Міністерство внутрішніх справ України ДНІПРОПЕТРОВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ

КАФЕДРА УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА ТА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

А. С. Шманатова

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ до проведення практичних занять

з навчальної дисципліни

«Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)» (англійська)

для підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня (денної форми навчання)

галузь знань: 26 «Цивільна безпека»

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РЕЦЕНЗЕНТИ:

Онучак Л.В. – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент, професор кафедри сучасних європейських мов Університету державної фіскальної служби України;

Біла В.Р. – кандидат юридичних наук, доцент, заступник начальника факультету підготовки, перепідготовки та підвищення кваліфікації працівників податкової міліції Університету державної фіскальної служби України.

Шманатова А. С.

Ш 71 Методичні рекомендації до проведення практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)» (англійська) для підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня (денної форми навчання) / А. С. Шманатова. Дніпро : Дніпроп. держ унтвнутр. справ, 2021. 56 с.

Методичні рекомендації підготовлено на основі Освітніх програм підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня галузі знань і ϵ допоміжним навчально-методичним матеріалом до курсу дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)» (англійська). Викладено основні види навчання чотирьох видів мовленнєвої діяльності: аудіювання, говоріння, читання та письма. До кожного розділу розроблені письмові та усні завдання для практичних занять та самостійної роботи.

Рекомендовано для поліцейських, а також курсантів та слухачів вищих навчальних закладів до курсу дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)» (англійська).

Автор:

Альона Шманатова — старший викладач кафедри українознавства та іноземних мов факультету підготовки фахівців для підрозділів стратегічних розслідувань Дніпропетровського державного університету внутрішніх справ

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Передмова

Якісно нові взаємовідносини України з країнами світового співтовариства, нові політичні та соціально-економічні реалії створили сприятливі умови для вивчення іноземних мов, наповнили це навчання новим змістом, а саме підготовкою молодого покоління до життя у демократичному багатонаціональному суспільстві.

Проблема вивчення іноземної мови як одна з умов формування культури міжнаціональних взаємовідносин є актуальною для сьогодення, враховуючи інтеграцію України до Європи та її стандартів. Ми вважаємо, що основним засобом спілкування є мова, а у багатогранному суспільстві — декілька мов. Ось чому вивчення іноземних мов набуває особливого статусу в нашій країні.

Вивчення іноземної мови - це складний і багатогранний процес. Навчання здійснюється на основі діяльнісно-орієнтованого підходу. Формування і розвиток іншомовних навичок і вмінь студентів відбувається шляхом і завдяки виконанню ними мовленнєвих дій в межах видів мовленнєвої діяльності.

Під час організації процесу навчання враховується, що формування іншомовної мовленнєвої компетенції, переслідуючи визначені програмою цілі, має свої особливості на кожному етапі навчання. На першому етапі удосконалюються мовленнєві навички та розвиваються мовленнєві вміння, набуті у середній школі, а також здійснюється підготовка студентів до оволодіння навичками та вміннями іншомовного спілкування, необхідними в сфері майбутньої професійної діяльності. На другому етапі відбувається інтенсивна робота з навчання письмової комунікації (читання оригінальної літератури, написання анотацій, рефератів тощо) та усній комунікації (монологічне та діалогічне мовлення) фахової спрямованості.

Процес навчання іншомовного мовлення передбачає навчання чотирьох видів мовленнєвої діяльності: аудіювання, говоріння, читання та письма. Зазначені види мовленнєвої діяльності тісно взаємопов'язані, і навчання ведеться комплексно.

1. Ціль та мета

Метою викладання дисципліни ϵ : формування у студентів вмінь та навичок монологічного та діалогічного мовлення, аудіювання, читання та письма. перекладу текстів юридичної тематики.

Виходячи із загальної мети, цілі навчання зводяться до:

- практичних (формування мовленнєвих навичок і вмінь; засвоєння лінгвістичних і соціокультурних знань);
 - когнітивних (розвиток когнітивних здібностей);
- афективних (формування впевненості щодо використання мови як засобі комунікації та для перекладу);
- освітніх (розвиток здатності до самостійного пошуку та засвоєння нового матеріалу);
 - фахових (формування перекладацької компетенції) та
 - соціальних (розвиток загальних умінь спілкування).

2. Навчання аудіювання

Аудіювання - це розуміння сприйнятого на слух мовлення. Аудіювання та говоріння - це дві сторони усного мовлення.

Згідно програмних вимог студенти повинні сприймати на слух під час безпосереднього спілкування і в звукозапису тексти, побудовані, в основному, на знайомому лексичному і граматичному матеріалі, обсяг тексту 1700-200 др.зн., темп мовлення — звичайний.

Матеріал для аудіювання — фабульні та описові тексти, текстирозповіді, тексти-повідомлення, тексти-роздуми та тексти фахової спрямованості.

Навчання аудіювання або розуміння мови на слух передбачає виконання студентами вправ на формування загальних навичок сприйняття мовленнєвих вправ та подальшу роботу з аудіоносіями. Щодо мовленнєвих вправ, то викладач може запропонувати наступне:

- 1. Прослухайте оповідання та дайте відповіді на запитання.
- 2. Прослухайте текст та підберіть до нього заголовок.
- 3. Прослухайте текст та передайте його зміст двома-чотирма реченнями.
- 4. Прослухайте текст та розмістіть пункти плану належним чином.
- 5. Прослухайте діалог і коротко передайте його зміст.
- 6.Складіть план висловлювання тощо.

Наявність комп'ютерних класів дає можливість давати диференційовані завдання до одного й того ж аудіотексту. На виконання одного й того ж завдання відводиться однаковий для всіх час. Навчальна група залежно від кількості завдань до аудіотексту поділяється на дві - чотири підгрупи.

Вся робота з аудіотекстом в умовах комп'ютерного класу складається з трьох етапів: передтекстового, текстового та післятекстового.

Передтекстовий етап передбачає зняття мовних труднощів аудіо тексту (контроль розуміння найважливіших речень, аналіз значень окремих слів).

На даному етапі рекомендується виконати наступні види роботи:

- 1. Введення нових слів, їхнє пояснення.
- 2. Аудіювання в реченях найважливіших слів та граматичних структур.
- 3. Робота з найскладнішими граматичними структурами.

Текстовий етап включає прослуховування всього тексту.

Студентам пропонуються такі види роботи:

- 1. Твердження.
- 2. Перефразування.
- 3. Відповіді на запитання.

На після текстовому етапі варто виконати:

- 1. Складання плану переказу.
- 2. Стислий диференційований переказ.
- 3. Монологічні висловлювання за темою тексту.

Зразок

Types of crime (available at: http://www.excellentesl4u.com/esl-legal-listening.html#q_2)

There are many types of crimes that people commit. And people commit the crimes for a range of different reasons. But no matter what the reason is, if the person gets caught they will have to go to court to be punished. Sometimes the person was caught while doing the crime and so the court case is quite short and they are convicted quickly; however, other times there will only be some evidence suggesting that they did the crime, and in this situation a longer court case will be needed.

There are some crimes that are committed by just being in the wrong place. Trespass is the crime of being somewhere you are not allowed to be or staying somewhere after being asked to leave. If the place is private property, the owner has the tight to stop people from entering, and if a person enters that can be charged with trespass.

Other crimes involve taking something that is not yours. There are several different names for this. The overall general name is stealing. Within in the general crime of stealing there is robbery, which is where someone breaks into a car or building to take something from inside it. Fraud is the crime of stealing by giving false information, so you get something that is not yours. Then embezzlement is stealing something that you were responsible for but which was owned by someone else.

Another type of crime is where someone is killed. This could either be via manslaughter or murder. Manslaughter is when the person did not mean to kill the other person: it was due to a mistake or them being careless. It is still their fault but not as serious as the crime of murder. When a person commits a murder it means that the planned the killing and meant to kill the other person. This is the most serious crime there is.

Exercise 1 – Identification of Spoken Word Order

The first ESL legal listening exercise has 5 questions with 5 groups of words in each question. You need to listen to the following recording and decide which option (A-D) in each question has the order the same as in the recording. Listen a few times if you need to.

ESL Legal Identification of Spoken Word Order

Listen to the recording of the five groups of five words each given above and decide which option (A-D) in the five questions in this test has the correct order.

