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| председатель комиссии  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Т. М. Тимофеева |

**Методические указания**

по выполнению контрольной работы

по иностранному языку

для студентов III курса заочной формы обучения

по специальности: 40.02.01 «Право и организация социального обеспечения»

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2 см.

**Введение.**

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| В условиях ускорения социально-экономического развития страны важное значение приобретает практическое владение иностранными языками, которое является неотъемлемым компонентом современной подготовки специалистов. Под практическим владением понимается использование иностранного языка специалистами, выпускниками ССузов в их практическое деятельности.  Целью обучения английскому языку является подготовка будущего специалиста к самостоятельной работе над англоязычной литературой по специальности, направленной на извлечение информации, необходимой для его практической деятельности. Задачи изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» включают в себя развитие коммуникативных навыков: чтение, письмо, говорение, аудирование.  Методические указания по выполнению контрольной работы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» и контрольные задания № 1–10 составлены в соответствии с программой по английскому языку для студентов 3 курса заочной формы обучения специальности «Право и организация социального обеспечения» и требованиями к минимуму содержания и уровню подготовки выпускника по дисциплине «Английский язык».   Контрольные задания № 1–10 содержат:   -текст и пояснение к нему;  -контрольно-проверочные упражнения;  Данные задания отражают современные тенденции и требования к обучению и практическому владению иностранными языками в повседневном общении и профессиональной деятельности, направлены на повышение общей коммуникативной культуры специалистов среднего звена, совершенствование коммуникативных умений и навыков, повышение качества профессионального образования, интеллектуализацию и повышение мобильности студента.  Каждое контрольное задание должно быть выполнено в отдельной тетради 12 листов, работы должны быть оформлены аккуратно, без помарок, чётким и разборчивым почерком. Тетрадь необходимо подписать (Ф.И.О студента группа). Тетрадь с выполненными заданиями сдаётся преподавателю на проверку. Выбор варианта работы осуществляется в таблице по порядковому номеру в списке студентов.  В методических указаниях дана необходимая информация о целях и задачах обучения английскому языку, сведения о рекомендуемых учебниках и учебных пособиях, о порядке выполнения контрольных заданий. |

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| **Таблица заданий.**  Данная таблица содержит 2 колонки:   * Последняя цифра порядкового номера из списка студентов. * Вариант контрольной работы по тексту.   Используя таблицу, выполните соответствующие задания.     |  |  | | --- | --- | | Последняя цифра порядкового номера из списка студентов. | Вариант контрольной работы по тексту. | | 1 | Text 1. The Earliest Laws. | | 2 | Text 2. Laws: Descriptive and Prescriptive. | | 3 | Text 3. State System of The RF. | | 4 | Text 4. The Court System of The Russian Federation. | | 5 | Text 5. The Court System of England and Wales. | | 6 | Text 6. The Court System of The USA. | | 7 | Text 7. Legal Profession in Great Britain. | | 8 | Text 8. The Jury | | 9 | Text 9. The Prosecutor’s Office | | 10 | Text 10. Legal Systems of The World: Civil Law and Common Law Systems. | |

# TEXT 1

**I. Read and translate the text.**

### THE EARLIESTLAWS

Rules and laws, and the customs from which they are descended have been a part of human life ever since our ancestors first began to live in large and settled groups. But our knowledge is vague of laws that were in effect before the invention of writing in about 3500 B.C. The earliest known legal text was written by UrNammu, a king of the Mesopotamian city of Ur, in about 2100 B.C. It dealt largely with compensation for bodily injuries, and with the penalties for witchcraft and runaway slaves.

One of the most detailed ancient legal codes was drawn up in about 1758 B.C. by Hammurabi, a king of Babylonia. The entire code, consisting of 282 paragraphs, was carved into a great stone pillar, which was set up in a temple to the Babylonian god Marduk so that it could be read by every citizen.

The laws laid down by Hammurabi were more extensive than any that had gone before. They covered crime, divorce and marriage, the rights of slave owners and slaves, the settlement of debts, inheritance and property contracts. These laws were even regulations about taxes and the prices of goods.

Punishments under the code were often harsh. Not only murders but also thieves and false accusers faced the death penalty. And a child who hit his father could expect to lose the hand that struck the blow.

**II. Answer the questions.**

1. When were the first laws mentioned?
2. Who wrote the detailed ancient legal code?
3. How many paragraphs did it include?
4. Why was it set up in a temple?
5. What crimes did the laws cover?

