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«РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАРОДНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА И ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЫ ПРИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»

ДАЛЬНЕВОСТОЧНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

УТВЕРЖДЕНО
И.о. директора ДВИУ-филиала РАНХиГС
А.И. Медведев

Электронная подпись

ПРОГРАММА МАГИСТРАТУРЫ

Правовое обеспечение государственного и муниципального управления
(наименование образовательной программы)

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ, реализуемой без применения электронного (онлайн) курса

Б1.Б.06 Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной деятельности
(код и наименование РПД)

40.04.01 Юриспруденция
(код, наименование направления подготовки)

Очная, заочная
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1. Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенных с планируемыми результатами освоения программы

1.1 Дисциплина Б1.Б.06 Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной деятельности обеспечивает овладение следующими компетенциями:

Код компетенции	Наименование компетенции	Код компонента компетенции	Наименование компонента компетенции
УК ОС-4	Способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач профессиональной деятельности	УК ОС-4.1.	Способность осуществлять коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на русском языке в различных сферах правотворчества и правоприменения
		УК ОС-4.2.	Способность осуществлять коммуникацию по проблемам юридической деятельности в устной и письменной формах на иностранном(ых) языках

1.2 В результате освоения дисциплины у студентов должны быть сформированы:

ОТФ/ТФ *(при наличии профстандарта)*/ трудовые или профессиональные действия	**Код компонента компетенции**	**Результаты обучения**
Способность осуществлять коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на иностранном языке в различных сферах правотворчества и правоприменения.	УК ОС-4.1	– осуществление коммуникации на русском языке с соблюдением норм профессиональной речи юриста; – проведение публичного выступления в соответствии с основными правилами юридической аргументации; – осуществление переписки по проблемам профессиональной деятельности на государственном языке с соблюдением норм юридической аргументации.
	УК ОС-4.2.	– осуществление коммуникации на иностранном(ых) языках с соблюдением языковых норм, норм научной речи и использованием юридической терминологии; – проведение публичного выступления по проблемам юриспруденции в соответствии с основными правилами жанров научной речи; – осуществление деловой переписки на иностранном(ых) языках с соблюдением норм

ОТФ/ТФ *(при наличии профстандарта)*/ трудовые или профессиональные действия	**Код компонента компетенции**	**Результаты обучения**
		делового этикета и правил юридической аргументации; – использование необходимого арсенала лексикографических источников, справочников, лингвистического программного обеспечения в процессе построения высказывания на иностранном языке.

2. Объем и место дисциплины в структуре ОП ВО

Объем дисциплины

На учебную дисциплину Б1.Б.06 Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной деятельности отведено 8 ЗЕ по учебному плану. Дисциплина частично реализуется с применением дистанционных образовательных технологий.

Количество академических часов, выделенных на контактную работу с преподавателем (по видам учебных занятий) и на самостоятельную работу обучающихся:

– для очной формы обучения:

практические занятия (частично с применением ДОТ) – 88 ак.ч. / 66 астр.ч.;

консультация (без применения ДОТ) – 2 ак.ч. / 1,5 астр.ч.;

самостоятельная работа (частично с применением ДОТ) – 162 ак.ч. / 121,5 астр.ч.;

контроль (без применения ДОТ) – 36 ак.ч. / 27 астр.ч.;

– для заочной формы обучения:

практические занятия (частично с применением ДОТ) – 48 ак.ч. / 36 астр.ч.;

консультация (без применения ДОТ) – 2 ак.ч. / 1,5 астр.ч.;

самостоятельная работа (частично с применением ДОТ) – 217 ак.ч. / 162,75 астр.ч.;

контроль (без применения ДОТ) – 21 ак.ч. / 15,75 астр.ч.

Место дисциплины в структуре ОП ВО

Дисциплина Б1.Б.06 Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной деятельности входит в структуру программы подготовки магистранта (1-2 курс, 1-4 сем. для очной формы обучения; 1-2 курс, 1-4 сем. для заочной формы обучения).

Количество академических/астрономических часов, выделенных на контактную работу с преподавателем – не менее 90 ак.ч. / 67,5 астр.ч. (для очной формы обучения), на самостоятельную работу обучающихся – не менее 162 ак.ч. / 121,5 астр.ч. (для очной формы обучения).

Базой для изучения является дисциплина Иностранный язык предыдущего уровня образования, служит основой для Б2.В.01(Н) Научно-исследовательской работы.

Форма промежуточной аттестации в соответствии с учебным планом: зачет – 1-3 сем.; экзамен – 4 семестр.

3. Содержание и структура дисциплины

Очная форма обучения

№ п/п	Наименование тем (разделов)	Объем дисциплины, час						Форма текущего контроля успеваемости**, промежуточной аттестации***
		Всего	Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем по видам учебных занятий				СР	
			Л/ЭО, ДОТ*	ЛР/ЭО, ДОТ*	ПЗ/ЭО, ДОТ*	КСР/ЭО, ДОТ*		
Тема 1	Constitutional law	36	-	-	12	-	24	УФО; ПР
Тема 2	Contract law	36	-	-	12	-	24	УФО; ПР
Итого (в период ТО)		**72/54**	**-**	**-**	**24/18**	**-**	**48/36**	
Промежуточная аттестация		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Зачет**
Тема 3	Tort law	36	-	-	12	-	24	УФО; ПР
Тема 4	Criminal law	36	-	-	12	-	24	УФО; ПР
Итого (в период ТО)		**72/54**	**-**	**-**	**24/18**	**-**	**48/36**	
Промежуточная аттестация		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Зачет**
Тема 5	Commercial law	36	-	-	12	-	24	УФО; ПР
Тема 6	Intellectual property (IP) law	36	-	-	12	-	24	УФО; ПР
Итого (в период ТО)		**72/54**	**-**	**-**	**24/18**	**-**	**48/36**	
Промежуточная аттестация		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Зачет**
Тема 7	Company law	17	-	-	8	-	9	УФО; ПР
Тема 8	Employment law	17	-	-	8	-	9	УФО; ПР
Консультация		2	-	-	2	-	-	
Итого (в период ТО)		**36/26**	**-**	**-**	**18/13,5**	**-**	**18/13,5**	
Промежуточная аттестация		**36/27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**36/27**	**-**	**Экзамен**
Всего:		**288/216**	**-**	**-**	**90/67,5**	**36/27**	**162 / 121,5**	

Примечание:

** при применении электронного обучения, дистанционных образовательных технологий в соответствии с учебным планом;*

*** формы текущего контроля успеваемости: устный фронтальный опрос (УФО), круглый стол (КС), письменная работа (ПР), тестирование (Т); на усмотрение преподавателя, реализующего практические занятия;*

**** форма промежуточной аттестации: зачет, экзамен.*

Заочная форма обучения

№ п/п	Наименование тем (разделов)	Объем дисциплины, час						Форма текущего контроля успеваемости**, промежуточной аттестации***
		Всего	Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем по видам учебных занятий				СР	
			Л/ЭО, ДОТ*	ЛР/ЭО, ДОТ*	ПЗ/ЭО, ДОТ*	КСР/ЭО, ДОТ*		
Тема 1	Constitutional law	34	-	-	6	-	28	УФО; ПР
Тема 2	Contract law	34	-	-	6	-	28	УФО; ПР
Итого (в период ТО)		**68/51**	**-**	**-**	**12/9**	**-**	**56/42**	
Промежуточная аттестация		**4/3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4/3**	**-**	**Зачет**
Тема 3	Tort law	34	-	-	6	-	28	УФО; ПР
Тема 4	Criminal law	34	-	-	6	-	28	УФО; ПР
Итого (в период ТО)		**68/51**	**-**	**-**	**12/9**	**-**	**56/42**	
Промежуточная аттестация		**4/3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4/3**	**-**	**Зачет**
Тема 5	Commercial law	34	-	-	6	-	28	УФО; ПР
Тема 6	Intellectual property (IP) law	34	-	-	6	-	28	УФО; ПР
Итого (в период ТО)		**68/51**	**-**	**-**	**12/9**	**-**	**56/42**	
Промежуточная аттестация		**4/3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4/3**	**-**	**Зачет**
Тема 7	Company law	31	-	-	6	-	25	УФО; ПР
Тема 8	Employment law	30	-	-	6	-	24	УФО; ПР
Консультация		2	-	-	2	-	-	
Итого (в период ТО)		**63/47,25**	**-**	**-**	**14/10,5**	**-**	**49/36,75**	
Промежуточная аттестация		**9/6,75**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9/6,75**	**-**	**Экзамен**
Всего:		**288/216**	**-**	**-**	**50 / 37,5**	**21 / 15,75**	**217 / 162,75**	

Примечание:

** при применении электронного обучения, дистанционных образовательных технологий в соответствии с учебным планом;*

*** формы текущего контроля успеваемости: устный фронтальный опрос (УФО), круглый стол (КС), письменная работа (ПР), тестирование (Т); на усмотрение преподавателя, реализующего практические занятия;*

**** форма промежуточной аттестации: зачет, экзамен.*

Содержание дисциплины

Тема 1 Constitutional law

Reading: Constitutional law. The US Constitution. The constitutional framework of the United Kingdom. The Russian Federation Constitutional system.
Speaking: speaking about some differences in constitutions of the following countries: The UK, The USA and The Russian Federation.
Language in use: The Past Simple.
Listening and Writing: optional.

The Constitution and the Bill of Rights

In 1776, the thirteen weak British colonies in America came together, stood up, and told what was then the world's greatest power that from now on they would be free and independent states. The British were neither impressed nor amused, and a bitter six-year war followed, the Revolutionary War (1776- 83). It's hard to appreciate today, over two centuries later, what a revolutionary act this was. A new republic was founded, turning into reality the dreams and ideals of a few political philosophers. Americans broke with an age-old tradition, and so sent shock waves back across the ocean: they decided that it was their right to choose their own form of government. At that time, the statement that governments should receive their powers only "from the consent of the governed" was radical indeed. Something new was under the sun: a system of government, in Lincoln's words, "of the people, by the people, for the people".

The former colonies, now "the United States of America", first operated under an agreement called the Articles of Confederation (1781). It was soon clear that this loose agreement among the states was not working well. The central, federal government was too weak, with too few powers for defense, trade, and taxation. In 1787, therefore, delegates from the states met in Philadelphia. They wanted to revise the Articles, but they did much more than that. They wrote a completely new document, the Constitution, which after much argument, debate, and compromise was finished in the same year and officially adopted by the thirteen states by 1790.

The Constitution, the oldest still in force in the world, sets the basic form of government: three separate branches, each one having powers ("checks and balances") over the others. It specifies the powers and duties of each federal branch of government, with all other powers and duties belonging to the states. The Constitution has been repeatedly amended to meet the changing needs of the nation, but it is still the "supreme law of the land". All governments and governmental groups, federal, state, and local, must operate within its guidelines. The ultimate power under the Constitution is not given to the President (the executive branch), or to the Supreme Court (the judicial branch). Nor does it rest, as in many other countries, with a political group or party. It belongs to "We the People", in fact and in spirit.