- 1) Which is the correct order for group of words one?
 - A) Trial, Illegal, Take the stand, Precedent, Barrister
 - B) Trial, Precedent, Barrister, Illegal, Take the stand
 - C) Take the stand, Barrister, Precedent, Illegal, Trial

- D) Barrister, Trial, Take the stand, Precedent, Illegal
- 2) Which is the correct order for group of words two?
 - A) Manslaughter, Death penalty, Hijack, Lawsuit, Dock
 - B) Manslaughter, Lawsuit, Dock, Death penalty, Hijack
 - C) Hijack, Dock, Lawsuit, Death penalty, Manslaughter
 - D) Dock, Manslaughter, Hijack, Lawsuit, Death penalty
- 3) Which is the correct order for group of words three?
 - A) Criminal, Terrorism, Appeal-court, Bailiff, Victim
 - B) Criminal, Bailiff, Victim, Terrorism, Appeal-court
 - C) Appeal-court, Victim, Bailiff, Terrorism, Criminal
 - D) Victim, Criminal, Appeal-court, Bailiff, Terrorism
- 4) Which is the correct order for group of words four?
 - A) The stand, Felony, Charge, Robbery, Courtroom
 - B) The stand, Robbery, Courtroom, Felony, Charge
 - C) Charge, Courtroom, Robbery, Felony, The stand
 - D) Courtroom, The stand, Charge, Robbery, Felony
- 5) Which is the correct order for group of words five?
 - A) Break-the-law, Case, Vandalism, Juvenile, Foreperson
 - B) Break-the-law, Juvenile, Foreperson, Case, Vandalism
 - C) Vandalism, Foreperson, Juvenile, Case, Break-the-law
 - D) Foreperson, Break-the-law, Vandalism, Juvenile, Case

Exercise 2 – Identification of Spoken Definition

For the second ESL legal listening exercise the recording has 5 definitions spoken, and in each question you need to decide which option (A-D) has the word that matches the definition.

Listen to the recording of the meanings of the five vocabulary words given above and decide which word out of the options (A-D) in each question matches the meaning.

- 1) What is the meaning of the first definition in the recording?
 - A) Juvenile
 - B) Acquit
 - C) Criminal law
 - D) Court clerk
- 2) What is the meaning of the second definition in the recording?
 - A) Assault
 - B) Compensate

- C) Jury room
- D) Appeal
- 3) What is the meaning of the third definition in the recording?
 - A) Offense
 - B) Legal
 - C) Lawsuit
 - D) Allege
- 4) What is the meaning of the fourth definition in the recording?
 - A) Defendant
 - B) Advocate
 - C) Ban
 - D) Barrister
- 5) What is the meaning of the fifth definition in the recording?
 - A) Public gallery
 - B) Illegal
 - C) Drink-driving
 - D) Barrister

Exercise 3 – Listening Comprehension

The recording in this ESL legal listening task has a passage being read quite slowly. You need to listen to it and understand it before answering the questions that follow. Listen to it a few times if you need to.

Listen to the recording of the passage about Legal above and answer the following five questions.

- 1) What happens if a person is caught doing a crime?
 - A) They have to apologize.
 - B) They have to go to court.
 - C) They have to go to prison.
 - D) They are allowed to go away.
- 2) What is the crime called when you enter a place without permission?
 - A) Manslaughter
 - B) Embezzlement
 - C) Robbery
 - D) trespass
- 3) How many types of stealing are described in the passage?
 - A) 1
 - B) 2
 - C) 3

D) 4

- 4) What is the name of the crime of giving false information to get something?
 - A) Robbery
 - B) Fraud
 - C) Trespass
 - D) Embezzlement
 - 5) Why is manslaughter less serious than murder?
 - A) It was done by accident.
 - B) It was done on purpose.
 - C) There is not difference.
 - D) It is only stealing something that can be given back.

Exercise 4 – Dictation

The final ESL legal listening exercise is a dictation task where you have to write down the recorded passage exactly. The recording has the passage read at a quite a slow speed first, and then again with pauses after every few words and the punctuation spoken. If you need to, you can listen a few times.

It is the police that have to catch people who commit crimes. It is there job to make sure that everyone else is safe by trying to find evidence that proves who committed a crime and then arresting the person responsible. Once they have done that they give the evidence they collected to the prosecution lawyers who have to take it to court to prove that the person is guilty. The defense lawyers try to show where the evidence does not fit and so get a not guilty verdict. The jury listens to the evidence and decides whether the accused did or did not do the crime. Then if the defendant is guilty the judge decides what their punishment should be.

Therefore, you can see that the police are very important. If they do not collect enough evidence the lawyers will not be able to prove the suspect is guilty, so the jury will acquit them and the judge cannot punish them. This means it is very important for the police to work very hard to get all the evidence that they can do. They do this by examining the crime scene and talking to as many witnesses as possible.

3. Навчання говоріння

Говоріння забезпечує усне спілкування іноземною мовою в діалогічній формі (паралельно з аудіюванням) і в монологічній формі. Воно спрямоване до однієї особи або до необмеженої кількості осіб. Як і будь-яка інша діяльність, акт говоріння має певну мету, мотив, в основі якого лежить потреба; предмет — думки того, хто говорить; продукт — висловлювання (діалог або монолог) і результат, який може виражатися у вербальній або невербальній реакції на висловлювання.

Діалогічне мовлення — це процес мовленнєвої взаємодії двох або більше учасників спілкування. Тому в межах мовленнєвого акту кожен з учасників по черзі виступає як слухач і як мовець.

Виходячи з вимог навчальної програми, студент повинен вміти вести бесіду на основі типових ситуацій професійного спілкування у зв'язку з прочитаним чи прослуханим. Обсяг висловлювання кожного співрозмовника — 7 — 8 реплік.

Зразок Викладач: Відпрацюйте діалог між офіцером поліції та підозрюваним

| under arrest | Break |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| witnessed | hands behind your back |
| theft | Charge |

Officer: Let me explain to you why you're being arrested.

Suspect: I'm listening.

Officer: Your're **under arrest** for breaking into a hotel room.

Suspect: I didn't **break** in. I'm staying at the hotel.

Officer: Several guests witnessed you breaking a window to get in.

Suspect: They're lying. The window was already broken.

Officer: A guest also reported several things missing from her room.

Suspect: You can't prove that I took anything.

Officer: We'll see. Another officer is on his way to search you. If he finds those items, we will also **charge** you with **a theft**. So at this point, I advise you just to cooperate and **put your hands behind back**. I don't want to add resisting **arrest** to you charges.

Щодо монологічного мовлення, то студенти повинні вміти робити повідомлення на основі типових ситуацій професійного спілкування, також висловлюватися з приводу прочитаного або прослуханого. Обсяг висловлювання 15-18 раз. Оскільки в немовних вузах найбільша увага приділяється

роботі з текстом, тому навчання монологічному мовленню на основі тексту буде оправданим в даному випадку. Рекомендується виконати наступні вправи:

- 1. Прочитайте текст та знайдіть речення в якому сформульована тема.
- 2. Дайте відповіді на запитання до тексту.
- 3. Розбийте текст на смислові частини і дайте їм заголовки.
- 4. Упорядкуйте план тексту відповідно з логікою викладання матеріалу в тексті.
 - 5. Сформуйте головну думку тексту.
 - 6. Випишіть з тексту речення, що передають основний зміст тексту.
 - 7. Підберіть до кожного пункту плану речення з ключовими словами.
- 8. Розширте запропонований вам тезис, знайдіть для цього відповідний змістовний та мовленнєвий матеріал в тексті.
 - 10. Скажіть, що ви знаєте про ..., використовуючи запропонований план.
 - 11. Розкажіть лише про те, що підтверджує наступну думку.
- 12. Складіть письмовий переказ основного змісту тексту. Виберіть для цього 7-8 речень, що передають основний зміст плану.
- 12. Складіть письмовий переказ основного змісту тексту своїми словами.
- 13. Передайте зміст тексту. Використайте для цього заміну слів та перефразування.
- 14. Складіть план монологічного висловлювання по даній темі; підберіть до нього інформацію.

4. Навчання письма

Письмо, в широкому розумінні терміна, — це специфічний код мовленнєвої діяльності, кодування інформації з урахуванням графічного способу зв'язку. Писемне мовлення відрізняється від інших видів мовленнєвої діяльності не лише своєю специфікою, але й ступенем розповсюдження його в побуті. Використання писемного мовлення вужче порівняно з усним мовленням.

Виходячи з програмних вимог, студенти повинні вміти скласти план, тези до усного повідомлення, написати анотацію, резюме до прочитаного, скласти реферат, діловий лист, а також письмове повідомлення з приводу прочитаного або прослуханого в межах вимог до монологічного мовлення (15-18 фраз).

Рекомендується виконання наступних вправ для розвитку навичок писемного мовлення під час роботи з текстом:

- 1) Випишіть з тексту речення, що розкривають його основний зміст.
 - 2) Поставте запитання щодо змісту тексту.
 - 3) Дайте назву абзацам тексту.

- 4) Складіть резюме прочитаного тексту.
- 5) Дайте опис персонажів.
- 6) Напишіть інший початок/кінець тексту.
- 7) Опишіть житло/одяг персонажів.
- 8) Випишіть з тексту нові слова та вирази.

