citizen obey the law.

93. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) In general, legal systems can split between civil law and common law systems.

B) The sources that jurisdictions adopt as authoritatively binding the defining features of any legal system.

94. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

In most legal systems a distinction is made between land and other kinds of property. Sometimes land is called real estate in contrast personal estate.

95. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) In Pakistan you mustn't wink. It offensive.

B) In Afghanistan you should spend at least five minute saying hello.

96. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

Labour law is the body of laws, administrative rulings, and precedents which address the legal rights of, and restrictions on, working people and their organizations. Labour law is the body of laws, administrative rulings, and precedents which address the legal rights of, and restrictions on, working people and their organizations.

97. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

Labour rights have been integral to the social and economic development since the Industrial Revolution.

Labor rights has been integral to the social and economic development since the Industrial Revolution.

98. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) Many people do not find it easy read the laws.

B) But ignorance of the law is never a defense for breaking it.

99. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?
A) Most of the air you breathe is recycled so you will possibly catch a cold or flu from one of the other passenger.
B) Everyone need to drink more in the air, but you shouldn't drink alcohol because it makes you even thirstier.
100. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?
A) No man can be judged a criminal until he found guilty.
B) In the eye of the law, every man is innocent whose crime has not been proved.
101. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?
A) Primary education (from 5 to 11 years of age) is first stage of compulsory education.
B) Primary education (from 5 to 11 years of age) is the first stage of compulsory education.
102. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?
Sam said he will do it on Sunday.
Sam said he would do it on Sunday.
103. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?
A) Sam says he will do it on Sunday. B) Sam said he would do it on Sunday.
104. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?
Secondary education (from 11 to 16 years of age) is the stage of education following primary school.
Secondary education (from 11 to 16 years of age) is the stage education following primary school.
105. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?
A) Some doctors think the airplane is dangerous place, especially for the old or the unhealthy.
B) Even healthy people find it difficult concentrate after hours of breathing less oxygen than usual.
106. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?
The biggest threat to the life of a young person today is unemployment.
Not having a job when a person needs one, makes it difficult for him to meet financial obligations such as buying food for him and his family, and paying his bills.
107. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?
A) The most common problem is jet lag. B) Is flying the safest way to travel?
108. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?
A) The police has many functions in the legal process.
B) The police have many functions in the legal process.
109. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?
A) There are two broad category of labour law.

B) There is two broad categories of labour law.

110. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) There is capital punishment for some crimes.

B) Do you often walk in areas which are not very safe?

111. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) What actions prohibited by Criminal Law?

B) Criminal law sets out punishment for those who breaks the law, doesn't it?

112. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) What are laws?

B) No man can judged a criminal until he is found guilty, can he?

113. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) What breakable thing are there on your table? B) Is his handwriting readable?

114. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях? A) What did the judgment cause?

B) What are the type of the business contracts?

115. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) What doctor treats teeth? B) Do you like egoists?

116. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) What forms of consumer credit agreement you know? B) How do you understand HP?

117. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) What is the meaning of the English word "education"?

B) What is the main sense of education in general?

118. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

What is the role of the court in maintaining (поддержание) law and order? Can ignorance of the law be a defense for breaking it?

119. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) What problem face our society now?

B) Violence has become an accepted way of life, has it?

120. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) What was the verdict for the students? B) What the prosecution say about him?

121. Верна ли грамматическая конструкция в данных предложениях?

A) When and where was the murder committed? B) What were the police looking for?

Тематика презентаций

1. Принципы управления временем.
2. Американский образ жизни.
3. Корпоративная культура Россиян и Американцев: сходства и различия.
4. Реклама кафе.
5. Успешные предприятия России.
6. Королевская семья.
7. Президенты США.
8. Составление фоторобота.
9. Мошенничество в мире. Рейтинг стран с наибольшим показателем уровня преступности.
10. Международные правоохранительные организации.
11. Рейтинг самых злостных стран, загрязняющих окружающую среду.
12. Право социального обеспечения как отрасль права.
13. Деятельность Интерпола.
14. Государственные праздники.
15. Европейский суд по правам человека.
16. Корпоративное право.

Критерии оценки презентации:

Оценка «отлично»:

- материал подобран в соответствии с темой;
- презентация решения задачи представляет собой полный, систематизированный, грамотный, самостоятельный ответ с примерами и выводами;
- студент грамотно и аргументированно отвечает на вопросы аудитории.