In this way, Americans first took for themselves the liberties and rights that elsewhere were the privileges of an elite few. Americans would manage their own laws. And, of course, they would make their own mistakes.

They stated in the first ten Constitutional Amendments, known together as the Bill of Rights, what they considered to be the fundamental rights of any American. Among these rights are the freedom of religion, speech, and the press, the right of peaceful assembly, and the right to petition the government to correct wrongs. Other rights guarded the citizens against unreasonable searches, arrests, and seizures of property, and established a system of justice guaranteeing orderly legal procedures. This included the right of trial by jury that is being judged by one's fellow citizens.

The great pride Americans have in their Constitution, their almost religious respect for it comes from the knowledge that these ideals, freedoms, and rights were not given to them by a small ruling class. Rather, they are seen as the natural "unalienable" rights of every American, which had been fought for and won. They cannot be taken away by any government, court, official, or law.

The federal and state governments formed under the Constitution, therefore, were designed to serve the people and to carry out their majority wishes (and not the other way around). One thing they did not want their government to do is to rule them. Americans expect their government

to serve them and tend to think of politicians and governmental officials as their servants. This attitude remains very strong among Americans today.

Тема 2 Contract law

Reading: Elements of a contract. Signing of a contract. Business acquisition agreement.
United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods: extracts.
Writing (optional): Business acquisition agreement.
Language in use: Present Perfect.

Many people think that a contract is only legally enforceable if it is in writing and signed by the parties to the contract. Yet most of us during our daily lives enter into contracts which are neither written nor signed but are perfectly legal transactions recognised by law. When we buy a newspaper or a bus ticket, we enter into an agreement that is governed by the law of contract and can be enforced through the courts. A contract, thus, is an agreement that the law will recognise. In order to be binding in law a contract must contain certain essential elements.

1 Offer. A contract must begin with an offer. It is made by an offeror to an offeree, and if it is accepted by the offeree, a legally binding contract has come into existence, provided certain other requirements are fulfilled. For example, when a seller places an advertisement in a newspaper offering to sell a car and a buyer contacts him offering to buy it, each of them is making an offer in the everyday sense of the word but only one is making a legal offer. English law takes the view (unlike continental law) that it is the buyer who makes a legal offer, and the seller may then decide whether to accept or reject it. Therefore an advertisement to sell something is not normally considered an offer but an 'invitation to treat', i.e. an invitation to make an offer. And thus, goods in shop windows or on display in the shop are merely invitations to treat: a store does not have to sell you goods it displays for sale. Only offers can be accepted; it is not possible to accept invitations to treat. However, because of the 1893 case of Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co., English law does consider some kinds of advertisements as offers. The company advertised that they would pay £100 to anyone who used their medicine and still got flu. Mrs Carlill did this but still caught flu, so she asked for the money. The company refused to pay arguing that their advertisement was not an offer but an invitation to treat. However, the court held that when Mrs Carlill saw the advertisement and bought the medicine, she was accepting a specific offer made to her, and so the company was obliged to pay. This case also illustrates that offers can be made not only to a specific person or group of persons (for example, employees) but to the whole world. If an offer has been accepted, it cannot be withdrawn without the agreement of the other side.

2 Acceptance. The acceptance must mirror the offer exactly (this is called the 'mirror image' rule). There must be no 'ifs' or 'buts'; if you say 'yes, but. .. , and name some condition, this would not be an unconditional acceptance and therefore not an acceptance at all. In fact, it would be treated by the court as a counter-offer, and a rejection of the first offer. An old case Hyde v. Wrench (1840) illustrates the point. A farm was offered at £1000. The offeree thought the price was too high and offered £950, but this was refused. Anxious to obtain the farm, he communicated acceptance of the original price but the farm was sold to another buyer. The court held that the offer of £950 was a counter-offer and was the same as a rejection. Acceptance must be communicated to the offeror, either by word of mouth or in writing, or it may be inferred from the offeree's conduct: for example, if he receives goods on approval and 3 starts making use of them. Mental acceptance or mere silence is not sufficient. With an instantaneous form of communication, such as fax or email, the general rule is that acceptance takes place when the message is received. With postal communication the rule is the direct opposite: the contract is concluded when the letter of acceptance is posted, provided it is correctly stamped and addressed. An offer is capable of acceptance only by a person who knows of its existence: for example, a person giving information cannot claim a reward if he did not know of its existence.

Тема 3 Tort law

Reading: Current issues of "Tort law". McLibel case, Liebeck vs. McDonalds restaurants - famous cases.
Language in use: Past tenses.
Listening: optional.

The classification of specific conduct as criminal has significance for two reasons. First, only crimes can result in loss of liberty through incarceration; civil offenses, in contrast, may result in punitive damages but not incarceration. Also, in the United States, the U.S. Constitution and the constitutions of individual states require that special rights and protections be afforded to those accused of crimes. Relevant portions of the Bill of Rights include the following:

- The Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination and double jeopardy, and right to a grand jury indictment.
- The Sixth Amendment's rights to a speedy and public trial, trial by jury, confrontation and cross-examination of witnesses, and counsel.
- The Eighth Amendment's protection against excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishment.
- The Fourteenth Amendment's right to due process of law, which means that the federal government must grant all of the aforementioned rights to every defendant, and state governments must grant most of them.

In short, criminal defendants have many more protections than do those accused of civil or moral wrongs, because criminal defendants have considerably more to lose through criminal punishment. For the same reason, the burden of proof in a criminal trial is guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt," but in civil trials is only a "preponderance of the evidence." For moral wrongs that are neither criminal nor civil offenses, no burden of proof is necessary because such wrongs are not heard or tried in the American court system.

In order to understand the complexities of criminal law, it is not only important to distinguish different classifications under the criminal law. It is also important to distinguish among crimes, civil offenses, and moral wrongs.

Most people informally define a crime as an act that is deeply wrong, that is worthy of strong community disapproval, and that calls for a punitive sanction.

Formal definitions of crime, in contrast, are stated in the criminal law of federal, state, or local legal systems. A crime is any act or omission that is forbidden by law (or penal code) as a violation of the public interest. Although the actual victim of a crime is often a person, legally the victim is the community. By definition, therefore, a crime involves social harm and requires vindication through a public process. It is prosecuted by government attorneys who represent the community as a whole, not the individual or individuals who have been victimized by the specific offense. A victim may initiate the investigation that leads to prosecution by going to the police, and may aid the prosecution by testifying at the criminal trial, but does not actually prosecute a perpetrator for a criminal act. Thus, criminal cases have names such as State v. Jones or U.S. v. Smith, showing that the defendant is accused of violating the laws of an entire society and must answer in turn to that society.

American criminal law has developed from English common law, which recognized the importance of holding individuals accountable for immoral actions that deserve punishment. What is considered immoral and deserving of punishment, however, can vary considerably depending on the time and culture. Such acts as breaking the Sabbath, smoking (for women), and interracial marriage were once illegal in some American jurisdictions. Therefore, definitions of "immoral" and "deserving of punishment" are extremely flexible, depending on who defines them and when.

An important aspect of crime is punishment. Whereas a person who commits a civil wrong may have to pay damages or perform some specific act to compensate for the wrong, a person convicted of a crime is punished. Punishment can take many forms, all of which carry one essential characteristic that distinguishes criminal from civil wrongdoing in Anglo-American law: the

condemnation and stigma that accompanies conviction of a crime. For example, even if a punishment is only a fine, such a fine serves a different purpose than an award of damages in a civil case. The criminal punishment (or sanction) of a fine expresses social disapproval; it is not a method of compensating an individual. Such differences in the nature and aims of civil judgments and criminal sanctions help explain why they are handled through separate court systems.

Тема 4 Criminal law

Reading: Criminal law: current issues. Criminal procedure. People in court/Types of courts. Criminal offence. Crimes. A trial.
Listening: optional.
Language in use: Passive Voice.

Most court cases fall within one of three major divisions of law: crimes, torts or contracts.

A crime is a public wrong, committed with intent or by negligence, for which the law provides punishment or recompense to society.

A tort is a private wrong against a person or his/her property. Aside from certain limited circumstances, all torts arise from either an intentional, wrongful action or from a negligent action.

American criminal law is primarily codified law, based on statutes and regulations rather than merely on past judicial decisions. The same act or omission may be a crime under both federal law and state law. For instance, murder, a state crime, may also be a federal crime (e.g., a violation of the victim's civil rights) and thus be prosecuted in separate criminal cases in each of the two court systems. (Certain legal doctrines, as well as basic fairness, however, sometimes limit the use of such dual trials.) A fundamental premise of the US criminal justice system is that it is far worse to convict one innocent person than to let many guilty people go free. The procedural guarantees for alleged criminals are thus much greater than for civil defendants. Many, if not most, of these guarantees are found in the state and federal constitutions, particularly the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Almost all rights in those amendments have been incorporated into the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause, thus, criminal procedure is now generally governed by nationwide standards of constitutional interpretation.

The three classes of common law crimes are treason, felonies, and misdemeanors.

Treason against the United States, the only crime defined in the U.S. Constitution, is a comparatively rare charge.

The distinction between a felony and a misdemeanor is usually found within each state's criminal code.

Felonies are more serious crimes, punishable by imprisonment.

Murder (which can carry the death penalty in most states), arson, rape, armed robbery, and tax evasion are felonies.

Misdemeanors are generally punishable only by fines or, at most, a brief stay in the local jail. Simple assault, disorderly conduct, and trespass are usually classified as misdemeanors.

Certain minor offenses, such as violations of city ordinances or traffic regulations, may not even be considered misdemeanors in some jurisdictions (i.e., they are too petty to be labeled as crimes, and are often called "infractions" or "violations").

Three other ways of categorizing crimes are the following:

- White-collar crimes are nonviolent crimes, perpetrated by people in positions of trust, usually against businesses or governments. The examples of white-collar crimes are embezzlement, mail fraud, bribery.
- Organized crimes are committed by groups in the "business" of crime, such as the Mafia.
- Victimless crimes are sometimes considered to have no specific victims (just society as a whole). The examples of victimless crimes are prostitution, gambling, tax evasion

Crimes can also be classified according to whom or what they are committed against: a person, the general public, the home, other property.