У навчанні написання листів - неофіційних та офіційних можна виділити три етапи: 1) етап ознайомлення з текстом - зразком листа (лист-подяка, лист-вибачення тощо) та стандартам й його побудови; 2) етап формування вмінь побудови тексту листа; 3) етап розвитку вмінь написання тексту листа. На *першому* етапі студенти ознайомлюються із зразком тексту листа і аналізують особливості його побудови; на *другому* - сприймають і репродукують текст-зразок, використовуючи допоміжну інформацію щодо його логічного плану, мовленнєвих зразків та засобів між фразового зв'язку; на *третьому* - самостійно створюють текст листа.

Навчаючи написанню реферату, статті, можна запропонувати студентам:

- уважно прочитати всю статтю і визначити її основну думку;
- встановити мету статті; виписати опорні речення з кожного абзацу;
 - виписати із статті її основні положення;
 - узагальнити думку автора статті;
- перечитати текст, з'ясувати, які думки автора вимагають додаткової аргументації, дописати необхідні речення.

Навчання написання анотації базується на попередньо складеному плані тексту-джерела, а також на серії послідовних завдань:

- вказати прізвище та ініціали авторів;
- написати назву статті;
- вказати місце ви дання, видавництво, рік видання, номер журналу газети, сторінки;
- визначити і написати, до якої галузі знань відноситься стаття, яка її основна тема;
 - з'ясувати головну думку кожного з абзаців;
 - згрупувати абзаци згідно з основною думкою тексту;
 - сформулювати основну думку/ідею тексту.

5. Навчання читання

Читання іноземною мовою як комунікативне уміння та засіб спілкування є необхідним видом мовленнєвої діяльності й найбільш розповсюдженим способом іншомовної комунікації, яким студенти повинні володіти згідно з вимогами програми з іноземної мови.

Читання - це складний психолінгвістичний процес сприйняття тексту, результатом якого є його розуміння. Навчити студентів швидко читати фахову літературу - мета, яку ми ставимо перед собою під час роботи з оригінальними джерелами інформації. Професійна спрямованість текстів, які пропонуються для читання, визначає практичну важливість матеріалу, що вивчається, формує базу знань, умінь і навичок, необхідних для становлення молодих спеціалістів. Для підтримання інтересу студентів тексти мають відповідати певним дидактичним вимогам, а саме:

- орієнтація на професію студента;
- актуальність і новизна інформації;
- тематична цілісність;
- логічність і завершеність;
- обсяг.

Робота над текстом зі спеціальності складається з кількох етапів. На першому етапі відбувається процес зняття лексичних і граматичних труднощів. Другий етап передбачає завдання на первинне ознайомлювальне читання, метою якого є отримання головної інформації, що міститься в тексті. Наступний етап має за мету досягнення максимально повного і точного розуміння інформації тексту та критичного її осмислення (вивчаюче читання). І на останньому етапі студенти вчаться швидко переглядати матеріал, щоб знайти конкретну інформацію (пошукове читання).

Оволодіння технологією читання здійснюється в результаті виконання передтекстових, текстових і післятекстових завдань. Передтекстові завдання спрямовані на формування навичок і умінь читання, враховуючи лексикограматичні й структурно-змістові особливості тексту. В текстових завданнях студентам пропонуються комунікативні установки, що містять вказівки на вид читання (ознайомлювальне, вивчаюче, пошукове). Післятекстові завдання спрямовані на перевірку розуміння прочитаного, на контроль за ступенем сформованості умінь читання і можливості використання отриманої інформації в майбутній професійній діяльності. Розглянуті режими читання з різними комунікативними цілями здійснюються в умовах уже сформованих умінь читання.

Прикладами передтекстових вправ можуть бути такі:

- 1. Заповнити пропуски в реченні одним із вказаних слів.
- 2. Прочитати текст (абзац), знайти в ньому слова, які означають...
- 3. Прочитати групу слів і проставити номери їхніх еквівалентів відповідно до списку еквівалентів.

- 4. Прочитати слова і словосполучення, знайти в тексті протилежні за значенням.
- 5. Вибрати з правої колонки слова, близькі за значенням до запропонованих у лівій колонці.
- 6. Вибрати із запропонованих виразів ті, які відносяться до словосполучень, розташованих у таблиці.
 - 7. Вибрати правильний переклад до кожного із запропонованих термінів.
- 8. Вибрати із запропонованих речень ті, які містять активний (пасивний) стан. Пояснити, за якими ознаками можна встановити граматичну форму.
- 9. Прочитати речення і звернути увагу на те, як змінюється смисл речення залежно від часової форми дієслова.
 - 10. Дати відповіді на запитання, вживаючи відповідні часові форми.
- 11. Відкрити дужки. Використати запропоновані дієслова в необхідній часовій формі (стані).
- 12. Поставити запитання до запропонованих виразів у пасивному (активному) стані.
- 13. Прочитати уривок тексту з пропущеними сполучниками. Заповнити пропуски, використовуючи відповідні сполучники із вказаних нижче.
- 14. Трансформувати запропоновані речення відповідно до зразка. Перекласти па рідну мову.

Прикладами текстових завдань з ознайомлювального читання можуть бути такі вправи:

- 1. Дати відповіді на запитання викладача щодо основного змісту тексту.
- 2. Підібрати до запитань правильні відповіді згідно з основним змістом.
- 3. Коротко передати основний зміст тексту.
- 4. Висловити свою думку про зміст тексту, дати йому оцінку.
- 5. Прочитати твердження і виправити неправильні / правильні (які не відповідають / відповідають змісту).
- 6. Прочитати заголовок (початкові речення) і сказати, про що може розповідатися в тексті.
- 7. Поставити запитання до тверджень, що відповідають основному змісту тексту.
 - 8. Вибрати в тексті речення, які можна виділити як ключові.
- 9. Вилучити з даних абзаців слова, які несуть незначне змістове навантаження (не змінюють головного змісту речення).

10.Назвати основні структурні компоненти тексту, у яких формулюється його тема (заголовок, підзаголовок, вступ, інформаційна частина, кінцівка). Сказати, в якому із структурних компонентів висловлюється головна думка.

Прикладами післятекстових вправ можуть бути такі:

- 1. Скласти план до тексту, висвітливши в ньому такі питання...
- 2. Дати відповіді на запитання викладача і пояснити свою точку зору.
- 3. Пояснити твердження до тексту, які мають ключовий характер.

- 4. Пояснити значення ключових слів (фраз, речень).
- 5. Висловити свою думку щодо прочитаного.
- 6. Узагальнити прочитану інформацію у вигляді резюме.
- 7. Сказати, що було найцікавіше, і чому.
- 8. Підтвердити або спростувати фактами з тексту запропоновані твердження.
- 9. Визначити, чи відповідає дане твердження змісту тексту. Використати для цього свої знання зі спеціальності.
- 10. Пригадати, що відомо про проблему, яка описується в тексті, та скласти коротке повідомлення на цю тему.

На завершальному етапі роботи з текстом (пошукове читання) завдання можуть бути такого характеру:

- 1. Швидко прочитати текст. Сказати, якому із вказаних питань приділяється особлива увага.
 - 2. Знайти в тексті факти, згадані в резюме (анотації).
 - 3. Прочитати текст. Переказати його зміст рідною мовою (іноземною).
- 4. Висловити свою точку зору про питання, повідомити додаткову інформацію.

Зразок тексту для читання

Task 1. Read the account of a magistrate's day. He talks about some of the cases he sees.

First read and find the following information:

- 1. How many criminal cases does he see and what are they?
- 2. How many civil cases and what are they?
- 3. What sentences do the magistrates give to each case?
- 4. How many are serious crimes that could go to a higher court?
- 5. Do you agree with the decisions of the magistrates?

A day in the life of a Magistrate

A magistrate writes:

Court starts at 10am but I like to arrive about 9.30am so I can make sure I don't know any of the defendants. I am in the court with two other magistrates - a Sikh man, aged 32, who works in a companyand a 54-year-old woman who works with an airline. Magistrates come from all walks of life to provide a 'mixed' bench in every sense to hear the cases.

Before going into court we talk to our legal adviser. He tells us about one potentially difficult case, where the defendant was put in prisonat the last court appearance because of his badbehaviour in court. As always, we go into court punctually at 10am and when we walk in, everyone stands.

The first case is a 45-year-old defendant who pleads guiltyto driving with excess alcohol. The amount of excess alcohol is low and the defendant has no previ-

ous convictions. We disqualify the driver for 12 months and fine him £250.

The second case is a woman charged with shoplifting. She too pleads guilty. However, she has a very long list of previous convictions and she must appear in court again in two weeks time to be sentenced, so we decide to adjourn the case. The woman probably has a drug, alcohol or mental health problem and is in the care of a probation officer. People think magistrates only see bad people, but in reality many who come to court are very sad people who have a lot of difficulty living in our society for many reasons. The third case involves two 19-year-old men, charged with assaulting the landlord of a pub. We decide to adjourn the case, but we must consider if we want to grant bail.