1. **Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and expressions.**

Действовать до изобретения письменности, телесные повреждения, наказания за колдовство, согласно кодексу, законы охватывают, наследство, клеветник, смертная казнь.

1. **Write down sentences with the following idioms.**

1. The law of talion. Закон возмездия; око за око, зуб за зуб.
2. Opportunity makes the thief. Плохо не клади, вора в грех не вводи.

# TEXT 2

**I. Read and translate the text.**

### LAWS: DESCRIPTIVE AND PRESCRIPTIVE

The English word “law” means various forms of behavior. Some laws are descriptive: they simply describe how people, or even natural phenomena, usually behave. An example is the law of gravity; another is laws of economics. Other laws are prescriptive – they prescribe how people ought to behave. For example, the speed limits are laws that prescribe how fast we should drive. They rarely describe how fast we actually do drive, of course.

In all societies, relations between people are regulated by prescriptive laws. Some of them are customs – that is informal rules of social and moral behavior. Some are rules we accept if we belong to particular social and cultural groups. And some are laws made by nations and enforced against all citizens within their power. It is important to consider to what extent such laws can be distinguished from customs and social rules.

When governments make laws for their citizens, they use a system of courts and the police to enforce these laws. Of course, there may be instances where the law is not enforced against someone – such as when young children commit crimes, or when certain people are able to escape justice by using their money or influence.

The laws made by the government of one country are often very different from the laws of another country. Law today is, to a large extent, a complex of different and relatively independent systems.

**II. Answer the questions.**

1. What is the difference between descriptive and prescriptive laws?
2. What are customs?
3. Why should we distinguish laws from customs?
4. How do certain people escape justice?
5. Are the laws of different countries the same?

1. **Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and expressions.**

Различные формы поведения, предписывающие законы, установленные ограничения скорости, принадлежать к различным социальным группам, отличаться от обычаев, проводить законы в жизнь, избегать правосудия.

1. **Write down sentences with the following idioms.**

1. Kangaroo court (amer. Slang). Судебная инсценировка. Шемякин суд.

The pen is mightier than the sword. Что написано пером – не вырубишь топором.

# TEXT 3

**I. Read and translate the text.**

## STATE SYSTEM OF THE RF

The Russian Federative Republic was set up by the Constitution of 1993. Under the Constitution Russia is a Presidential Republic. The federal government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Each of them is balanced by the President.

The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation. The Lower Chamber is the State Duma. Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. The executive power may be initiated by the two chambers. But to become a law a bill must be approved by both chambers and signed by the President.

The President is the head of the state and determines the basic objectives of the internal and external policy of the state. He is elected for six years on the basis of universal, equal and direct right to vote by secret ballot for all eligible citizens.

The President may veto the bill. The President is the Commander –in Chief of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. He signs treaties, enforces laws, appoints ministers to be approved by the Federal Assembly. The President presents to the Federation Council candidates for the posts of the Constitutional and Supreme Court justices, Supreme Arbitrage Court justices, and a candidate for the post of the Prosecutor General.

The executive power belongs to the government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The first action of the Prime Minister on appointment is to form the Cabinet.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and district courts.

**II. Answer the questions.**

1. What are the branches of the federal government?
2. What are the functions of the President?
3. Who is the Commander-in Chief of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation?
4. Who forms the Cabinet?
5. Whom is the Judicial branch represented?

1. **Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and expressions.**

Учреждать конституцией, три ветви власти, принадлежать, состоять из двух палат, подписывать договоры, накладывать вето, обеспечивать соблюдение законов.

1. **Write down sentences with the following idioms.**
2. Oder is heaven’s first law. Порядок – первая заповедь Господня.
3. Truth will conquer. Правда победит.

# TEXT 4

**I. Read and translate the text.**

### THE COURT SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russia’s judicial system is composed of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, federal courts, constitutional courts and justices of the piece of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

The [Constitutional Court of Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutional_Court_of_Russia)  is responsible for cases concerning conformity with the Constitution, judicial disputes between 2 or more federal bodies, between a federal body and a member of the Federation, and between members of the Federation. The [Supreme Court of Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_Russia)  is the highest court, and supervises inferior courts of general jurisdiction.It occasionally sits as a [court of first instance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Court_of_first_instance) in cases where important interests of state are at issue.