Тема 5 Commercial law

Reading: Commercial law: regulation of business commerce and consumer transaction. Commercial agents. International Chamber of Commerce.
Negotiable instruments: key terms.
Language in use: Negative and interrogative (question) forms.
Writing: Promissory note (optional)

'Commercial Law' is an incredibly broad term that can cover a large variety of more specific fields of law. The main part of this centres around the commercial context, involving companies. This is also a broad term, and can include merchant shipping, insurance, partnerships, manufacture and sale of consumer goods, and any commercial/company related legal disputes. Any part of law that involves companies and the regulation of said companies and the activities in which they engage in will almost undoubtedly require the use of commercial lawyers.

Many countries have also adopted civil codes that contain comprehensive statements of their commercial law, in an effort to curtail the problems that arise when trying to deal with such a complex branch of law. It is also important to always remember that commercial law, like any other area of law, does not exist in a 'vacuum'. Indeed, it intersects with many other practice areas, such as trusts law, tax law, European law and criminal law.

An important question to ask when becoming a lawyer is: who will I be working for? Your clients will typically be commercial organisations, the directors of companies or shareholders.

Being a Commercial Lawyer

Whilst legal skills are on the whole transferrable, each area of law requires something different from someone who practises in that area.

One thing that must be mentioned when discussing this area of law, is that if you are looking to have a career that is based in a lot of advocacy work, this is potentially would not be your best choice. There is a large amount of advisory work and a lot of a commercial barrister's time will be spent in chambers rather than court.

In addition, your wishes and realities for your career in commercial law largely be dependent on what area and firm you decide to work for. Commercial law incorporates such a broad spectrum, that for instance, you may or may not find yourself travelling abroad. What can be guaranteed is that the work will always be different and/or challenging, and you will find yourself working on some interesting transactions and problems.

The variety that one will find in the types of cases cannot be underplayed, and what also must be taken into account is that the cases that you will face will often be complex in nature. For instance, anything to do with fraud and financial matters will not be a straightforward and easy case. It will require a lot of time and high level analysis to be applied to it, in order to get the best results.

Тема 6 Intellectual property (IP) law

Reading: Current trends of IP law. Key terms of IP law. Copyright and fair use. Patents.
Language in use: Question tags. Indirect questions.
Writing: A patent application (optional)

Intellectual property law is the area of law that deals with legal rights to creative works and inventions. It controls who gets to use creations including new products, artistic works and designs. The purpose of intellectual property law is to allow the people who create and invent things to

profit from their work. Lawmakers believe that it's fair for creators to profit from their own work product.

Types of intellectual property law

Intellectual property laws concern the ideas people have and the things that people create. It involves both scientific works and creative works. The rules for claiming exclusive rights to a work and the rules for enforcing those rights vary depending on the type of the creation. The areas of intellectual property law include:

Copyright

Copyrights protect an owner's right to their own creative work. Works covered by copyright include print, performances, music, choreography and movies. When you have a copyright, other people can't reproduce your work for their own profit. To receive a copyright, your work must be unique. There must be significant creative work that goes into your production.

Because of international copyright agreements, you don't have to formally register a copyright to have it. However, you can register it. If you do, it's prima facie evidence that you have a copyright on the work. Formal registration allows you to claim attorney fees and statutory damages if someone violates your copyright.

Patents

A patent is the legal right to an original invention. During the term of the patent, no one else can make the product, sell it or distribute it without permission. In the United States, the term of a patent is 20 years.

Asking for patent protection requires careful documentation of the novelty of the invention. You must show that your idea is new. You must be able to carefully describe the patent in sufficient detail so that both government officials and the public can determine what your invention is and what rights you have.

Trademarks

A trademark is a design, symbol, lettering or words that represent a company or product. It's an identifier. A trademark distinguishes your company or product from others.

Like copyrights, you don't have to register a trademark to have it. You can have a trademark just by regularly using a symbol or design to represent your product. However, it's important to register your trademark because registration gives you a legal presumption of ownership.

Unlike a patent, a trademark can last forever. When you have a trademark, you have the exclusive rights to make and sell products that use the trademark. An example of a trademark is the design logo of a sports team. Trademarks play an important part in business, and trademark attorneys help their clients protect their brand.

Intellectual property law changes

With the advent of the digital age, intellectual property law has changed significantly. Enforcement of intellectual property has become more challenging. Abuses of intellectual property rights protections have increased too. The area of law continues to grow and evolve. Intellectual property lawyers are part of this discussion.

Intellectual property law is often international

International property law often raises international issues. When a person creates something in the United States, they may want to preserve their right to profit from the work in another country. Many countries don't have the same intellectual property laws that the United States has. Finding ways to protect client interests abroad can be challenging. Intellectual property lawyers must know international laws, and they must know how to help their clients harness those laws effectively in order to help their clients meet their objectives.

Practicing intellectual property might also involve creating international agreements. For example, international copyright agreements aim to create uniform rules for claiming and enforcing copyrights internationally. Intellectual property lawyers might work on behalf of the government in order to negotiate and draft these agreements.

Тема 7 Company law

Reading: Formation and regulation of business entities. Key terms. Business strustures: sole trader vs. Limited company
Language in use: degrees of comparison of adjectives.

Corporate law refers to the laws, rules, and regulations that pertain to corporations. The laws involved regulate the rights and obligations involved with the business activities of a corporation, including formation, ownership, operation, and management.

Corporations are unique in that they're seen as completely separate entities in the eyes of the law. Although they can be made up of large groups of people (investors, owners, employees), corporations are treated as a single entity, meaning the laws deal with the business directly rather than the people within it. Essentially, the corporation is treated as a person.

What is a corporation?

To better understand the laws associated with corporations, let's define the term.

A corporation is a company or group of people that act as a separate legal entity to conduct business. When someone owns shares of a corporation, they have limited liability. This means they are only responsible for the money they put into the business. If the business fails, they only lose the amount they invested and are not personally liable for the company's debts.

Incorporating a business

A business gains corporation status when it incorporates, which is a legal process that separates the business' assets from its owners and investors personal assets. Most businesses decide to incorporate because it protects their personal assets, allows for easy transfers of ownership, lowers the tax rate, and makes it easier to raise capital.

Purpose of corporate laws

Corporations are famous for raking in large amounts of money and holding a decent amount of power in a particular market. As they become more profitable and powerful, corporations can start to monopolize markets, meaning they become the exclusive provider of a particular trade, product, or service.

Corporate laws might seem as if they are in place to add hoops for corporations to jump through to do business. It is actually quite the opposite. Corporate laws are in place to maintain a fair market so new businesses can enter and compete with others. They keep all corporations on an even playing field by outlawing overly unpredictable business activities and behavior.

Corporate lawyers

Corporate lawyers work with corporations to make sure all of their transactions are legal by providing advice on their rights and obligations. Essentially, they work to make sure corporations are making decisions that provide the most benefit while remaining legal.

Corporate lawyers need to have extensive knowledge in contract law, tax law, intellectual property rights, bankruptcy, and any other branches of law that might affect the activities that a particular business is conducting. Because these areas of expertise are extensive, and the needs of a corporation in terms of abiding by the law are significant, they usually find the help they need at medium or large law firms. These firms have the resources and diverse talent that corporations need.

Тема 8 Employment law

Reading: Key terms of Employment law.
Language in use: Conditional sentences.

Employment law is the collection of laws and rules that regulate relationships between employers and employees. Employment laws say when an employer can hire employees and when the employees can work. The laws cover what an employer must pay the employee for their work. They create minimum requirements for working conditions for employees.

Following employment law

When an employer wants to hire someone, there's a lot they have to know. There are minimum wage laws that require the employer to pay a certain amount. There are laws that prohibit the employer from discriminating against applicants or employees based on certain characteristics. Employers must provide a safe working environment. In some cases, they must provide health insurance options. Employers must collect and submit payroll taxes on behalf of the employee.

Employers often don't even know what they don't know. With so many regulations to comply with, employers are often overwhelmed. U.S. labor laws have developed throughout American history. They're not all in one place. Employers turn to lawyers to help them follow the law.

At the same time, employees want labor laws enforced. They may need help from an employment lawyer to understand what the laws are and whether their employer has violated the law. They might turn to an employment lawyer to help them enforce the law when their employer hasn't followed it.

4. Материалы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся и фонд оценочных средств промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

4.1. Формы и методы текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации.

4.1.1. В ходе реализации дисциплины Б1.Б.06 Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной деятельности используются следующие методы текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся:

− при проведении практических занятий (аудиторно): устный фронтальный опрос (устные ответы на вопросы преподавателя по теме занятия), круглый стол (групповое обсуждение вопросов);

− при проведении практических занятий (с ДОТ): письменная работа;

− при контроле результатов самостоятельной работы студентов (аудиторно): устный фронтальный опрос;

− при контроле результатов самостоятельной работы студентов (с ДОТ): письменная работа, тестирование.

Тема	Методы текущего контроля успеваемости	Методы текущего контроля успеваемости с применением ДОТ
Contract law	УФО; ПР	ПР*
Constitutional law	УФО; ПР	ПР*
Tort law	УФО; ПР	ПР*
Criminal law	УФО; ПР	ПР*
Commercial law	УФО; ПР	ПР*
Intellectual property (IP) law	УФО; ПР	ПР*
Company law	УФО; ПР	ПР*
Employment law	УФО; ПР	ПР*

4.1.2. Зачет проводится с применением следующих средств: Письменный перевод части текста (1000 – 1200 п. знаков). Время выполнения – 40 минут. Беседа с преподавателем на иностранном языке по пройденной тематике и вопросам.

4.2. Материалы текущего контроля успеваемости.

Тема 1 Constitutional law

Translate the text (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа)

The Constitution and the Bill of Rights

In 1776, the thirteen weak British colonies in America came together, stood up, and told what was then the world's greatest power that from now on they would be free and independent states. The British were neither impressed nor amused, and a bitter six-year war followed, the Revolutionary War (1776- 83). It's hard to appreciate today, over two centuries later, what a revolutionary act this was. A new republic was founded, turning into reality the dreams and ideals of a few political philosophers. Americans broke with an age-old tradition, and so sent shock waves back across the ocean: they decided that it was their right to choose their own form of government. At that time, the statement that governments should receive their powers only "from the consent of the governed" was radical indeed. Something new was under the sun: a system of government, in Lincoln's words, "of the people, by the people, for the people".

The former colonies, now "the United States of America", first operated under an agreement called the Articles of Confederation (1781). It was soon clear that this loose agreement among the states was not working well. The central, federal government was too weak, with too few powers for defense, trade, and taxation. In 1787, therefore, delegates from the states met in Philadelphia. They wanted to revise the Articles, but they did much more than that. They wrote a completely new document, the Constitution, which after much argument, debate, and compromise was finished in the same year and officially adopted by the thirteen states by 1790.