Everyone has a right to bail, and we must listen carefully to the arguments put by the prosecution and defence. After hearing evidence from the prosecution and defence we grant conditional bail so they must stay in their homes and not go near the pub. They are warned that if they do not come to court next time, they are committing another offence and they can be fined/and or imprisoned.

The next defendant is charged with shoplifting. This is his 15th shoplifting offence and he seems to be a heroin addict. However, he is now doing a community sentence in a drug rehabilitation centre. We want to encourage him so we fine him, making sure that the goods were recovered so that there is no claim for compensation.

The last case of the morning can now start as the prisoner has arrived. This was the potentially difficult defendant. He has two charges of robbery, serious charges and if found guilty he will probably go to prison for a long time. This time he causes no trouble.

Every day is different. There is always something new to learn, defendants are different! My duties in the magistrate's court were only for the morning session and so I go off to work.

(taken and adapted from www.judiciary.gov.uk)

Task 2. Read again and answer the following:

Why does the magistrate like to arrive early?

How many magistrates are on the bench?

Why was one defendant put in prison?

Has the first defendant got a criminal record?

Is the woman charged with shoplifting guilty?

Did the heroin addict give back the things he stole?

Task 3. Can you understand the meaning of the following words and expressions in the passage?

Choose the correct definition:

- 1. A probation officer
- a) an official person who helps and supervises people who are 'on probation', that is, on a test period.
 - b) an official person who takes people to prison
 - 2. to grant bail
 - a) to give the defendants money
- b) to give the defendants the possibility to go free, but under certain conditions
 - 3. A community sentence
- a) a type of sentence where the offender must do some practical work for the local community
 - b) a sentence where the offender is put in prison by the community

6. Завдання для самоконтролю

Змістовий модуль 1 Юридична освіта. Професія юриста.

Answer the following questions:

- 1. What does the Law of Ukraine on Education determine?
- 2. What is a system of higher legal education in Ukraine?
- 3. What law degrees areoffered by American law schools?
- 4. Who is JD degree intended for?
- 5. Who is LLM degree intended for?
- 6. What compulsory courses are included in the first year oft he JD program?
- 7. What is a mock trial?
- 8. What is the state bar exam? What does it require?
- 9. What two stages of training are compulsory for both solocitors and barristers?
 - 10. What vocational training is required for solicitors?
 - 11. What vocational training is required for barristers?
 - 12. Why are lawyers needed in human society?
 - 13. What law establishments train lawyers in Ukraine?
 - 14. Where can lawyers work?
 - 15. Whom does legal profession combine?
- 16. What professional unions of lawyers are there in Ukraine? What are their functions and aims?
 - 17. What does the word «lawyer» mean?
 - 18. What are the main functions of a lawyer?

- 19. What are the types of legal profession in the UK?
- 20. What are professional duties of barristers and solicitors?
- 21. What are the responsibilities of a coroner?
- 22. What are the functions of the US attorney?

Check your grammar:

- 1. It ... cold there in December.
- a) Will be certainly
- b) Will certainly be
- c) Certainly will be
- d) Will for certainly be
- 2. This student ... for his classes.
- a) Often is late
- b) Is late often
- c) Is often late
- d) Often late is
- 3. Could you give ... when she comes?
- a) To Mary this card
- b) Mary to this card
- c) This card to Mary
- d) To this card Mary
- 4. Unfortunately we haven't got
- a) Chairs enough we for the guests
- b) Enough for the guests chairs
- c) Chairs for the guests enough
- d) Enough chairs for the guests
- 5. Will you tell me at last ...?
- a) With whom are you
- b) Who you are with
- c) Who with are you
- d) Whom with you are
- 6. They ... for us near the door.
- a) Are waiting
- b) Waits
- c) Is waiting
- d) Am waiting
- 7. What ... in the room now?
- a) They are doing
- b) Are they doing

- c) Do they do
- d) They do
- 8. Mr. Scott ... German to Ann at the moment.
- a) Speaks
- b) Is speaking
- c) Are speaking
- d) speaking
- 9. No, I ... the newspaper at the moment.
- a) Am not reading
- b) Don't read
- c) Don't reading
- d) Amnt reading
- 10. No, she ... in this house.
- a) Isn't live
- b) Don't live
- c) Doesn't live
- d) Lives not
- 11. Where ... he is from?
- a) Are you thinking
- b) Do you think
- c) Are you think
- d) You don't think
- 12. I ... for you all day. Where have you been?
- a) was looking
- b) have looked
- c) looked
- d) have been looking
- 13. She says she ... this man for ages.
- a) Has known
- b) Has been knowing
- c) Was knowing
- d) Knows
- 14. Mrs. Stone ... as a teacher for twenty years.
- a) Work
- b) Worked
- c) Has been working
- d) Is working

- 15. You look upset. What ... to you?
- a) Has been happening
- b) Has happened
- c) Happens
- d) Had happened
- 16. No, thank you, I don't smoke. I ... up.
- a) Gave
- b) Have been giving
- c) Have given
- d) Have been given
- 17. Do you know where ...?
- a) Has she gone
- b) Has she been going
- c) She has been going
- d) She has gone
- 18. ... to this news from Scott? I've just repeated it.
- a) Have you been listening
- b) Have you listened
- c) You have been listened
- d) You have listened
- 19. Do you really think her English ... since she started school?
- a) Improves
- b) Has been improving
- c) Has improved
- d) Improved
- 20. Come in and have a seat. We ... our plans for the next year.
- a) Have just been discussing
- b) Just discussed
- c) Have just discussed
- d) Just discuss

Змістовий модуль 2 Правові системи. Джерела права. Галузі права

Answer the following questions:

- 1. What are the main legal «families» in the world today?
- 2. What factors determine the type of legal system a country follows?
- 3. What are the defining features of legal systems?
- 4. What sources are recognized as authoritative in civil law systems?
- 5. How was the Corpus Juris Civilis created?
- 6. Who makes laws in common law countries?
- 7. What ist he source of law in religious law system?
- 8. What is characteristic of customary law?
- 9. What is law?
- 10. Why do students all over the world study law today?
- 11. What are the three components of Anglo-Saxon law?
- 12. What are the main sources of modern law?
- 13. What is a statue?
- 14. Where is a judicial precedent?
- 15. What are the distinctive features of common law?
- 16. What does the principle of binding precedent mean?
- 17. What are the main areas of Ukrainian legislation?
- 18. What norms does the Constitutional law comprise?
- 19. What rules does the administrative law combine?
- 20. What does Labour law regulate?
- 21. What does Financial law regulate?
- 22. What provisions does the Civil law comprise?
- 23. What rules does the Criminal law include?
- 24. What does family law relate to?

Check your grammar:

| | 1) The planea) has arrived b) was arriving. c) did arrive d) arrived at New York three |
|-----|---|
| hou | rs late. |
| | 2) I can't go home until Ia) have finished b) was finishing c) had finished d) finished this job |
| | 3) Iin London since I was a little child. a) lived b) was living c) have lived d) did live |
| | 4) As soon as I saw the man, I realised that we before, in Caracas. a) metb) were meeting c) have met d) had met |

| 5) After leaving London, we on to Birmingham without stopping. a) drove b) were drivingc) have driven d) had driven |
|--|
| 6) She ran away with her lover, while her husband in Australia. a) worked b) was working c) has worked d) had worked |
| 7) Where can he be? I can only imagine that he an accident somewhere a) had b) was having c) has had d) did have |
| 9) He had worked in the company for 15 years before promotedю 10) he a) got b) was gettingc) has got d) had got |
| 9) I the office after everyone else. a) left b) was leaving c) have left d) had left |
| 10) Hi, I'm really pleased to see you again, but I'm afraid I your name a) forgot b) was forgetting c) have forgotten d) had forgotten |
| 11. Tomorrow I (paint) all day.a) will be paintingb) will paintc) will be paint |
| 12. By the time we get there, the store (close).a) will closeb) will have closedc) closed |
| 13. I (see) you tomorrow at 3:00 PM.a) will seeb) seec) will be seeing |
| 14. After we finish this video, I (see) all of this director's movies.a) will seeb) will be seeingc) will have seen |
| 15. P1: Can I come over in an hour? P2: No, I (clean) the house.a) will cleanb) will be cleaningc) clean |

| | | This time next week I (drink) wine in Argentina. will drink |
|------|-----------|--|
| | , | drink |
| | , | will be drinking |
| | 17. | She doesn't realize what kind of person he is, but she (find out). |
| | , | will find out |
| | b) | will be finding out |
| | c) | will have found out |
| | 18. | She insulted me. I (speak) to her again! |
| | a) | will never speak |
| | b) | will never be speaking |
| | c) | will have never spoken |
| midr | | If he continues drinking so fast, he (drink) the whole bottle by |
| | _ | will drink |
| | | will have drunk |
| | , | will be drinking |
| | <i>C)</i> | will be drinking |
| | 20. | She (tell) me when her birthday is. |
| | a) | will not have told |
| | b) | will not be telling |
| | | won't tell |
| | , | |

Змістовий модуль 3 Конституційне право. Типи та функції конституцій

Answer the following questions:

- 1. What are the motives for seeking the defi nition of constitutional law?
- 2. What form of government was the best possible, according to Aristotle?
- 3. Whose works should we keep in mind speaking about development of constitutional law?
 - 4. Why is this field of law broad and complex?
 - 5. What two points of view of the constitution are mentioned in the text?
- 6. Why does a constitutional lawyer have to take into consideration the existing conventions and extralegal rules?
 - 7. Does the British constitution have systematic statement of law?
 - 8. What are the main sources of constitutional law in the UK and the US?
 - 9. What notions are stressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of the US?
 - 10. What judicial body in the US is given power to interpret the Constitution?
 - 11. Can you name the leading enactments of the British constitution?