[Regional courts](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Regional_courts_of_Russia&action=edit&redlink=1) are the courts at the regional level. This includes the supreme courts of the [Republics of Russia,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republics_of_Russia) courts of the [krais,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krais_of_Russia) courts of the [oblasts,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oblasts_of_Russia) city courts of the [federal cities of Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_cities_of_Russia) [(Moscow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow) and [Saint Petersburg)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Petersburg), courts of the [autonomous oblasts,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autonomous_oblasts_of_Russia) and courts of the [autonomous okrugs.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autonomous_okrugs_of_Russia)

[District courts,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/District_courts_of_Russia) which were called People's Courts until 1996, are primarily courts of first instance but sometimes hear appeals from magistrate courts.

[Arbitration courts](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Arbitration_courts_of_Russia&action=edit&redlink=1) hear cases dealing with a wide range of contractual issues, such as rights of ownership, contract changes, performance of obligations, loans, bank accounts, and bankruptcy.

[Magistrate courts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magistrate_courts_of_Russia) (also called Justices of the Peace Courts) handle criminal cases where imprisonment is for less than three years such as petty hooliganism, public drunkenness, and serious traffic violations of a non-criminal nature, minor civil cases such as simple divorces, some property cases, disputes over land, and some labor cases.

**II. Answer the questions.**

1. What types of courts do you know?
2. What is the role of each court?
3. What is the [Constitutional Court of Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutional_Court_of_Russia)  responsible for?
4. What are the functions of an arbitration court?
5. What cases does a Magistrate court consider?

1. **Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and expressions.**

Судебный спор, слушать дела, осуществлять надзор, рассматривать жалобы, мировой суд, в соответствии с Конституцией, заниматься уголовными делами, исполнение обязательств, мелкое хулиганство.

1. **Write down sentences with the following idioms.**
2. A good face is a letter of recommendation. Честная репутация – лучшая рекомендация.
3. An open door may tempt a saint. Плохо не клади, вора в грех не вводи. Соблазн испытывает святого.

# TEXT 5

**I. Read and translate the text.**

THE COURT SYSTEM OF ENGLAND AND WALES

The most common type of law court in England and Wales is the magistrates’court. There are 700 magistrates’courts and about 30 000 magistrates. The magistrates’courts deal with some 98 per cent of all criminal work which includes motoring offences, minor thefts, criminal damage and public order cases.

More serious criminal cases then go to the Crown Court, which has 90 branches in different towns and cities.

Justice in minor civil cases is administered in the County courts. Ninety per cent of all civil cases are started and finished in the county courts. Typical proceedings in the County courts include debt recovery mortgage, repossession cases, bankruptcy, insolvency and divorce matters.

Appeals are heard by higher courts. For example, appeals from magistrates’ courts are heard in the Crown Court, unless they are appeals on points of law.

The highest court of appeal in England and Wales is the House of Lords. Scotland has its own High Court in Edinburgh, which hears all appeals from Scottish courts. Certain cases may be referred to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

In addition, individuals have made the British Government change its practices in a number of areas as a result of petitions to the European Court of Human Rights.

The legal system also includes juvenile courts which deal with offenders under seventeen. Coroners’ courts investigate the death of any person which has been sudden, violent, or unnatural, deaths of prisoners, and deaths of persons in mental institutions where there is no satisfactory medical evidence as to the cause of death.

There are administrative tribunals which make up quick, cheap and fair decisions with much less formality. Tribunals deal with professional standards, disputes between individuals, and disputes between individuals and government departments (for example, over taxation).

**II. Answer the questions.**

1. What types of courts are there in England and Wales?
2. What are the functions of the magistrates’ courts?
3. What kind of cases does the House of Lords hear?
4. What do Coroners’ courts deal with?
5. What court considers bankruptcy cases?

1. **Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and expressions.** Суд магистратов, отправлять правосудие, суды графства, суд короны, коронерский суд, гражданские дела, суды по делам несовершеннолетних, расследовать смерть, споры между физическими лицами.

1. **Write down sentences with the following idioms.**
2. The end crowns all. Цель оправдывает средства.
3. Evil deeds are evil seeds. Злые дела – злые семена. Зло порождает зло.