The Constitution, the oldest still in force in the world, sets the basic form of government: three separate branches, each one having powers ("checks and balances") over the others. It specifies the powers and duties of each federal branch of government, with all other powers and duties belonging to the states. The Constitution has been repeatedly amended to meet the changing needs of the nation, but it is still the "supreme law of the land". All governments and governmental groups, federal, state, and local, must operate within its guidelines. The ultimate power under the Constitution is not given to the President (the executive branch), or to the Supreme Court (the judicial branch). Nor does it rest, as in many other countries, with a political group or party. It belongs to "We the People", in fact and in spirit.

In this way, Americans first took for themselves the liberties and rights that elsewhere were the privileges of an elite few. Americans would manage their own laws. And, of course, they would make their own mistakes.

They stated in the first ten Constitutional Amendments, known together as the Bill of Rights, what they considered to be the fundamental rights of any American. Among these rights are the freedom of religion, speech, and the press, the right of peaceful assembly, and the right to petition the government to correct wrongs. Other rights guarded the citizens against unreasonable searches, arrests, and seizures of property, and established a system of justice guaranteeing orderly legal procedures. This included the right of trial by jury that is being judged by one's fellow citizens.

The great pride Americans have in their Constitution, their almost religious respect for it comes from the knowledge that these ideals, freedoms, and rights were not given to them by a small ruling class. Rather, they are seen as the natural "unalienable" rights of every American, which had been fought for and won. They cannot be taken away by any government, court, official, or law.

The federal and state governments formed under the Constitution, therefore, were designed to serve the people and to carry out their majority wishes (and not the other way around). One thing they did not want their government to do is to rule them. Americans expect their government to serve them and tend to think of politicians and governmental officials as their servants. This attitude remains very strong among Americans today.

Answer the questions (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос)

1. How does the American Constitution separate the powers of the government?
2. Has the text of the Constitution ever been changed? How did it become possible?
3. Does any governmental organ or official in the US have the ultimate power? Why?
4. What is the Bill of Rights?
5. What is the difference between the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights?
6. What is the difference between the constitutions of the UK and the US?

Complete the following text with suitable words or phrases from the text above. (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа)

When the Constitution was written in 1787, there were only 13 states.

Because the (1) _____ of the Constitution saw that the future might bring a need for changes, they (2) _____a method of adding (3) _____. Over the years 26 amendments have been added, but the basic (4) _____ has not been (5) _____. The pattern of government planned so long ago for 13 states today meets the needs of 50 states and more than 57 times as many people.

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution, called the (6) _____ assure individual (7) _____and (8) _____. Added in 1791, they include provisions for freedom of the (9) _____ and of (10) _____; the right of citizens to (11) _____ peacefully; the right to be (12) _____in one's own home against unreasonable (13) _____ and (14) _____ of person or property; and the right of any person charged with (15) _____ the law to have a speedy trial by a (16) _____ of fellow (17) _____.

The Constitution (18) _____ the powers of the government into three branches: the (19) _____ headed by the (20) _____; the (21) _____, which includes both houses of (22) _____ (the Senate and the House of Representatives) and the (23) _____which is headed by the Supreme Court.

The Constitution limits the role of each (24) _____ to prevent any one branch from gaining undue (25) _____.

Тема 2 Contract law

Translate the text (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа)

Many people think that a contract is only legally enforceable if it is in writing and signed by the parties to the contract. Yet most of us during our daily lives enter into contracts which are neither written nor signed but are perfectly legal transactions recognised by law. When we buy a newspaper or a bus ticket, we enter into an agreement that is governed by the law of contract and can be enforced through the courts. A contract, thus, is an agreement that the law will recognise. In order to be binding in law a contract must contain certain essential elements.

1 Offer. A contract must begin with an offer. It is made by an offeror to an offeree, and if it is accepted by the offeree, a legally binding contract has come into existence, provided certain other requirements are fulfilled. For example, when a seller places an advertisement in a newspaper offering to sell a car and a buyer contacts him offering to buy it, each of them is making an offer in the everyday sense of the word but only one is making a legal offer. English law takes the view (unlike continental law) that it is the buyer who makes a legal offer, and the seller may then decide whether to accept or reject it. Therefore an advertisement to sell something is not normally considered an offer but an 'invitation to treat', i.e. an invitation to make an offer. And thus, goods in shop windows or on display in the shop are merely invitations to treat: a store does not have to sell you goods it displays for sale. Only offers can be accepted; it is not possible to accept invitations to treat. However, because of the 1893 case of Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co., English law does consider some kinds of advertisements as offers. The company advertised that they would pay £100 to anyone who used their medicine and still got flu. Mrs Carlill did this but still caught flu, so she asked for the money. The company refused to pay arguing that their

advertisement was not an offer but an invitation to treat. However, the court held that when Mrs Carlill saw the advertisement and bought the medicine, she was accepting a specific offer made to her, and so the company was obliged to pay. This case also illustrates that offers can be made not only to a specific person or group of persons (for example, employees) but to the whole world. If an offer has been accepted, it cannot be withdrawn without the agreement of the other side.

2 Acceptance. The acceptance must mirror the offer exactly (this is called the 'mirror image' rule). There must be no 'ifs' or 'buts'; if you say 'yes, but. .. , and name some condition, this would not be an unconditional acceptance and therefore not an acceptance at all. In fact, it would be treated by the court as a counter-offer, and a rejection of the first offer. An old case Hyde v. Wrench (1840) illustrates the point. A farm was offered at £1000. The offeree thought the price was too high and offered £950, but this was refused. Anxious to obtain the farm, he communicated acceptance of the original price but the farm was sold to another buyer. The court held that the offer of £950 was a counter-offer and was the same as a rejection. Acceptance must be communicated to the offeror, either by word of mouth or in writing, or it may be inferred from the offeree's conduct: for example, if he receives goods on approval and 3 starts making use of them. Mental acceptance or mere silence is not sufficient. With an instantaneous form of communication, such as fax or email, the general rule is that acceptance takes place when the message is received. With postal communication the rule is the direct opposite: the contract is concluded when the letter of acceptance is posted, provided it is correctly stamped and addressed. An offer is capable of acceptance only by a person who knows of its existence: for example, a person giving information cannot claim a reward if he did not know of its existence.

Answer these questions. (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа)

Why cannot a buyer demand to buy goods on display in a shop if the seller refuses to sell them?

At what point do an offer and acceptance take place when you buy things in a supermarket?

Why is it dangerous to bargain over the price if you are really anxious to buy the thing in question?

Why are gratuitous promises not enforceable?

What is the difference between void and voidable contracts? Give examples of each.

What is the advantage of an objective test in establishing legal intent?

How can legal intent be removed from or included into an agreement?

True-false statements Confirm or refute these statements. (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа)

Begin with a short answer, e.g. 'Yes, it is/has/does, etc.' or 'No, it isn't/hasn't/doesn't, etc.' and add one sentence to prove your point.

1 Acceptance by post takes place when the other party receives the letter.

2 Courts are not concerned with the adequacy of consideration.

3 Third parties cannot sue on a contract.

4 Minors cannot make valid contracts.

5 Agreements between husbands and wives are never enforceable.

6 If one party knows that the other party has misunderstood the terms of the offer, he has an obligation to inform him about the mistake.

7 Oral contracts cannot be enforced through the courts.

Тема 3 Tort law

Read and translate the sentences paying attention to the functions of Participle, Infinitive and Gerund (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа).

1. Thinking about a criminal act or writing stories about imagined criminal acts is not a

crime.

2. Being classified as criminal, this case was brought to trial.

3. To understand criminal, civil and moral responsibility it's necessary to distinguish different classification of crimes.

4. To act in the public interest is the governmental attorney's duty.

5. Definitions of "immoral" and "deserving of punishment" are flexible, depending on who defines them and when.

6. The offender is said to have been brought to trial.

7. A man charged with an offence is his boss.

8. A motion filed with the Court of state was satisfied.

9. After hearing grand jury indictment the defendant put his head in his hands and cried.

10. It's worth visiting the trial if you are going to work in the judiciary or at the Prosecutor's Office.

Read and translate the text (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа).

Classification of Crimes

The classification of specific conduct as criminal has significance for two reasons. First, only crimes can result in loss of liberty through incarceration; civil offenses, in contrast, may result in punitive damages but not incarceration. Also, in the United States, the U.S. Constitution and the constitutions of individual states require that special rights and protections be afforded to those accused of crimes. Relevant portions of the Bill of Rights include the following:

- The Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination and double jeopardy, and right to a grand jury indictment.
- The Sixth Amendment's rights to a speedy and public trial, trial by jury, confrontation and cross-examination of witnesses, and counsel.
- The Eighth Amendment's protection against excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishment.
- The Fourteenth Amendment's right to due process of law, which means that the federal government must grant all of the aforementioned rights to every defendant, and state governments must grant most of them.

In short, criminal defendants have many more protections than do those accused of civil or moral wrongs, because criminal defendants have considerably more to lose through criminal punishment. For the same reason, the burden of proof in a criminal trial is guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt," but in civil trials is only a "preponderance of the evidence." For moral wrongs that are neither criminal nor civil offenses, no burden of proof is necessary because such wrongs are not heard or tried in the American court system.

In order to understand the complexities of criminal law, it is not only important to distinguish different classifications under the criminal law. It is also important to distinguish among crimes, civil offenses, and moral wrongs.

Most people informally define a crime as an act that is deeply wrong, that is worthy of strong community disapproval, and that calls for a punitive sanction.

Formal definitions of crime, in contrast, are stated in the criminal law of federal, state, or local legal systems. A crime is any act or omission that is forbidden by law (or penal code) as a violation of the public interest. Although the actual victim of a crime is often a person, legally the victim is the community. By definition, therefore, a crime involves social harm and requires vindication through a public process. It is prosecuted by government attorneys who represent the community as a whole, not the individual or individuals who have been victimized by the specific offense. A victim may initiate the investigation that leads to prosecution by going to the police, and may aid the prosecution by testifying at the criminal trial, but does not actually prosecute a perpetrator for a criminal act. Thus, criminal cases have names such as State v. Jones or U.S. v. Smith, showing that the defendant is accused of violating the laws of an entire society and must

answer in turn to that society.

American criminal law has developed from English common law, which recognized the importance of holding individuals accountable for immoral actions that deserve punishment. What is considered immoral and deserving of punishment, however, can vary considerably depending on the time and culture. Such acts as breaking the Sabbath, smoking (for women), and interracial marriage were once illegal in some American jurisdictions. Therefore, definitions of "immoral" and "deserving of punishment" are extremely flexible, depending on who defines them and when.

An important aspect of crime is punishment. Whereas a person who commits a civil wrong may have to pay damages or perform some specific act to compensate for the wrong, a person convicted of a crime is punished. Punishment can take many forms, all of which carry one essential characteristic that distinguishes criminal from civil wrongdoing in Anglo-American law: the condemnation and stigma that accompanies conviction of a crime. For example, even if a punishment is only a fine, such a fine serves a different purpose than an award of damages in a civil case. The criminal punishment (or sanction) of a fine expresses social disapproval; it is not a method of compensating an individual. Such differences in the nature and aims of civil judgments and criminal sanctions help explain why they are handled through separate court systems.