- 12. Do all state nations have codified constitutions?
- 13. In what way does a constitution defend human rights?
- 14. What is jurisdiction of the UK composed of?
- 15. What is one of the fundamental constitutional principles?

| Check your grammar: | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. She took part in all of the many | on the holiday |
| What is the plural form of 'activity'? | |
| a) activities | |
| b) activityies | |
| c) activertes | |
| d) activityes | |
| 2. He put all of the in order. | |
| What is the plural spelling of disc? | |
| a) discs | |
| b) disces | |
| c) discess | |
| d) disc's | |
| 3. Both the had flat tyres. | |
| What is the plural form of bicycle? | |
| a) bycyclies | |
| b) bicycles | |
| c) bicycls | |
| d) bicycils | |
| 4. The castle was many old. | |
| Choose the correct plural spelling of century. | |
| a) centuryes | |
| b) centuries | |
| c) centries | |
| d) centurys | |
| 5. We visited four before we found | the right one. |
| Choose the correct plural spelling for nursery. | \mathcal{C} |
| a) nurserys | |
| b) nurserees | |
| c) nurseryes | |
| d) nurseries | |
| 6. She had many different coloured to cl | 100se from |
| Pick the correct plural spelling of lens. | ioose iioiii. |

- a) lens
- b) lenses
- c) lensies
- d) lensses
- 7. Mr. Watson was satisfied with the results of speaking to ... fathers.
- a) Bob's and Mike's
- b) Bob and Mike's
- c) Bob's and Mike
- d) Bob and Mike
- 8. Mr. Watson was satisfied with the results of speaking to ... father.
- a) Bob's and Mike's
- b) Bob and Mike's
- c) Bob's and Mike
- d) Bob and Mike
- 9. ... meeting has been cancelled.
- a) Tomorrow'
- b) Tomorrows'
- c) Tomorrows's
- d) Tomorrow's
- 10. The recipe you want was in
- a) last Sundays' paper
- b) last Sunday paper's
- c) last Sunday's paper
- d) last Sunday paper
- 11. The ... qualifications have been questioned recently.
- a) commander-in-chief
- b) commander-in-chief's
- c) commanders'-in-chief's
- d) commander's-in-chiefs
- 12. The old woman lived alone, with ---- to look after ----.
- a) someone / her
- b) anyone / herself
- c) everyone / she
- d) no one / her
- e) anyone / she's
- 13. --- two rings here on my little finger belonged to ---- grandmother.
- a) These / my

- b) That / mine
- c) Those / me
- d) The / myself
- e) This / my
- 14. When the little boy grabbed the lizard, ---- tail broke off in ---- hand.
- a) it's / his
- b) it / him
- c) its / his
- d) it / one's
- e) its / he's
- 15. A baby learns the meaning of words as ---- are spoken by others and later uses ---- in sentences.
 - a) their / they
 - b) they / them
 - c) they / themselves
 - d) it / them
 - e) they / it
 - 16. Some of these clothes are ----, and the rest of ---- belong to Zack.
 - a) yours / it
 - b) my/them
 - c) hers / their
 - d) me / they
 - e) mine / them
 - 17. As for ----, I prefer to let people make up ---- minds.
 - a) myself / each other's
 - b) I/his own
 - c) mine / one another's
 - d) me / their own
 - e) my/theirs
- 18. The solicitor wrote a letter to Ann and ---- in which he asked us if we could settle the matter between ----.
 - a) I/us
 - b) me / us
 - c) myself / ours
 - d) mine / our
 - e) me/we
 - 19. As ---- cuts it as well as he does, I always have my hair cut at Johnson's.
 - a) anyone

- b) someone else's
- c) no one else
- d) everyone
- e) nobody's
- 20. They decided to buy the house because ---- location would allow ---- to get to work very easily.
 - a) theirs / them
 - b) it / themselves
 - c) its / them
 - d) they/us
 - e) its / their

Змістовий модуль 4 Системи державного управління

Answer the following questions:

- 1. What type of government has a king or queen that holds all the power?
- a) Monarchy
- b) Dictatorship
- c) Direct democracy
- d) Republic
- 2. Type of government where one person or small group hold all the power
- a) Monarchy
- b) Direct democracy
- c) Dictatorship
- d) Republic
- 3. Type of government where all voters in a community meet to make laws and decide actions
 - a) Monarchy
 - b) Republic
 - c) Dictatorship
 - d) Direct democracy
- 4. What type of government elects representatives to make all government decisions?
 - a) Republic
 - b) Direct democracy
 - c) Dictatorship
 - d) Monarchy

- 5. What type of government exists in the United States?
- a) Direct democracy
- b) Republic
- c) Dictatorship
- d) Monarchy
- 6. Word that means that the government has complete control over the lives of its citizens
 - a) Monarchy
 - b) Totalitarian
 - c) Absolute
 - d) Republic
 - 7. True or False: There are still many absolute monarchies in the world today.
 - a) True
 - b) False
 - 8. Which of the following is a good example of a dictatorship?
 - a) Great Britain
 - b) Germany
 - c) North Korea
 - d) Canada
 - 9. Who holds the most power in the United States?
 - a) The President
 - b) The Congress
 - c) The American people
 - d) The Military
 - 10. Who has the most power in a unitary system?
 - a) Local gov.
 - b) Central gov.
 - c) Regional gov.
 - d) State gov.
- 11. Which system is this: Saudi Arabia is divided politically into thirteen provinces. Each province is headed by an Emir who is appointed by the king. The provinces are created by the King's authority and can be eliminated at any time.
 - a) Confederation
 - b) Unitary
 - c) Federal
 - d) Parliamentary

- 12. Which of the following describes a unitary system of government?
- a) a country in which the central government holds all the power
- b) independent legislatures in several provinces
- c) the United States under the Articles of Confederation
- d) a federal arrangement of central government and states
- 13. Which system of government places most governmental power with a group of states or localities with little or no power placed in the national government?
 - a) Confederation
 - b) Theocracy
 - c) Unitary
 - d) Federal
- 14. Which statement is true of a federal but not of a unitary system of government?
- a) Its central government delegates responsibilities to local governments to carry out.
 - b) Its local governments are extensions of the central government.
 - c) Its central government usually appoints the leaders of local governments.
 - d) Its local governments cannot be abolished by the central government.
- 15. What system of government was in place after the United States adopted the U.S. Constitution?
 - a) Oligarchy
 - b) Confederation
 - c) Federal
 - d) Parliamentary
 - 16. Which of the following statements best describes a confederation?
 - a) State governments have the most power.
 - b) The people have the most power.
 - c) City governments have the most power
 - d) The Central Government has the most power
- 17. Which system of government is being described in this quote: "But as the plan of the [Constitutional] convention aims only at a partial union or consolidation, the state governments would clearly retain all of the rights of sovereignty which they had before, and which were not, by that act, EXCLUSIVELY delegated to the United States." Alexander Hamilton, Federalist Paper No. 32
 - a) Unitary
 - b) Federal
 - c) Parliamentary
 - d) Confederation

| | In a parliamentray form of government, which branch does the head of ent belong to? |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| _ | Judicial |
| | Executive |
| , | Legislative |
| | Democratic |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | In order to be this type of government the people must have the supreme |
| power. | and other to the type of government the people make the supreme |
| - | Unitary |
| b) | Democracy |
| c) | Autocratic |
| d) | Federal |
| Che | eck your grammar: |
| 1 Y | You help me if you don't have time. I can do the job myself. |
| | aren't able to |
| , | don't have to |
| , | aren't going to |
| 2 | you help me? |
| | May |
| b) | Shall |
| c) | Will |
| | You go into that room. It's forbidden! |
| | don't have to |
| / | mustn't |
| c) | don't know how to |
| | t's 2:20 and he said he'd be here at 2:30. He be here soon. |
| | should |
| b) | |
| c) | would |
| | have a headache you buy some aspirin for me? |
| a) | Shall |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | May |
| c) | Could |
| | There are no lights on and no one answers the doorbell. They |
| be at hon | |
| a) | must not |