Оценка «хорошо»:

- материал не раскрывает всех аспектов темы;
- в презентации решения задачи присутствуют некоторые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания, докладчик опирается на текст презентации;
- при ответах на вопросы аудитории студент допускает ошибки, не искажающие смысла высказывания, иногда затрудняется аргументировать ответ.

Оценка «удовлетворительно»:

- материал не раскрывает всех аспектов темы;
- в презентации решения задачи присутствуют существенные ошибки, не исправляемые обучающимся и затрудняющие понимание аудитории;
- неструктурированные, неполные, не аргументированные ответы.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно»:

- материал не соответствует теме;
- в презентации допущены грубые ошибки;
- отсутствие ответов на вопросы аудитории.

Тематика эссе

1. Мои каникулы.
2. Способы повышения объема продаж.
3. Употребление наркотических веществ молодёжью – острая проблема человечества.
4. Роль интернета в современной жизни.
5. Трудовые споры
6. Формы собственности.
7. Санкции против стран и компаний, загрязняющих окружающую среду.
8. Всемирно уважаемые компании.
9. Коррупция в странах мира, самые коррумпированные страны мира.
10. Необходимые деловые качества.

Критерии оценки эссе:

Оценка «отлично»:

- коммуникативная задача решена, т.е. содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании; стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно;
- текст организован максимально правильно, т.е. высказывание логично, структура текста соответствует предложенному плану; средства логической связи использованы правильно; текст разделён на абзацы;
- используемый словарный запас и грамматика соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче; практически нет нарушений в использовании лексики;
- продемонстрировано отличное знание орфографии и пунктуации.

Оценка «хорошо»:

- коммуникативная задача, в целом, решена, стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно;
- в организации текста присутствуют недостатки: небольшие отклонения в логике высказывания или нарушения структуры текста, незначительные ошибки в выборе средств логической связи;
- используемый словарный запас и грамматика, в целом, соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче; допущены незначительные ошибки, не искажающие смысл высказывания.

Оценка «удовлетворительно»:

- коммуникативная задача решена не полностью, неверно выбран стиль оформления речи;
- в организации текста присутствуют недостатки: нарушена логика высказывания и структура текста, ошибки в выборе средств логической связи;
- используемый словарный запас не достаточен для решения поставленной коммуникативной задачи; понимание содержания местами затруднено из-за допущенных ошибок.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно»:

- коммуникативная задача не решена, неверно выбран стиль оформления речи;
- в организации текста присутствуют недостатки: значительные отклонения в логике высказывания или нарушения структуры текста, ошибки в выборе средств логической связи;
- используемый словарный запас и грамматика, не соответствует поставленной коммуникативной задаче; допущены ошибки, препятствующие пониманию содержания.

3. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

2.1. Билеты для дифференцированного зачета

Билет № 1

Choose the correct variant:

1. The meeting is ____ (arrange) at 6.
a) arrange b) arranged c) arranges
2. We need ____ (change) our target.
a) to change b) are change c) change
3. It (often/rain) in this part of the world.
a) is often raining b) often rains c) often rain
4. We (not/have) a deadline last year.
a) didn't have b) haven't had c) hadn't have
5. You will _____ speak Spanish in a few months.
a) can b) have c) be able to
6. Mercury ____ (be) the closest planet to the sun.
a) was b) is c) had been
7. My CEO used to visit our department quite often ____?
a) didn't he b) wouldn't he c) doesn't he d) hadn't he
8. The shop ____ at Valeport.
a) is launched b) launch c) launched
9. _____ Black Sea washes _____ Turkey.
a) -/- b) the/- c) the/the
10. There _____ a lot of students in the classroom.
a) were b) is c) was

Билет № 2

Choose the correct variant:

1. Have you got enough money for commercials?
a) Yes, I have. b) Yes, I'm having. c) Yes, I am.
2. I was hoping to ____ to talk to you.
a) can b) have c) be able to
3. They ____ (lose) the game this evening.
a) have lost b) are losing c) lost
4. I (be) to the USA many times.
a) have been b) were c) have being
5. I'd like _____ to my manager.
a) to talk b) talked c) talk
6. Mike hoped that his friend ____ help him with his car.
a) would b) will c) -
7. We can _____ this problem.
a) discuss b) to discuss c) discussed
8. Our colleagues ____ very ambitious people.
a) am b) is c) are
9. Students often _____ research work.
a) study b) make c) do
10. It's Saturday today, ____?
a) is it b) doesn't it c) isn't it

Билет № 3

Choose the correct variant:

1. You have to ____ on time.
a) am b) is c) be
2. Usually bad news (not/make) people happy.
a) don't a make. b) doesn't make. c) have made
3. Garry is in the office. He (make) an arrangement at the moment.
a) is making. b) makes c) make
4. I (buy) a new suit last week, but I (not/wear) it yet.
a) bought, haven't worn b) bought, wear c) had bought, didn't wear
5. Nobody answer the phone. They ____ be out.
a) Should b) would c) must
6. We didn't know the score, but we were sure their team ____ (lose) the game.
a) has lost b) had lost c) lost
7. Are you sure Ann ____ use your mobile phone?
a) knows to b) knows how to c) knows the
8. I am sure I ____ her before.
a) meet b) have met c) meeting
9. Careful students don't ____ mistakes.
a) do b) make c) have
10. John doesn't work, ____?
a) is he b) doesn't he c) does he

Билет № 4

Choose the correct variant:

1. We concentrate ____ the needs of our customers.
a) on b) in c) by
2. The headquarters of our company ____ in London.
a) is a b) is c) are
3. My secretary (often/make) a schedule.
a) is often making b) often makes c) often made
4. ____ (give) orders yet?
a) Did you give b) Are you given c) Have you given
5. I'm sorry, I ____ have phoned to tell you I was coming.
a) should to b) ought to c) could
6. Yesterday Tom heard that the Sales Manager (be ill) for five days.
a) was ill b) has been ill c) had been ill
7. Everybody ____ work hard if they want to pass exams.
a) will must b) will must to c) will have d) will have to
8. The exchange rate isn't going ____ down.
a) to fall b) to be fallen c) to fallen
9. Your car looks very clean. ____ (you/wash) it?
a) Have/wash b) Did/wash c) Have/washed
10. ____ you ____ a holiday recently?
a) did/have b) do/have c) have/had

Билет № 5

Choose the correct variant:

1. Sue and Make _____ to go abroad.
a) wanted c) made d) talked
2. I don't want _____ or help.
a) to invest b) to be invest c) invested
- Can you phone a bit later, please? Jane _____ (give an interview) now.
a) is giving an interview b) gives an interview c) gave an interview
3. Don't worry about your letter. I (send) it the day before yesterday.
a) send c) have sent d) sent
4. To my mind, the government _____ take care of old people.
a) need to c) must d) may
5. The company thinks we should _____ (estimate) costs.
a) estimating b) estimate c) have estimated
6. We would like _____ up a business.
a) set b) setting c) to set
7. Jane _____ three letters already.
a) write b) have written c) wrote d) has written
8. Garry is in the office. He (make) an arrangement at the moment.
a) is making. b) makes c) make
9. I _____ wait. I'm in a hurry.
a) shouldn't b) can't c) mustn't
10. How _____ does it cost?
a) many b) more c) much

Билет № 6

Choose the correct variant:

1. The building _____ (modernize) every year.
a) modernizes b) is modernized c) modernized
2. I've seen our sponsors this month. They _____ (criticize) our company.
a) was criticizing b) were criticizing c) criticizing
3. Go downstairs. Your friend (wait) for you.
a) is waiting b) waits c) waited
4. I (lose) my glasses, I (have) them when I came to college this morning.
a) lost, have had b) have lost, had c) lost, have
5. I _____ get up early on Mondays.
a) am able b) have to c) must
6. He _____ (sell) his house last week.
a) sell b) has sold c) sold
7. The boss _____ the orders already.
a) have given b) have been given c) has given
8. He didn't let us _____ to the meeting.
a) go b) going c) to go d) to going
9. Ann _____ shopping tomorrow.
a) go b) goes c) is going
10. "_____ he German?" "No, he _____."
a) Is/isn't b) Be/aren't c) Is/is

Билет № 7

Choose the correct variant:

1. The costs _____(estimate) last week.
a) were estimated b) estimated c) estimate
2. We'd like _____ (invest) in this business.
a) invested b) to invest c) invest
3. I don't know Spanish, but I (learn) it now.
a) am learning b) learn c) learned
4. When Jill (set up) her business?
a) When has Jill set up b) When do Jill set up c) When did Jill set up
5. The policeman told the woman she _____worry.
a) needn't b) needn't to c) couldn't d) mustn't
6. We were told that Andrew (go) to enter that college.
a) is going b) went c) was going
7. No one could _____(recognize) Nick.
a) to recognize b) recognized c) recognize
8. Our director _____(go) to change the target.
a) is going b) goes c) gone
9. When _____ you _____ there?
a) does/go b) do/goes c) do/go
10. I'd like _____ coffee, please.
a) any b) an c) some