Answer the following questions (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа):

1. For what reasons does the classification of specific conduct as criminal have significance?
2. Are special rights and protections afforded to those accused of crimes in the United States?
3. What rights and protections are granted to every defendant by some Amendments to the Bill of Rights?
4. Why do criminal defendants have many more protections than those accused of civil or moral wrongs?
5. Why is no burden of proof necessary for moral wrongs that are neither criminal nor civil offenses?
6. What is it important to distinguish in order to understand the complexities of criminal law?
7. How do most people informally define a crime?
8. Where are formal definitions of crime stated?
9. What is a crime according to the formal definitions?
10. What does a crime involve? What does a crime require?
11. How can a victim initiate the investigation that leads to prosecution?
12. In what way may a victim aid the prosecution?
13. What did American criminal law develop from?
14. Why are definitions of actions as "immoral" and "deserving of punishment" extremely flexible?
15. What essential characteristic that distinguishes criminal from civil wrongdoing do all forms of punishment carry?

Тема 4 Criminal law

Study the words before the text. Read and translate the text (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа).

1. innocent – невиновный
2. defendant – ответчик, обвиняемый, подсудимый
3. treason – измена, предательство
4. misdemeanor – правонарушение
5. robbery – ограбление

6. embezzlement – растрата, хищение
7. bribery – взяточничество
8. mail fraud – мошенничество по почте
9. gambling – азартная игра
10.tax evasion – уклонение от уплаты налогов

Most court cases fall within one of three major divisions of law: crimes, torts or contracts.

A crime is a public wrong, committed with intent or by negligence, for which the law provides punishment or recompense to society.

A tort is a private wrong against a person or his/her property. Aside from certain limited circumstances, all torts arise from either an intentional, wrongful action or from a negligent action.

American criminal law is primarily codified law, based on statutes and regulations rather than merely on past judicial decisions. The same act or omission may be a crime under both federal law and state law. For instance, murder, a state crime, may also be a federal crime (e.g., a violation of the victim's civil rights) and thus be prosecuted in separate criminal cases in each of the two court systems. (Certain legal doctrines, as well as basic fairness, however, sometimes limit the use of such dual trials.) A fundamental premise of the US criminal justice system is that it is far worse to convict one innocent person than to let many guilty people go free. The procedural guarantees for alleged criminals are thus much greater than for civil defendants. Many, if not most, of these guarantees are found in the state and federal constitutions, particularly the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Almost all rights in those amendments have been incorporated into the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause, thus, criminal procedure is now generally governed by nationwide standards of constitutional interpretation.

The three classes of common law crimes are treason, felonies, and misdemeanors.

Treason against the United States, the only crime defined in the U.S. Constitution, is a comparatively rare charge.

The distinction between a felony and a misdemeanor is usually found within each state's criminal code.

Felonies are more serious crimes, punishable by imprisonment.

Murder (which can carry the death penalty in most states), arson, rape, armed robbery, and tax evasion are felonies.

Misdemeanors are generally punishable only by fines or, at most, a brief stay in the local jail. Simple assault, disorderly conduct, and trespass are usually classified as misdemeanors.

Certain minor offenses, such as violations of city ordinances or traffic regulations, may not even be considered misdemeanors in some jurisdictions (i.e., they are too petty to be labeled as crimes, and are often called "infractions" or "violations").

Three other ways of categorizing crimes are the following:

- White-collar crimes are nonviolent crimes, perpetrated by people in positions of trust, usually against businesses or governments. The examples of white-collar crimes are embezzlement, mail fraud, bribery.
- Organized crimes are committed by groups in the "business" of crime, such as the Mafia.
- Victimless crimes are sometimes considered to have no specific victims (just society as a whole). The examples of victimless crimes are prostitution, gambling, tax evasion

Crimes can also be classified according to whom or what they are committed against: a person, the general public, the home, other property.

Answer the questions (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа):

1. What are three major divisions of most court cases?

2. What does the term “tort” mean?
3. What is the American criminal law based on?
4. What kind of crime is public wrong for which the law provides punishment or recompense to society?
5. What is the fundamental premise of the US criminal justice system?
6. How many classes of common law crimes do you know?
7. What is the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor.
8. What examples of white-collar, organized and victimless crimes do you know?
9. How are crimes classified according to whom or what they are committed against?

Complete the following text with the words and phrases, using them in the appropriate form (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа).

serious class; death; to be considered; to be; to be not limited to; homicide; illegal narcotics; victim; white-collar crime; to cover; legislatures; to divide; to be charged; manslaughter.

Felonies

At common law, felonies were the most ... of criminal offense and were uniformly punishable by … . All other offenses … misdemeanors and thus were not punishable by death. The modern definition of a felony is any serious crime that … punishable by more than a year of imprisonment or by death. Felonies include, but …, various degrees of …, rape, robbery, possession or distribution of …, and arson. It is important to understand that a crime does not have to be violent or even be perpetrated against a specific individual … to constitute a felony. For example, …, a term that … several types of felonies relating to dishonesty in commercial matters, is generally nonviolent. Both federal and state … have enacted laws that criminalize other nonviolent acts as well, such as drug crimes.

The majority of modern jurisdictions … felonies into various categories or degrees, in order to treat some offenses as more serious than others. This can be seen in homicide cases, where a person may … with first-degree murder, second-degree murder, voluntary …, or involuntary manslaughter in jurisdictions that make these distinctions.

Тема 5 Commercial law

Read and translate the text (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа).

‘Commercial Law’ is an incredibly broad term that can cover a large variety of more specific fields of law. The main part of this centres around the commercial context, involving companies. This is also a broad term, and can include merchant shipping, insurance, partnerships, manufacture and sale of consumer goods, and any commercial/company related legal disputes. Any part of law that involves companies and the regulation of said companies and the activities in which they engage in will almost undoubtedly require the use of commercial lawyers.

Many countries have also adopted civil codes that contain comprehensive statements of their commercial law, in an effort to curtail the problems that arise when trying to deal with such a complex branch of law. It is also important to always remember that commercial law, like any other area of law, does not exist in a ‘vacuum’. Indeed, it intersects with many other practice areas, such as trusts law, tax law, European law and criminal law.

An important question to ask when becoming a lawyer is: who will I be working for? Your clients will typically be commercial organisations, the directors of companies or shareholders.

Being a Commercial Lawyer

Whilst legal skills are on the whole transferrable, each area of law requires something different from someone who practises in that area.

One thing that must be mentioned when discussing this area of law, is that if you are looking to have a career that is based in a lot of advocacy work, this is potentially would not be

your best choice. There is a large amount of advisory work and a lot of a commercial barrister's time will be spent in chambers rather than court.

In addition, your wishes and realities for your career in commercial law largely be dependent on what area and firm you decide to work for. Commercial law incorporates such a broad spectrum, that for instance, you may or may not find yourself travelling abroad. What can be guaranteed is that the work will always be different and/or challenging, and you will find yourself working on some interesting transactions and problems.

The variety that one will find in the types of cases cannot be underplayed, and what also must be taken into account is that the cases that you will face will often be complex in nature. For instance, anything to do with fraud and financial matters will not be a straightforward and easy case. It will require a lot of time and high level analysis to be applied to it, in order to get the best results.

Retell the text (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос)

Use the verbs in brackets in the proper tense and voice form (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос).

1. Public and Private Bills (to pass) through Parliament in much the same way.
2. The power of the Lords (to reject) a Bill (to curtail).
3. Each Member of Parliament (to represent) one of 650 constituencies in the UK.
4. A candidate (to have) to put down a deposit of 500 pounds and (to collect) ten signatures from residents in the constituency where he wants to stand.
5. MPs (to represent) everyone in the constituency, not just the people who voted for them.
6. The Prime Minister (to advise) by a Cabinet of about twenty other ministers.
7. The functions of Parliament(to be): making laws; providing money for the government through taxation; examining government policy, administration and spending; debating political questions.

Тема 6 Intellectual property (IP) law

Read and translate the text (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа).

Intellectual property law is the area of law that deals with legal rights to creative works and inventions. It controls who gets to use creations including new products, artistic works and designs. The purpose of intellectual property law is to allow the people who create and invent things to profit from their work. Lawmakers believe that it's fair for creators to profit from their own work product.

Types of intellectual property law

Intellectual property laws concern the ideas people have and the things that people create. It involves both scientific works and creative works. The rules for claiming exclusive rights to a work and the rules for enforcing those rights vary depending on the type of the creation. The areas of intellectual property law include:

Copyright

Copyrights protect an owner's right to their own creative work. Works covered by copyright include print, performances, music, choreography and movies. When you have a copyright, other people can't reproduce your work for their own profit. To receive a copyright, your work must be unique. There must be significant creative work that goes into your production.

Because of international copyright agreements, you don't have to formally register a copyright to have it. However, you can register it. If you do, it's prima facie evidence that you have a copyright on the work. Formal registration allows you to claim attorney fees and statutory damages if someone violates your copyright.

Patents

A patent is the legal right to an original invention. During the term of the patent, no one else can make the product, sell it or distribute it without permission. In the United States, the term of a patent is 20 years.

Asking for patent protection requires careful documentation of the novelty of the invention. You must show that your idea is new. You must be able to carefully describe the patent in sufficient detail so that both government officials and the public can determine what your invention is and what rights you have.

Trademarks

A trademark is a design, symbol, lettering or words that represent a company or product. It's an identifier. A trademark distinguishes your company or product from others.

Like copyrights, you don't have to register a trademark to have it. You can have a trademark just by regularly using a symbol or design to represent your product. However, it's important to register your trademark because registration gives you a legal presumption of ownership.

Unlike a patent, a trademark can last forever. When you have a trademark, you have the exclusive rights to make and sell products that use the trademark. An example of a trademark is the design logo of a sports team. Trademarks play an important part in business, and trademark attorneys help their clients protect their brand.

Intellectual property law changes

With the advent of the digital age, intellectual property law has changed significantly. Enforcement of intellectual property has become more challenging. Abuses of intellectual property rights protections have increased too. The area of law continues to grow and evolve. Intellectual property lawyers are part of this discussion.

Intellectual property law is often international

International property law often raises international issues. When a person creates something in the United States, they may want to preserve their right to profit from the work in another country. Many countries don't have the same intellectual property laws that the United States has. Finding ways to protect client interests abroad can be challenging. Intellectual property lawyers must know international laws, and they must know how to help their clients harness those laws effectively in order to help their clients meet their objectives.

Practicing intellectual property might also involve creating international agreements. For example, international copyright agreements aim to create uniform rules for claiming and enforcing copyrights internationally. Intellectual property lawyers might work on behalf of the government in order to negotiate and draft these agreements.