| c) will not |
|---|
| 7. I come to your party. I have to work.a) wouldn't like tob) don't have toc) can't |
| 8 I make some coffee? I'll do it if you'll drink a cup.a) Mustb) Shallc) Ought |
| Choose the most appropriate answer. |
| 9. Red apples are usually than green apples. a) more sweeter b) most sweet c) sweeter d) sweetest |
| 10. They have three sons and two daughters. Betty is of their children. a) most young b) the younger c) the youngest d) younger |
| 11. I can't hear you. Please speak a) louder b) loudest c) more loud d) the most loud |
| 12. As we didn't have much money, we stayed at a less expensive b) a more expensive c) the least expensive d) the most expensive |
| 13. They say that it's storm in ten years. a) by far worse b) most worst c) the worse d) the worst |

| a)b)c) | That happened in 1990, maybe even earlier more early the earliest the most early |
|--|---|
| a)b)c) | I have no questions. farther further farthest furthest |
| a)b)c) | I need a brown carpet. This carpet is than brown. more red most red redder reddest |
| a) b) | She walked as slow as more slow more slower more slowly |
| a)b)c) | I think that it's but still possible. as likely as less likely likelier more likely |
| USA. a) b) c) | The Empire State Building is one of (tall) buildings in the most tall taller than the tallest the most tall |
| a)b)c) | Our neighbourhood is (peaceful) Los Angeles. the most peaceful more peaceful than peacefuler than more peacefuler |

Змістовий модуль 5 Судова система

| | Answer the following questions: |
|-------|--|
| | 1.Appellate courts review issues of |
| : | a) fact |
| 1 | b) law |
| (| c) both a and b |
| (| d) neither a nor b |
| , | 2. What is the primary function of appellate courts? |
| ; | a) Correct errors of law |
| 1 | b) Make law |
| (| c) Hear new evidence |
| (| d) Both a and b |
| (| e) a, b, and c |
| , | 3. How many state court systems utilize intermediate appellate courts? |
| ; | a) 25 |
| 1 | b) 39 |
| (| c) 47 |
| (| d) 50 |
| 2 | 4. Where do state courts of intermediate appeals meet? |
| ; | a) State capital or other centralized location |
| 1 | b) Various circuit locations |
| (| c) Regional divisions |
| (| d) All of the above |
| | 5. Which of the following states has a state supreme court that has jurisdiction |
| exclu | sively over civil matters? |
| ; | a) New York |
| 1 | b) Texas |
| (| c) Vermont |
| (| d) Virginia |
| (| 6. Which of the following may resolve an allegation of judicial misconduct? |
| : | a) Trial court |
| 1 | b) State court of intermediate appeals |

c) State supreme courtd) All of the above

| 7. The federal appellate system is comprised of tier(s). | |
|---|------|
| a) 1 | |
| b) 2 | |
| c) 3 | |
| d) 4 | |
| 8. What made the federal district courts the federal system's primary t | rial |
| courts? | |
| a) Judiciary Act of 1789 | |
| b) Circuit Court of Appeals Act of 1891 | |
| c) 42 U.S.C. § 1983 | |
| d) Marbury v. Madison | |
| 9. There are numbered federal courts of appeals. | |
| a) 9 | |
| b) 11 | |
| c) 12 | |
| d) 14 | |
| 10. The caseload of the U.S. Courts of Appeals is currently | |
| a. increasing | |
| b. decreasing | |
| c. remaining constant | |
| d. growing larger than that of state trial courts | |
| 11.Courts other than the U.S. Supreme Court are established by | |
| a) the President | |
| b) the U.S. Supreme Court | |
| c) Congress | |
| d) U.S. voters | |
| 12.In which court are about 95% of criminal cases heard in England | and |
| Wales? | |
| a) County Court | |
| b) Crown Court | |
| c) Magistrates Court | |
| d) High Court | |
| 13. Who would decide if a defendant was guilty or not guilty in a cro | wn |
| court? | |
| a) Jury | |
| b) Barrister | |
| c) Judge | |
| d) Magistrate | |

- 14. Which court is the lowest in the civil court hierarchy?
- a) High Court
- b) House of Lords
- c) Crown Court
- d) County Court
- 15. Which of the following courts can deal with both criminal and civil cases?
- a) Court of Appeal
- b) Magistrates Court
- c) Crown Court
- d) County Court
- 16. Who gives an unbiased summary of the case in a magistrates court?
- a) Prosecution Lawyer
- b) Magistrate
- c) Legal Advisor
- d) Defence Lawyer
- 17. Which of the following is not part of the County Court?
- a) Small Claims Track
- b) They all are
- c) Fast Track
- d) Large Claims Track
- 18. Who usually presides over fast track claims in the County Court?
- a) Lord Chief Justice
- b) District Judge
- c) Circuit Judge
- d) Magistrate
- 19. What type of claims does the Chancery Division of the High Court deal with?
 - a) Probate
 - b) Business Partnerships
 - c) Property
 - d) All of these
- 20. Who hears cases in the supreme court where the cases are appeals from the court of appeal?
 - a) District Judge
 - b) Lord Chief Justice
 - c) Circuit Judge
 - d) Law Lord

Check your grammar:

| 1. | The causes of the financial crisis in many articles. |
|----|---|
| • | Has been dealt |
| • | Will have been dealed |
| • | Have been dealt |
| • | • Were being dealt |
| 2. | The decline in quality of services by the experts. Must have studied |
| • | riust nave stadied |
| • | riust nave study |
| • | riust be studied |
| • | Must will be studied |
| 3. | The words on the sand a stick. |
| • | ○ Was written / by |
| • | • Were written / with |
| • | Have been written / by |
| • | Will has been written / with the help of |
| 4. | No announcement about the test results so far. |
| | Has been made |
| | C Have been made |
| | ^O Was made |
| | • Were made |
| 5. | At present Jillian for heart problem. |
| • | Is been treated |
| • | C Has being treated |
| | © Was treated |
| • | Is being treated |
| 6. | Measures should to avoid such a problem in future. |
| • | ^C Take |
| | ^o Be taken |
| • | C Have been taken |
| | C To be taken |

| 1. | Ho | w would you feel if you | to spend hours in a v | vneel chair? |
|-----|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| • | 0 | Have been forced | | |
| • | 0 | Are forced | | |
| - | 0 | Were forced | | |
| • | 0 | Will be forced | | |
| 8. | | ot of money | from the bank on Monday. | |
| • | 0 | Has been stolen | | |
| • | 0 | Have been stolen | | |
| • | | Were stolen | | |
| • | 0 | Was stolen | | |
| 9. | | ur order is guaranteed | within 3 days. | |
| • | 0 | To deliver | | |
| • | | Will be delivered | | |
| • | | To be delivered | | |
| • | 0 | To will have been delivered | ed | |
| 10. | | nen did you discover that the | e child? | |
| • | 0 | Was kidnapped | | |
| • | 0 | Has been kidnapped | | |
| • | 0 | Had been kidnapped | | |
| • | 0 | Had kidnapped | | |
| 11. | The | e famous actor | _ for the magazine. | |
| • | 0 | Will interviewed | | |
| • | 0 | Will be interviewed | | |
| - | 0 | Will interview with me | | |
| • | 0 | Was already interviewed | | |
| 12. | | on't know when the goods I | 've ordered | to my place. |
| • | 0 | Will be delivered | | |
| • | 0 | Are delivered | | |
| • | • | Will have been delivered | | |
| - | 0 | Will be being delivered | | |

| 13. | The | e hotel bill by my wife early in the morning. |
|-----|-----|---|
| • | 0 | Was payed |
| • | 0 | Will payed |
| • | 0 | Will paid |
| • | 0 | Was paid |
| 14. | _ | ny new houses by next year. |
| • | 0 | Will built |
| • | 0 | Will build |
| • | | Will have been built |
| • | 0 | Will be built |
| 15. | | ne antique vases in the old mansion. |
| • | 0 | Were found |
| • | _ | Were find |
| • | | Were founded |
| • | 0 | Were finded |
| 16. | Unf | Fortunately, the flight |
| • | 0 | Was just delayed |
| • | 0 | Had just been delayed |
| • | 0 | Is just been delayed |
| • | 0 | Has just been delayed |
| 17. | Our | tent in the night by the wind. |
| • | 0 | Was blew |
| • | 0 | Was blown |
| • | 0 | Had been blew |
| • | 0 | Had been blown |
| 18. | _ | by the Doctor and a prescription. |
| • | | Was examined / was gived |
| • | | Was examined / given |
| • | | Was examined / had been given |
| • | 0 | Have been examined / was given |

| 19. Tw | o soldiers | when the Dean came in. |
|--------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| . 0 | Were questioning | |
| . 0 | Were being questioned | |
| . 0 | Had been being question | ned |
| . 0 | Were questioned | |
| 20. Mi | ke said he | _ at the next lesson. |
| . 0 | Will be asked | |
| | Would be asked | |
| . 0 | Will be being asked | |
| . 0 | Would asked | |