# TEXT 6

**I. Read and translate the text.**

### THE COURT SYSTEM OF THE USA

The judicial branch works together with the legislative and executive branches to protect the constitution and the rights of people. The judicial branch of the government is the system of courts in the United States. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country. It consists of 9 justices, one Chief Justice and 8

associate justices. The President appoints the justices, but the Senate must approve them. The justices are appointed for life.

The Supreme Court makes sure that people obey laws, decides if a law passed by the Congress is not contradictory to the Constitution of the USA and may veto any law. The Supreme Court settles disputes among states.

The American court system is complex. It functions as part of the federal system of government. Each state runs its own court system. Besides, we have a system of courts for the national government. These federal courts coexist with the state courts. Each state has a Constitution similar to the Constitution of the entire nation and all the power in each state is divided into executive, legislative and judicial. The head of each state is the governor of the state. Each state has its own system of courts similar to that of Federal courts.

The federal courts are organized like a pyramid in three tiers. At the bottom of the pyramid are the US district courts. In the middle are the US courts of appeals. At the top is the US Supreme Court. The courts of appeal and the Supreme Court are appellate courts. Federal Courts decide cases involving federal law conflicts between states or between citizens of different states.

**II. Answer the questions.**

1. What is the highest court in the USA?
2. Who appoints the justices of the highest court?
3. Why is the American court system complex?
4. What is the structure of Federal courts?
5. What cases do Federal courts decide?

1. **Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and expressions.**

Законодательная и исполнительная ветви, подчиняться закону, назначать судей бессрочно, суд штата, управлять судебной системой, окружной суд, апелляционный суд, сосуществовать.

1. **Write down sentences with the following idioms.**
2. Lack of knowledge is no excuse. Незнание – не оправдание.
3. One’s sin will find one out. Совершенное преступление когда-нибудь раскроется. Все тайное становится явным.

# TEXT 7

**I. Read and translate the text.**

### LEGAL PROFESSION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The court system is dependent upon the legal profession to make its work. In Britain the legal profession is divided into two branches: barristers and solicitors. The solicitor is the legal adviser of the public. The solicitor may conduct client’s case in the lower courts. The barrister can be consulted only through the solicitor; he has the right of audience in the higher courts.

The judge is the presiding officer of the court. Judges are not themselves a separate profession: they are barristers who have been elected to the bench. The judge decides the interpretation of the law. The great strength of the Britain legal system lies in the position of the judges. Once they are appointed it is practically impossible to dismiss them as long as they remain of “good behavior”.

The professional judges, “High Court Judges”, deal with the most serious crimes. They are paid salaries by the state. But in Britain, the vast majority of judges are unpaid, doing their work voluntarily, and they are called Magistrates or justices of the Peace (JPs). They are usually well-known local citizens who are selected not because they have any legal training but because they have “sound common sense”. They are appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

The jury system is one of the most distinctive features of British justice. A jury consists of twelve people who are selected at random by the officers of the court. They are not legal specialists, but simply ordinary men and women who have been ordered to attend. The jury listens to the evidence given in court in certain criminal cases and decides whether the defendant is guilty or innocent.

Coroners inquire into violent or unnatural deaths. Clerks of the court look after administrative and legal matters in the courtroom.

**II. Answer the questions.**

1. What are the main types of legal professions in Great Britain?
2. What are the two kinds of lawyers in England?
3. Who are the judges appointed by?
4. What is the function of the jury?
5. What training do coroners have?

1. **Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and expressions.**

Солиситоры и барристеры, вести дела в низших судах, насильственная смерть, подсудимый, слушать улики, платить зарплату, отличительная черта, виновный и невиновный.

1. **Write down sentences with the following idioms.**
2. Overcome evil with good (Bible). Побеждай зло добром.
3. When in Rome, do as the Romans do. В чужой монастырь со своим уставом не ходят.

# TEXT 8

**I. Read and translate the text.**

### THE JURY

A jury is a body of lay men and women randomly selected to determine facts and to provide a decision in a legal proceeding. The exact origin of the jury system is not known; various sources have attributed it to different European peoples who at an early period developed similar methods of trial. Trial by jury was brought to England by the Normans in 1066.

In medieval Europe, trials were usually decided by ordeals, in which it was believed God intervened, revealing the wrongdoer and upholding the righteous. In 1215, the Catholic church decided that trial by ordeal was superstition, and priests were forbidden to take part. As a result, a new method of trial was needed, and the jury system emerged.