Retell the text (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос)

Put questions to the underlined (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа).

1. NSA surveillance has been a matter of political controversy on several occasions, such as its spying on anti-Vietnam war leaders or economic espionage.
2. The National Security Agency is an intelligence organization of the United States government, responsible for global monitoring, collection, and processing of information and data for foreign intelligence and counterintelligence purposes, a discipline known as signals intelligence.
3. NSA is entrusted with assistance to and coordination of SIGINT elements at other government organizations.
4. The NSA's secret surveillance program was revealed to the public by Edward Snowden.
5. The NSA intercepts the communications of over a billion people worldwide, many of whom are American citizens, and tracks the movement of hundreds of millions of people

using cellphones.

6. It was officially formed as the NSA by President Harry S. Truman in 1952.

7. The NSA Director serves as the Commander of the United States Cyber Command and as Chief of the Central Security Service.

Тема 7 Company law

Read and translate the text (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа).

Corporate law refers to the laws, rules, and regulations that pertain to corporations. The laws involved regulate the rights and obligations involved with the business activities of a corporation, including formation, ownership, operation, and management.

Corporations are unique in that they're seen as completely separate entities in the eyes of the law. Although they can be made up of large groups of people (investors, owners, employees), corporations are treated as a single entity, meaning the laws deal with the business directly rather than the people within it. Essentially, the corporation is treated as a person.

What is a corporation?

To better understand the laws associated with corporations, let's define the term.

A corporation is a company or group of people that act as a separate legal entity to conduct business. When someone owns shares of a corporation, they have limited liability. This means they are only responsible for the money they put into the business. If the business fails, they only lose the amount they invested and are not personally liable for the company's debts.

Incorporating a business

A business gains corporation status when it incorporates, which is a legal process that separates the business' assets from its owners and investors personal assets. Most businesses decide to incorporate because it protects their personal assets, allows for easy transfers of ownership, lowers the tax rate, and makes it easier to raise capital.

Purpose of corporate laws

Corporations are famous for raking in large amounts of money and holding a decent amount of power in a particular market. As they become more profitable and powerful, corporations can start to monopolize markets, meaning they become the exclusive provider of a particular trade, product, or service.

Corporate laws might seem as if they are in place to add hoops for corporations to jump through to do business. It is actually quite the opposite. Corporate laws are in place to maintain a fair market so new businesses can enter and compete with others. They keep all corporations on an even playing field by outlawing overly unpredictable business activities and behavior.

Corporate lawyers

Corporate lawyers work with corporations to make sure all of their transactions are legal by providing advice on their rights and obligations. Essentially, they work to make sure corporations are making decisions that provide the most benefit while remaining legal.

Corporate lawyers need to have extensive knowledge in contract law, tax law, intellectual property rights, bankruptcy, and any other branches of law that might affect the activities that a particular business is conducting. Because these areas of expertise are extensive, and the needs of a corporation in terms of abiding by the law are significant, they usually find the help they need at medium or large law firms. These firms have the resources and diverse talent that corporations need.

Retell the text (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос)

Make up sentences using the following words and word-combinations (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа):

1. can result in, incarceration, criminal defendant, criminal case, guilt, vindication.

2. the U.S. Constitution, amendment, to require, protection, double jeopardy, excessive bail, excessive fines, to have.
3. to accuse, civil wrong, to commit, burden of proof, evidence, witness, cross-examination, to be.
4. act, omission, to state, penal code, to forbid, public process, public interest, victim.
5. wrongful act, breach of trust, to commit, to sue in civil court, consequence, to consider.
6. drug crime, punishment, illegal, to charge, to be prosecuted, criminal proceeding, to lead.
7. to recognize, violation of the public interest, community, English common law, criminal law of federal, local legal systems, individual person, tort, moral wrong, to distinguish, to develop.
8. morally bad, to punish, to prohibit, jurisdiction, to require, civil remedy, social harm, to qualify.
9. felony, to be punishable by, serious, imprisonment, death, several years, white-collar crime, misdemeanor, petty offense, violation, to involve, fine, penalty.

Тема 8 Employment law

Read and translate the text (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос; письменная работа).

Employment law is the collection of laws and rules that regulate relationships between employers and employees. Employment laws say when an employer can hire employees and when the employees can work. The laws cover what an employer must pay the employee for their work. They create minimum requirements for working conditions for employees.

Following employment law

When an employer wants to hire someone, there's a lot they have to know. There are minimum wage laws that require the employer to pay a certain amount. There are laws that prohibit the employer from discriminating against applicants or employees based on certain characteristics. Employers must provide a safe working environment. In some cases, they must provide health insurance options. Employers must collect and submit payroll taxes on behalf of the employee.

Employers often don't even know what they don't know. With so many regulations to comply with, employers are often overwhelmed. U.S. labor laws have developed throughout American history. They're not all in one place. Employers turn to lawyers to help them follow the law.

At the same time, employees want labor laws enforced. They may need help from an employment lawyer to understand what the laws are and whether their employer has violated the law. They might turn to an employment lawyer to help them enforce the law when their employer hasn't followed it.

Retell the text (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос)

Insert prepositions where necessary (форма контроля: устный фронтальный опрос)**.**

1. The classification ... specific conduct as criminal has significance … two reasons.
2. Criminal defendants have many more protections than do those accused … civil or moral wrongs.
3. For the same reason, the burden … proof in a criminal trial is guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt," but … civil trials is only a "preponderance … the evidence."
4. It is also important to distinguish … crimes, civil offenses, and moral wrongs.
5. Formal definitions … crime are stated … the criminal law … federal, state, or local legal systems.

6. A victim may initiate the investigation that leads … prosecution … going … the police
7. American criminal law has developed … English common law, which recognized the importance … holding individuals accountable … immoral actions that deserve punishment.
8. The criminal punishment … a fine expresses social disapproval; it is not a method … compensating an individual.
9. If a punishment is only a fine, such a fine serves a different purpose than an award … damages … a civil case.

4.3. Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

4.3.1 Перечень компетенций формируемых в процессе освоения образовательной программы. Показатели и критерии оценивания компетенций.

Показатели и критерии оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования

Компонент компетенции	**Ключевой индикатор оценивания**	**Критерий оценивания**
УК ОС-4	Организует и осуществляет коммуникативное взаимодействие в профессиональной и академической среде на русском и иностранном языках.	Владеет навыками применения современных коммуникативных технологий на основе использования знаний норм, правил иностранного языка. Строит высказывание с опорой на особенности грамматического строя английского языка; использует в речи разнообразную активную лексику в достаточном объеме, четко следует достижению поставленной цели. Выстроена внутренняя логика деловой коммуникации. Слышит собеседника. Обосновывает выводы исходя из поставленной цели. Демонстрирует знание норм и правил делового этикета

4.3.2 Типовые оценочные средства

Типовой перечень контрольных вопросов к зачету:

1. What is the difference between void and voidable contracts? Give examples of each.
What is the advantage of an objective test in establishing legal intent?
How can legal intent be removed from or included into an agreement?
For what reasons does the classification of specific conduct as criminal have significance?
Are special rights and protections afforded to those accused of crimes in the United States?

What rights and protections are granted to every defendant by some Amendments to the Bill of Rights?

Why do criminal defendants have many more protections than those accused of civil or moral wrongs?

Why is no burden of proof necessary for moral wrongs that are neither criminal nor civil offenses?

What is it important to distinguish in order to understand the complexities of criminal law?

How do most people informally define a crime?

Where are formal definitions of crime stated?

What is a crime according to the formal definitions?

What does a crime involve? What does a crime require?

How can a victim initiate the investigation that leads to prosecution?

In what way may a victim aid the prosecution?

What did American criminal law develop from?

Why are definitions of actions as "immoral" and "deserving of punishment" extremely flexible?

What essential characteristic that distinguishes criminal from civil wrongdoing do all forms of punishment carry?

What are three major divisions of most court cases?

What does the term "tort" mean?

What is the American criminal law based on?

What kind of crime is public wrong for which the law provides punishment or recompense to society?

What is the fundamental premise of the US criminal justice system?

How many classes of common law crimes do you know?

What is the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor.

Шкала оценивания:

Показатель оценивания	**Критерий оценивания**	**Оценка**
Способность осуществлять коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на русском языке в различных сферах правотворчества и правоприменения; осуществлять коммуникации на русском языке с соблюдением норм профессиональной речи юриста; проводить публичные выступления в соответствии с основными правилами юридической аргументации; осуществлять переписку по проблемам	За полный ответ, удовлетворяющий всем количественным и качественным показателям с допущением до пяти ошибок. Владеет навыками аналитического чтения иноязычной литературы по специальности. Правильно использует специфическую лексику, распространенную в бизнесе. Содержание документа логически выстроено в соответствии с выбранной формой. Выполнены требования по оформлению документа.	зачтено
	За неполный ответ с допущением более 10 ошибок. Содержание документа логически неверно, выстроено не в соответствии с выбранной формой. Полностью не выполнены требования по оформлению документа.	не зачтено

профессиональной деятельности на государственном языке с соблюдением норм юридической аргументации		
Способность осуществлять коммуникацию по проблемам юридической деятельности в устной и письменной формах на иностранном(ых) языках; осуществлять коммуникации на иностранном(ых) языках с соблюдением языковых норм, норм научной речи и использованием юридической терминологии; проводить публичные выступления по проблемам юриспруденции в соответствии с основными правилами жанров научной речи; осуществлять деловую переписки на иностранном(ых) языках с соблюдением норм делового этикета и правил юридической аргументации; использовать необходимый арсенал лексикографических источников, справочников, лингвистического программного обеспечения в процессе построения высказывания на иностранном языке.	За полный, без ошибок ответ, соответствующий всем количественным и качественным показателям. Владеет навыками аналитического чтения иноязычной литературы по специальности. Правильно использует специфическую лексику. Содержание документа логически выстроено в соответствии с выбранной формой. Выполнены требования по оформлению документа.	отлично
	За полный ответ, удовлетворяющий всем количественным и качественным показателям с допущением до пяти ошибок. Владеет навыками аналитического чтения иноязычной литературы по специальности. Правильно использует специфическую лексику. Содержание документа логически выстроено в соответствии с выбранной формой. Выполнены требования по оформлению документа.	хорошо
	За недостаточно полный ответ с допущением не более 10 ошибок. Не полностью владеет навыками аналитического чтения иноязычной литературы по специальности. Допускает ошибки в использовании специфической лексики. Содержание документа логически выстроено не в соответствии с выбранной формой. Не полностью выполнены требования по оформлению документа.	удовлетворительно
	За неполный ответ с допущением более 10 ошибок. Содержание документа логически неверно, выстроено не в соответствии с выбранной формой. Полностью не выполнены требования по оформлению документа.	неудовлетворительно

4.4 Методические материалы

Текущая аттестация представляет собой способ контроля и оценивания учебной деятельности обучающегося в рамках различных видов занятий. Результаты текущей

аттестации обучающегося очной формы обучения являются основой всей балльно-рейтинговой системы (БРС). Формы текущей аттестации устанавливаются кафедрой, реализующей конкретную дисциплину (модуль) с учетом ее специфики, в соответствии с Положением о текущем контроле успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся (утв. Приказом Института от 31.08.2015 г. №94/д). В таблице 5 представлена информация о показателях, критериях и оценивании компетенций по этапам их формирования для обучающихся очной формы обучения. Текущая аттестация обучающихся заочной формы обучения проводится в соответствии с формами контроля, отраженными в таблице 4. Ниже представлены показатели, критерии и оценивание по формам текущей аттестации.