Змістовий модуль 6 Цивільний процес. Кримінальний процес

Answer the following questions:

- 1. The process of resolving private disputes through the court system.
- a) Civil Litigation

- b) Civil Procedure
- c) Civil Law
- d) Procedural Law
- 2. The process of deciding a case, which occurs if the dispute is not resolved by pleadings, pretrial motions, or settlement. Usually takes place in open court, and may be followed by a judgment, an appeal, and so on.
 - a) Civil Litigation
 - b) Civil Procedure
 - c) Trial
 - d) Criminal Law
 - 3. The basic law of rights and duties as opposed to procedural law.
 - a) Criminal Law
 - b) Substantive Law
 - c) Procedural Law
 - d) Civil Law

| 4. The rules of carrying on a civil lawsuit or a criminal case as opposed to substantive law.a) Substantive Law |
|--|
| b) Criminal Law |
| c) Civil Law |
| d) Procedural Law |
| 5. Having to do with the law of crimes and illegal conduct. |
| a) Civil Law |
| b) B.c) Criminal Procedure |
| d) Criminal Law |
| e) Substantive Law |
| 6. The procedure by which a person accused of a crime is brought to trial and given punishment. |
| a) Criminal Procedure |
| b) Civil Law |
| c) Criminal Lawd) Procedural Law |
| u) Frocedural Law |
| 7. The law and rules that govern how noncriminal lawsuits are handled by the individuals involved and by the court. |
| a) Civil Law |
| b) Civil Procedure |
| c) Procedural Law |
| d) Substantive Law |
| 8. Laws dealing with private disputes between parties. |
| a) Civil Laws |
| b) Civil Procedurec) Substantive Law |
| d) Procedural Law |
| |
| 9. A person who brings a lawsuit against another person is called |
| 10. The person against whom a legal action is brought. This legal action may be civil or criminal. This person is called the |
| 11. The first main paper filed in civil lawsuit. |
| a) Complaint |
| b) Petition |
| |

| 12. A police officer approaches a suspect in a public place and asks if he or she is willing to answer some questions. This action by the officer a) Must be justified by a warrant b) Is the equivalent of an arrest c) Is the equivalent of a stop d) Is not a seizure |
|--|
| 13. An officer makes a valid stop for a non-violent offense. Therefore the officer is automatically justified to conduct a frisk search.a) Trueb) False |
| 14. Probable cause is required in four important areas of police work. Which of the following is NOT one of those areas? a) Arrest b) Searches c) Traffic Stops d) Seizures |
| 15. The doctrine of allows two jurisdictions to try an individual for the same offense without violating double jeopardy. a) Tandem courts b) Double court jurisdiction c) Duality of venue d) Dual sovereignty |
| Check your grammar: 1. I remember the Queen in London. a) meet b) to meet c) meeting d) to meeting |
| 2. Did you remember the letter?a) postb) to postc) postingd) to posting |
| 3. I'm not used up this early.a) getb) to get |

| c) getting d) to getting |
|---|
| 4. I used to the cinema a lot.a) gob) to goc) goingd) to going |
| 5. I regret Mary about the weddding.a) tellb) to tellc) tellingd) to telling |
| 6. Mrs Jones, I regret you that your credit limit has been exceeded a) informb) to informc) informingd) to informing |
| 7. Stop this terrible noise at once! a) make b) to make c) making d) to making |
| 8. I wanted to stop some presents, but we didn't have enough time a) to b) to buy c) buying d) to buying |
| 9. Look, it's starting a) rain b) to rain c) raining d) to raining |
| 10. I started English when I was four. a) learn b) to learn c) learning d) to learning |

| 11. I had my suit yesterday. a) A to press b) B pressing c) C press d) D pressed |
|---|
| 12. I like to go for a walk when I'ma) boringb) bored |
| 13. That was the most project I have ever worked on.a) boringb) bored |
| 14. I don't like to watch the evening news; it's tooa) depressingb) depressed |
| 15. I like John, but he can be very at times.a) annoyedb) annoying |
| 16. My friend Greg thought Vanilla Sky was an extremely movie.a) confusingb) confused |
| Змістовий модуль 7 Судові слухання та після судові процедури |
| Answer the following questions: |
| 1. What is evidence?2. What is legal evidence? |
| 3. Who presents evidence? A. Legislature B. Judge C. Lawyer D. Witnesses E. Jury |
| 4. Who introduces evidence? |

A. Legislature

- B. Judge C. Lawyer D. Witnesses E. Jury 5. In case vs the state, the case is a _____ case. (criminal or civil) 6. What are the 4 types of evidence? 7. What is judicial discretion? 8. When does the defense have the burden? 9. What is the burden of proof? 10. Who is the trier of law? 11. Who is the trier of facts? 12. What is the burden of persuasion? 13. What is case law? 14. What is stare decisis? 15. Who creates laws? 16. What are the 4 levels of court in the state system? 17. What are the 4 levels of court in the federal system? 18. Habaeus Corpus is: 19. What are the 3 main sources that cases come to court? 20. What happens at a preliminary hearing? 21. What is unsecured bail? 22. What is straight bail? 23. An information tells you: 24. The grand jury does what? 25. What happens at the stage of discovery? 26. What is charge bargaining? 27. What is plea bargaining? 28. The jury is composed of how many members? 29. How long do you have to be brought to trail? 30. What is vior dere? 31. How do u get rid of a juror you don't want? 32. Each state has the right to interpret the law as they wish. A. True B. False Check your grammar:
- 1. Situation: Kathy wants to go to the movies but doesn't have any money. "If" sentence: If Kathy _____ some money, she would go to the movies.
- a) were have
- b) would have
- c) had

| 2. Situation: Joe is sleepy and would like to take a nap, but he can't because he's in an important meeting. "If" sentence: If Joe in an important meeting, he would go home and take a nap. a) didn't b) were c) weren't |
|---|
| 3. Situation: Chuck isn't stupid, but he failed his midterm exam. Why? He didn't study for it. "If" sentence: If Chuck, he probably wouldn't have failed his midterm exam. a) had studied b) weren't stupid c) might have studied |
| 4. Situation: Jan wanted to go to Jim's party but she wasn't able to because she had to work. "If" sentence: If Jan to work, she would've gone to Jim's party. a) hadn't b) didn't have c) hadn't had |
| 5. Situation: I'll try to give your message to Ted, but I'm not sure whether I'll see him or not. "If" sentence: If I Ted, I'll give him your message. a) will see b) see c) saw |
| 6. Situation: I want to work outside today, but that won't be possible because it's raining. "If" sentence: If it raining, I'd work outside today. a) weren't b) didn't c) hadn't been |
| 7. Situation: Rex had to miss work today. Why? His wife and children were all sick with the flu. "If" sentence: Rex miss work today if his wife and children hadn't all been sick with the flu. a) didn't have b) wouldn't have had to c) hadn't had to |

| "If" sentence: I my work if you hadn't helped me. |
|---|
| a) couldn't have finished |
| b) wasn't able to finish |
| c) hadn't been able to finish |
| 9. Situation: It's possible for you to do this quiz because you have a computer |
| and modem. |
| "If" sentence: It possible for you to do this quiz if you didn't have a |
| computer and modem. |
| a) hadn't been |
| b) wasn't |
| c) wouldn't be |
| 10. Situation: It wasn't possible to find this quiz on the WWW in 1994. It did- |
| n't exist at that time. |
| "If" sentence: It to find this quiz on the WWW in 1994. |
| a. would've been impossible |
| b. wouldn't be possible |
| d) had been impossible |
| 11. "She will visit us next week". |
| She told me that she next week. |
| a) would visit us |
| b) will visit us |
| c) visits us |
| 12. "I talk to my brother every day". |
| He told me that he to his brother every day. |
| a) was talking |
| b) talked |
| c) is talking |
| 13. "My friend will help me study". |
| She told me that her friend her study. |
| a) will help |
| b) helps |
| c) would help |
| 14. "Mary is living in Miami". |
| My friend told me that Mary in Miami. |
| a) lives |
| b) was living |
| c) is living |

8. Situation: I finished my work, but only because you helped me.

| 15. "I have seen that movie". She told me that she that movie. a) had seen b) has seen c) saw |
|--|
| 16. "I will be in Paris next week". I told him that I in Paris next week. a) will be b) would be c) am |
| 17. "Turn off the light!". He asked me the light. a) to turned off b) turn off c) to turn off |
| 18."I am a good dancer". She told me that she a good dancer. a) is b) was c) will be |
| 19. "I have been to that bar.".He told me that he to that bar.a) had beenb) will have beenc) is being |
| 20. "I am writing an email to my girlfriend.". He told me that he an email to his girlfriend. a) is writing b) was writing c) writes |

Змістовий модуль 8 Кримінальне право. Види правопорушень, покарань, права обвинувачуваних

Answer the following questions:

- 1. A person with malice aforethought may reveal the intent to
 - A) kill
 - B) inflict grievous bodily injury
 - C) show extreme reckless disregard for human life
 - D) all of the above
- 2. The killing of one human being by another is
 - A) homicide
 - B) criminal homicide
 - C) murder
 - D) manslaughter
- 3. In some states, the killing of a fetus is a criminal homicide that is called
 - A) abortion
 - B) feticide
 - C) infanticide
 - D) embryocide
- 4. An example of a criminal homicide is
 - A) first-degree murder
 - B) second-degree murder
 - C) manslaughter
 - D) all of the above
- 5. A death that is considered criminal homicide
 - A) is any death caused by the action or omission of another human being
 - B) is any death that occurred without lawful justification
- C) is caused by an act or omission by another human being with criminally culpable mens rea and without lawful justification or excuse
- D) is caused by an act or omission by another human being with criminally culpable mens rea, with or without lawful justification or excuse
 - 6. The primary difference between murder and manslaughter is
 - A) murder requires a voluntary act
 - B) murder lacks lawful justification or excuse
 - C) manslaughter involves malice aforethought
 - D) murder involves malice aforethought

- 7. The requirement that murder occur with malice aforethought means
 - A) the killer must have planned the murder
 - B) the accused must have hated the victim
 - C) the accused had an abandoned and malignant heart
- D) the accused was angry prior to the action that caused the death, although not necessarily toward the intended victim
- 8. Which of the following would not be included under the felony murder rule?
- A) an arsonist who accidentally killed himself while setting fire to a building
 - B) an innocent bystander killed during an arson fire
 - C) a teller in a bank killed when she refused to give money to a robber
 - D) a store owner who was killed during an armed robbery
 - 9. Which of the following is not an inherently dangerous felony?
 - A) forgery
 - B) rape
 - C) arson
 - D) residential burglary
 - 10. An example of murder in the first degree is
 - A) an intentional and premeditated killing
 - B) an unintentional killing by means of a bomb
 - C) a killing during the commission of an inherently dangerous felony
 - D) all of the above
- 11. Which of the following is not considered evidence of premeditation under California law?
 - A) planning prior to the killing
 - B) evidence of a motive
 - C) evidence that the accused knew the victim before the killing
- D) a manner of killing so particular and exacting that the defendant must have intentionally killed according to a 'preconceived design'
- 12. Under the common law rule for manslaughter, in order for the accused to make a successful provocation defense
 - A) he or she must have acted in the heat of passion
- B) he or she must have acted in the heat of passion that was caused by legally sufficient provocation
- C) the accused must have met a level of provocation that caused him or her to lose control
- D) he or she must have acted in the heat of passion caused by legally sufficient provocation of such a degree that a person of reasonable ordinary temperament would lose normal self-control

| 13. Which of the following is no longer considered a legally relevant |
|--|
| provocation for a heat of passion defense? |
| A) harmful battery |
| B) a known illegal arrest |
| C) an assault with the intent to kill |
| D) infidelity of a spouse |
| 14. In some states, a private citizen who mistakenly uses deadly force can be held criminally liable for the death of the victim under the doctrine of A) mistaken justification B) voluntary manslaughter C) heat of passion D) adequate provocation |
| 15. A specific category of homicide that would include a drunk driver who |
| causes an accident that kills his or her passenger is A) murder |
| B) involuntary manslaughter |
| C) vehicular manslaughter |
| D) murder in the second degree |
| Check you grammar: |
| |
| 1. Carlos is the only one of those students who lived up to the potential described in the yearbook. |
| potential described in the yearbook. a) has |
| potential described in the yearbook. |
| potential described in the yearbook. a) has |
| potential described in the yearbook. a) has b) have 2. The International Club, as well as the Choral Society and the Rowing Club, to submit a new constitution. a) need |
| potential described in the yearbook. a) has b) have 2. The International Club, as well as the Choral Society and the Rowing Club, to submit a new constitution. |
| potential described in the yearbook. a) has b) have 2. The International Club, as well as the Choral Society and the Rowing Club, to submit a new constitution. a) need b) needs |
| potential described in the yearbook. a) has b) have 2. The International Club, as well as the Choral Society and the Rowing Club, to submit a new constitution. a) need |
| potential described in the yearbook. a) has b) have 2. The International Club, as well as the Choral Society and the Rowing Club, to submit a new constitution. a) need b) needs 3. One of my best friends an extra on Seinfeld this week. |
| potential described in the yearbook. a) has b) have 2. The International Club, as well as the Choral Society and the Rowing Club, to submit a new constitution. a) need b) needs 3. One of my best friends an extra on Seinfeld this week. a) are b) is 4. Not only the students but also their instructor been called to the principal's office. |
| potential described in the yearbook. a) has b) have 2. The International Club, as well as the Choral Society and the Rowing Club, to submit a new constitution. a) need b) needs 3. One of my best friends an extra on Seinfeld this week. a) are b) is 4. Not only the students but also their instructor been called to the principal's office. a) have |
| potential described in the yearbook. a) has b) have 2. The International Club, as well as the Choral Society and the Rowing Club, to submit a new constitution. a) need b) needs 3. One of my best friends an extra on Seinfeld this week. a) are b) is 4. Not only the students but also their instructor been called to the principal's office. a) have b) has |
| potential described in the yearbook. a) has b) have 2. The International Club, as well as the Choral Society and the Rowing Club, to submit a new constitution. a) need b) needs 3. One of my best friends an extra on Seinfeld this week. a) are b) is 4. Not only the students but also their instructor been called to the principal's office. a) have |

| | a) has areb) have is |
|------|--|
| new | 6. Each and every student and instructor in this building for a facility by next year.a) hope |
| | b) hopes |
| | 7. The students and instructors eachfor a new facility by next year. a) hopes |
| | b) hope |
| co. | 8. Rice and beans, my favorite dish, me of my native Puerto Ri- |
| | a) remind |
| | b) reminds |
| | 9. A large number of voters still along straight-party lines. |
| | a) votesb) vote |
| :1 | 10. Four years a long time to spend away from your friends and fam- |
| ily. | a) are |
| | b) is |
| | 11. Politics sometimes a dirty business. |
| | a) areb) is |
| | |
| | 12. To an outsider, the economics of this country to be in disarray.a) seem |
| | b) seems |
| | 13 I told him do it. |
| | a) to not |
| | b) to don't |
| | c) not to |
| | d) don't |
| | 14 He asked us show our passports. |
| | a) if |
| | b) to |
| | c) for |

| 15 She asked us if we finished the work on Monday.a) haveb) hadc) Either could be used here. |
|---|
| 16 She asked us on time.a) to beb) for being |
| 17 She asked if she leave early.a) canb) could |
| 18 They asked me going to the party.a) that I wasb) if I was |
| 19 - He told me my father.a) phoneb) to phone |
| 20 - She said that no one to the meeting last week.a) has comeb) had comec) Either could be used here. |

7. Тематика завдань для поглибленого вивчення курсу:

- 1. Introduction to law: basic terms
- 2. The world of law enforcement
- 3. Police departments
- 4. Operations: Walking and driving directions
- 5. Basic equipment of law enforcement officers
- 6. Equipment: Weapons
- 7. Equipment: Police vehicles
- 8. Description: Suspects
- 9. Operations: Car accidents
- 10. Operation: Crowd control
- 11. Crime, types of crimes
- 12. Operations: Crime investigation
- 13. Crimes against property
- 14. Crimes: Pickpocketing
- 15. Crimes: Auto theft
- 16. Operations: Committing a terrorist
- 17. Operation:Providing first aid
- 18. Operations: Handling lost and stolen properties
- 19. Operations: Drug-trafficking
- 20. Punishment
- 21. Operations: Pursuit and Processing suspects
- 22. Operations: Making an arrest
- 23. Crimes: Homicide
- 24. Operations: Crime scene investigation
- 25. Operation: Crime prevention
- 26. Operations: Suspicious object
- 27. Explosives detection and committing explosions
- 28. Operations: Substances of unknown origin
- 29. Operations: Illicit weapons trafficking
- 30. Operations: Interpol and Europol

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Шманатова Альона Сергійївна

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«Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)» (англійська) для підготовки здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня (денної форми навчання)

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