Текущий контроль предусмотрен в следующих формах: Устный фронтальный опрос и письменная работа.

Устный фронтальный опрос проводится в рамках изучаемой темы по видам деятельности – чтение, говорение, письмо.

Устный опрос оценивается по пятибалльной шкале по следующим критериям:

- без замечаний – 5 баллов;
- присутствовал, выполнил задания с замечаниями – 4 балла;
- присутствовал на занятии, неверно выполнял задания – 3 балла;
- пассивно присутствовал на занятии – 1-2 балла;
- не присутствовал на занятии – 0 баллов

Письменная работа проводится в рамках изучаемой темы.

Письменная работа оценивается по пятибалльной шкале по следующим критериям:

- без замечаний – 5 баллов;
- присутствовал, выполнил задания с замечаниями – 4 балла;
- присутствовал на занятии, неверно выполнял задания – 3 балла;
- пассивно присутствовал на занятии – 1-2 балла;
- не присутствовал на занятии – 0 баллов

Промежуточная аттестация по дисциплине проводится в форме экзамена.

Экзамен включает в себя 3 задания:

1. Выполнение грамматических упражнений (10 упражнений).
   Максимальное количество баллов 10 – по 1 баллу за каждое упражнение, выполненное правильно.
2. Лексический диктант.
   Максимальное количество баллов 10.
   - владение менее 10% активной лексикой – 0 баллов;
   - владение 10-14% активной лексики – 1 балл;
   - владение 15-20% активной лексики – 2 балла;
   - владение 21-30% активной лексики – 3 балла;
   - владение 31-40% активной лексики – 4 балла;
   - владение 41-50% активной лексики – 5 баллов;
   - владение 51-60% активной лексики – 6 баллов;
   - владение 61-70% активной лексики – 7 баллов;
   - владение 71-80% активной лексики – 8 баллов;
   - владение 81-90% активной лексики – 9 баллов;
   - владение 91-100% активной лексики – 10 баллов;
3. Монологическое высказывание по устной теме.
   Максимальное количество баллов 10.
   - без замечаний – 10 баллов;
   - незначительные стилистические замечания – 7-8 баллов;
   - стилистические и смысловые ошибки, монолог неполный – 4-6 баллов;
   - стилистические и смысловые ошибки, монолог неполный, не отвечает на вопросы преподавателя – 1-3 балла;
   - нет монолога – 0 баллов.

Обязательным условием итоговой оценки сформированности этапа компетенции также является (помимо промежуточной аттестации) выполнение всех форм текущего контроля. Максимальное количество баллов, которые может набрать обучающийся в рамках изучения дисциплины – это 100 баллов, при этом 70 баллов приходится на текущую аттестацию и 30 баллов - на промежуточную аттестацию.

Саму шкалу перевода баллов (%) в оценку см. ниже.

Шкала соответствия между баллами , выставляемыми по многобалльной системе, и отметками пятибалльной системы оценки знаний

Наименование отметки	**Сумма баллов**
«отлично»	91-100
«хорошо»	75-90
«удовлетворительно»	40-74
«неудовлетворительно»	0-39

5.Методические указания для обучающихся по освоению дисциплины

Учебная цель. Овладение основами иноязычного общения, в процессе которого осуществляется воспитание, развитие и образование личности. Переход российского образования на новые государственные стандарты требует от высшей школы совершенствования подготовки специалиста, компетентного не только в профессиональном, но и в коммуникативном отношении.

Практическое владение иностранным языком в рамках данного курса предполагает наличие таких умений в различных видах речевой коммуникации, которые дают возможность:

• свободно читать литературу на иностранном языке в соответствующей отрасли знаний; оформлять извлеченную из иностранных источников информацию в виде перевода или резюме;

• делать сообщения и доклады на иностранном языке на общие и профессиональные темы.

В задачи учебного курса «Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной деятельности» входит формирование знаний основ иностранного языка, навыков и умений по иностранному языку в различных видах речевой коммуникации.

Чтение. Совершенствование навыков чтения на иностранном языке предполагает овладение видами чтения (просмотровым, ознакомительным и изучающим) с различной степенью полноты и точности понимания. Целью просмотрового чтения является ознакомление с тематикой текста и формирование умения на основе извлеченной информации кратко охарактеризовать текст с точки зрения поставленной проблемы. Ознакомительное чтение характеризуется умением проследить развитие темы и общую линию аргументации автора, понять в целом не менее 70% основной информации. Изучающее чтение предполагает полное и точное понимание содержания текста.

Перевод. Устный и письменный перевод с иностранного языка на язык обучения используется как средство овладения иностранным языком, как прием развития умений и навыков чтения, как наиболее эффективный способ контроля полноты и точности понимания. Для формирования определенных непрофессиональных навыков перевода необходимы некоторые сведения, как об особенностях научного функционального стиля, так и по теории перевода. Понятие перевода: эквивалент и аналог, переводческие трансформации; компенсация потерь при переводе; контекстуальные замены; многозначность слов, словарное и контекстное значение слова; совпадение и расхождение значения интернациональных слов («ложные друзья» переводчика) и т.п.

В качестве форм контроля понимания прочитанного и воспроизведения информативного содержания текста-источника используются, в зависимости от вида чтения, ответы на вопросы, подробный или обобщенный пересказ прочитанного, передача его содержания в виде перевода, реферата или аннотации. Следует уделять внимание тренировке в скорости чтения (свободному беглому чтению вслух и быстрому (ускоренному) чтению про себя), а также тренировке чтения с использованием словаря. Все виды чтения должны служить единой конечной цели – научиться свободно читать иностранный текст по специальности. Одним из признаков зрелого чтения является умение изменять характер чтения в зависимости от его цели и сложности текста при сохранении соответствующего темпа. Свободное, зрелое чтение предусматривает формирование умения вычленять опорные смысловые блоки в тексте, определение структурно-семантического ядра, выделение основной мысли и фактов, нахождение логических связей, исключение избыточной информации, группирование и объединение выделенных положений по принципу общности, а также формирование навыка обоснованной языковой догадки (на основе контекста, словообразования, интернациональных слов и др.) и навыка прогнозирования поступающей информации. Временным критерием сформированности навыков чтения на протяжении курса может служить приближение темпа чтения про себя к следующему уровню:

– для ознакомительного чтения с охватом содержания на 70% – 500 печ. знаков в минуту;

– для ускоренного, просмотрового чтения – 1000 печ. знаков в минуту;

– для беглого чтения вслух – 600 печ. знаков в минуту.

Аудирование и говорение. В целях достижения профессиональной направленности устной речи навыки аудирования и говорения должны развиваться во взаимодействии с навыками чтения. Основное внимание следует уделять коммуникативности устной речи, естественно-мотивированному высказыванию в формах монологической и диалогической речи (в виде пояснений, определений, аргументации, выводов, оценки явлений, возражений, сравнений, противопоставлений, вопросов, просьб и т.д.). К концу курса обучающийся должен владеть: навыками монологической речи на уровне самостоятельно подготовленного и неподготовленного высказывания по темам специальности и по диссертационной работе (в форме сообщения, информации, доклада); навыками диалогической речи, позволяющими ему принимать участие в обсуждении вопросов, связанных с его научной работой и специальностью.

Лексика. При работе над лексикой обращается внимание на специфику лексических средств выражения содержания текстов, на многозначность слов, на механизмы словообразования (в том числе на термины и интернациональные слова), на явления синонимии и омонимии.

Обучающийся должен знать употребительные фразеологические сочетания, часто встречающиеся в письменной речи изучаемого им подъязыка, а также слова, словосочетания и фразеологизмы, характерные для устной речи в ситуациях общения. Необходимо и знание сокращений, условных обозначений, а также умение правильно прочитать формулы и символы и т.п.

Обучающийся должен вести рабочий словарь терминов и слов, которые имеют свои оттенки значений в изучаемом подъязыке.

Грамматика. Программа предполагает знание и практическое владение грамматическим минимумом по иностранному языку. При углублении и систематизации знаний грамматического материала, необходимого для чтения и перевода текста, основное внимание уделяется средствам выражения и распознавания главных членов предложения; определению границ членов предложения (синтаксическое членение предложения); сложным синтаксическим конструкциям, типичным для стиля научной речи; оборотам на основе неличных глагольных форм; пассивным конструкциям; многоэлементным определениям (атрибутным комплексам), усеченным грамматическим конструкциям

(бессоюзным придаточным и т.п.); эмфатическим и инверсионным структурам; средствам выражения смыслового (логического) центра предложения и модальности. Первостепенное значение имеет овладение особенностями и приемами перевода указанных явлений.

При развитии навыков устной речи особое внимание уделяется порядку слов, как в аспекте коммуникативных типов предложений, так и внутри повествовательного предложения с инверсионными структурами типа «There is»; употреблению строевых грамматических элементов (местоимений, вспомогательных глаголов, наречий, предлогов, союзов); глагольным формам, типичным для устной речи; степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий; средствам выражения модальности.

В результате освоения программы обучающийся должен: знать нформационную культуру, критерии анализа и восприятия информации, требования по определению целей и задач деятельности и выбору путей их достижения; знать основы построения устной и письменной профессиональной речи иностранный язык в объеме, обеспечивающем профессиональное общение; уметь осуществлять поиск, обобщать, анализировать и использовать информацию, необходимую для постановки цели и выбора пути; логически верно, аргументировано и ясно строить устную и письменную речь; свободно пользоваться иностранным языком как средством делового общения для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития; владеть: навыками обобщения, анализа, восприятия информации, постановки цели и выбора путей ее достижения; навыками профессиональной речи на основе ее аргументации; навыками профессионального общения на иностранном языке.

Материалы для самостоятельной работы обучающихся:

1. What has played an important role in advancing equality?
2. Due to what did civil rights move up political agenda?
3. Though what have women’s rights also been advanced?
4. Do the media resist attempts to infringe on freedom of the press to promote order?
5. How do the media operate to protect their freedom?
6. What do the media give terrorists by publicizing terrorism?
1. Why must citizens participate directly in government affairs?
2. What are the distinctions between direct and indirect democracy?
3. What is a necessary condition of democracy?
4. Explain the terms conventional participation and unconventional participation as you understand it?
5. What is voting?
6. How did the extension of full voting rights come to blacks in the US society?
7. How did the US provide for general elections of representatives? Give examples?
8. What did the 15’st Amendment prohibit the state from?
9. What the voting mechanisms for policymaking developed in the US?
10. What is a referendum?
11. What kind of procedure is the initiative?
12. What does the term progressive era mean?
13. Say a few words about the struggle between Federalist and Democratic Republic

6. Учебная литература и ресурсы информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет", включая перечень учебно-методического обеспечения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплине

6.1 Основная литература

1. Буренко, Л. В. Грамматика английского языка. Grammar in Levels Elementary – Pre-Intermediate : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Л. В. Буренко, О. С. Тарасенко ; под общей редакцией Г. А. Краснощековой. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 227 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-9916-9261-8. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/471736

2. Ступникова, Л. В. Английский язык для юристов (Learning Legal English) : учебник и практикум для вузов / Л. В. Ступникова. — 3-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. — 403 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-10358-8. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/468954

3. Английский язык для юристов (B1–B2) : учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / И. И. Чиронова [и др.] ; под общей редакцией И. И. Чироновой. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 399 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11887-2. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: https://biblio-online.ru/bcode/450704

4. Английский язык для юристов (B1–B2) : учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / И. И. Чиронова [и др.] ; под общей редакцией И. И. Чироновой. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. — 399 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11887-2. — Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/450704

6.2. Дополнительная литература.

1. Глозман, Ж. М. Психология. Общение и здоровье личности : учебное пособие для вузов / Ж. М. Глозман. – 2-е изд., испр. и доп. – Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. – 193 с. – (Высшее образование). – ISBN 978-5-534-08584-6. – Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. – URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/453404.

2. Лавриненко, В. Н. Психология и этика делового общения : учебник и практикум для вузов / В. Н. Лавриненко, Л. И. Чернышова ; под редакцией В. Н. Лавриненко, Л. И. Чернышовой. – 7-е изд., перераб. и доп. – Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. – 408 с. – (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-01353-5. – Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. – URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/449749.

3. Меняйло, В. В. Академическое письмо. Лексика. Developing Academic Literacy : учебное пособие для вузов / В. В. Меняйло, Н. А. Тулякова, С. В. Чумилкин. – 2-е изд., испр. и доп. – Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. – 240 с. – (Высшее образование). – ISBN 978-5-534-01656-7. – Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. – URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/452815.

4. Садовская, В. С. Основы коммуникативной культуры. Психология общения : учебник и практикум для вузов / В. С. Садовская, В. А. Ремизов. – 2-е изд., испр. и доп. – Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. – 169 с. – (Высшее образование). – ISBN 978-5-534-06390-5. – Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. – URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/452115.

5. Чикилева, Л. С. Английский язык для публичных выступлений (B1-B2). English for Public Speaking : учебное пособие для вузов / Л. С. Чикилева. – 2-е изд., испр. и доп. – Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. – 167 с. – (Высшее образование). – ISBN 978-5-534-08043-8. – Текст : электронный // ЭБС Юрайт [сайт]. – URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/451480.

6.3 Интернет-ресурсы, справочные системы.

1. ЭБС «ЛАНЬ» – – http://www.e.lanbook.com.
2. ЭБС «ЮРАЙТ» – http://www.biblio-online.ru.
3. ЭБС «Ай пи эр букс» – http://www.iprbookshop.ru.
4. Электронная библиотека ДВИУ РАНХиГС – http://biblio.dvags.ru
5. Научная электронная библиотека eLIBRARY – http://www.elibrary.ru.

6. Электронная библиотека издательского дома «Гребенников» – http://www.grebennikov.ru.

7. IPRbooks – электронно-библиотечная система.

7. Материально-техническая база, информационные технологии, программное обеспечение и информационные справочные системы

Адрес	Наименование оборудованных учебных кабинетов	Оснащенность оборудованных учебных кабинетов, перечень программного обеспечения
680000, Хабаровский край, г. Хабаровск, ул. Муравьева-Амурского, д.33	Учебные аудитории для проведения занятий лекционного типа, занятий семинарского типа, курсового проектирования (выполнения курсовых работ), практик, групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации.	Специализированная мебель для организации рабочих мест обучающихся и преподавателя, технические средства обучения, мультимедийное оборудование, доступ к сети «Интернет» и электронной информационно-образовательной среде. Программное обеспечение: Microsoft Windows, пакет Microsoft office, антивирусное программное обеспечение.
680000, Хабаровский край, г. Хабаровск, ул. Муравьева-Амурского, д.33	Специализированные аудитории, оборудованные для проведения занятий по информационным технологиям (компьютерные классы)	Специализированная мебель для организации рабочих мест обучающихся и преподавателя, технические средства обучения, мультимедийное оборудование, доска маркерная, учебные пособия, тренажеры и другие средства и оборудование. Аудитории обеспечены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет» и электронной информационно-образовательной среде организации. Программное обеспечение: Microsoft Windows, пакет Microsoft office, антивирусное программное обеспечение, справочно-правовая система «Консультант плюс», информационно-справочная система «Кодекс», Any Logic University, KNIME (Open Source программное обеспечение с открытым исходным кодом), Gretl, Statgraphics Centurion XV Academic Pro, 1С Предприятие 8 для учебных заведений, Eviews Academic, Adobe Photoshop
680000, Хабаровский край, г. Хабаровск, ул. Муравьева-Амурского, д.33	Учебные аудитории для самостоятельной работы обучающихся	Специализированная мебель для организации рабочих мест обучающихся, технические средства обучения, мультимедийное оборудование, доступ к сети «Интернет» и электронной информационно-образовательной среде. Программное обеспечение: Microsoft Windows, пакет Microsoft office, антивирусное программное обеспечение.

680000, Хабаровский край, г. Хабаровск, ул. Муравьева-Амурского, д.33	Специализированная аудитория, оборудованная для проведения занятий по криминалистике / кабинет криминалистики	Специализированная мебель для организации рабочих мест обучающихся и преподавателя, технические средства обучения, мультимедийное оборудование, доска маркерная, макеты, реактивы, раздаточные методические материалы и наглядные пособия, реквизит к осмотру места происшествия, доступ к сети «Интернет» и электронной информационно-образовательной среде. Программное обеспечение: Microsoft Windows, пакет Microsoft office, антивирусное программное обеспечение.
680000, Хабаровский край, г. Хабаровск, ул. Муравьева-Амурского, д.33	Учебный зал судебных заседаний	Специализированная мебель для организации рабочих мест обучающихся и преподавателя, технические средства обучения, мультимедийное оборудование, доска маркерная, атрибуты, отражающие судебную символику (судебная мантия, герб и флаг Российской Федерации), молоток судьи, клетка для подсудимого, доступ к сети «Интернет» и электронной информационно-образовательной среде. Программное обеспечение: Microsoft Windows, пакет Microsoft office, антивирусное программное обеспечение.
680000, Хабаровский край, г. Хабаровск, ул. Муравьева-Амурского, д.33	Центр (класс) деловых игр	Специализированная мебель для организации рабочих мест обучающихся и преподавателя, технические средства обучения, мультимедийное оборудование, учебно-наглядные пособия, доска маркерная, доступ к сети «Интернет» и электронной информационно-образовательной среде. Программное обеспечение: Microsoft Windows, пакет Microsoft office, антивирусное программное обеспечение.
680000, Хабаровский край, г. Хабаровск, ул. Муравьева-Амурского, д.33	Специальная библиотека (библиотека ограниченного доступа) /	Помещение для самостоятельной работы обучающихся. Специализированная мебель для организации рабочих мест обучающихся, технические средства обучения, мультимедийное оборудование. Читальный зал научной библиотеки оснащен компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет» и электронной информационно-образовательной среде. Программное обеспечение: Microsoft Windows, пакет Microsoft office, антивирусное программное обеспечение.

680000, Хабаровский край, г. Хабаровск, ул. Муравьева-Амурского, д.33	Кабинет иностранных языков	Специализированная мебель для организации рабочих мест обучающихся и преподавателя, технические средства обучения, мультимедийное оборудование, доска маркерная, макеты, наглядные учебные пособия, доступ к сети «Интернет» и электронной информационно-образовательной среде. Программное обеспечение: Microsoft Windows, пакет Microsoft office, антивирусное программное обеспечение.
680000, Хабаровский край, г. Хабаровск, ул. Муравьева-Амурского, д.33	Криминалистический полигон	Оборудован специальными средствами и другими материально-техническими средствами для осуществления специальной подготовки обучающихся, манекен человека. Укомплектован переносным мультимедийным оборудованием, доступ к сети «Интернет» и электронной информационно-образовательной среде. Программное обеспечение: Microsoft Windows, пакет Microsoft office, антивирусное программное обеспечение.
680000, Хабаровский край, г. Хабаровск, ул. Муравьева-Амурского, д.33	Помещение для студенческой правовой консультации (юридическая клиника)	Помещение укомплектовано специализированной мебелью и переносным мультимедийным оборудованием, доступ к сети «Интернет» и электронной информационно-образовательной среде.
680000, Хабаровский край, г. Хабаровск, ул. Муравьева-Амурского, д.33	Научно-исследовательская лаборатория	Специализированная мебель для организации рабочих мест обучающихся и преподавателя, технические средства обучения, мультимедийное оборудование, доска маркерная, доступ к сети «Интернет» и электронной информационно-образовательной среде. Программное обеспечение: Microsoft Windows, пакет Microsoft office, антивирусное программное обеспечение.
680000, Хабаровский край, г. Хабаровск, ул. Муравьева-Амурского, д.33	Помещения для научно-исследовательской работы	Специализированная мебель для организации рабочих мест обучающихся и преподавателя, технические средства обучения, мультимедийное оборудование, доска маркерная, доступ к сети «Интернет» и электронной информационно-образовательной среде. Программное обеспечение: Microsoft Windows, пакет Microsoft office, антивирусное программное обеспечение.

680000, Хабаровский край, г. Хабаровск, ул. Муравьева-Амурского, д.33	Актовый зал	Специализированная мебель для организации рабочих мест обучающихся и преподавателя, технические средства обучения, мультимедийное оборудование, доступ к сети «Интернет» и электронной информационно-образовательной среде. Программное обеспечение: Microsoft Windows, пакет Microsoft office, антивирусное программное обеспечение.
680000, Хабаровский край, г. Хабаровск, ул. Муравьева-Амурского, д.33	Спортивный зал	Спортивный инвентарь