A trial by jury was first introduced in the [Russian Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Empire) as a result of the [Judicial reform of Alexander II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judicial_reform_of_Alexander_II) in 1864, and abolished after the [October Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_Revolution) in 1917. They were reintroduced in the Russian Federation in 1993.

In the [judiciary of Russia,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judiciary_of_Russia) for serious crimes the accused have the option of a jury trial. A juror must be 25 years old, legally competent, and without a criminal record. The 6 (8) jurors are selected by the prosecution and defense from a list of 30-40 eligible candidates. They are similar to common law [juries,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jury) and unlike [lay judges,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lay_judge) in that they sit separately from the judges and decide [questions of fact](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Question_of_fact) alone while the judge determines [questions of law.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Question_of_law) They must return unanimous verdicts during the first 3 hours of deliberation, but may return majority verdicts after that, with 6 jurors being enough to acquit. They may also request that the judge show leniency in sentencing. Juries may be dismissed and skeptical juries have been dismissed on the verge of verdicts, and acquittals are frequently overturned by higher courts.

**II. Answer the questions.**

1. What is a jury?
2. How were cases resolved before jury system emerged?
3. Why was there a need for jury system?
4. What was the function of the first juries?
5. When was a trial by jury introduced in Russia?

1. **Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and expressions.**

Происхождение суда присяжных, вопросы права, ордалии, освобождать от обязанностей, запрещать принимать участие, подходящий кандидат, отменять, единогласный приговор (присяжных), проявлять снисходительность.

1. **Write down sentences with the following idioms.**

1. An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. Око за око, зуб за зуб (Библия). 2. It is unlawful to overcome crime by crime. Бороться с преступлением посредством преступлений- противозаконно.

# TEXT 9

**I. Read and translate the text.**

### THE PROSECUTOR’S OFFICE

The Prosecutor’s Office is a state organ that ensures the correct application and observance of state laws by all ministries, organizations, persons in office and citizens. It also protects the personal rights of citizens. It investigates criminal cases, collects evidence against criminals and sees to it that other investigating organs act according to the law.

The prosecutor has the right to appeal against any unlawful decisions and actions of state organs and persons in office.

The [Prosecutor General of Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prosecutor_General_of_Russia) is the highest prosecutor in Russia, and both he and his office are independent from the executive, legislative and judicial [branches of power.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Separation_of_powers) The Prosecutor General remains the most powerful component of the Russian judicial system.

The Prosecutor General is entrusted with: prosecution in court on behalf of the State; representation of the interests of a citizen or of the State in court in cases determined by law; supervision of the observance of laws by bodies that conduct detective and search activity, inquiry and pre-trial investigation.

The Prosecutor General is nominated by the [President of Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Russia) and appointed by the majority of [Federation Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federation_Council_of_Russia) for a term of five years. If the nomination fails, the President must nominate another candidate within 30 days. The resignation of the Prosecutor General before the end of his term should be approved by both a majority of Federation Council and the President.

**II. Answer the questions.**

1. What does the Prosecutor’s Office ensure?
2. What are the functions of the Prosecutor’s Office?
3. What rights has the prosecutor?
4. Who is the Prosecutor General appointed and dismissed by?
5. Who is the present Prosecutor General?

1. **Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and expressions.**

Должностные лица, от имени государства, прокуратура, назначать на должность, гарантировать, судебная система, преследовать в судебном порядке, незаконные решения.

1. **Write down sentences with the following idioms.**
2. First try and then trust. Доверяй, да проверяй.
3. At good bargain, think twice. При заключении большой сделки будь внимателен. Семь раз отмерь, один раз отрежь.

# TEXT 10

**I. Read and translate the text.**

### LEGAL SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD: CIVIL LAW AND COMMON LAW SYSTEMS

Civil Law (Roman-Germanic legal family) is the most widespread legal system in the world, applied in various forms in approximately 150 countries. Also referred to as European continental law, the civil law system is derived mainly from the Roman “Corpus Juris Civilus” (Body of Civil Law), a collection of laws and legal interpretations compiled under the Roman Emperor Justinian I between A.D. 528 and 565.

The major feature of civil law systems is that the laws are organized into systematic written codes. The main sources of civil law are principally legislation – especially codifications in constitutions or statutes enacted by governments – and secondarily, custom. Civil law systems in some countries are based on more than one code.

Common Law (Anglo-Saxon legal family) is a type of legal system, often synonymous to “English common law”, which is the system of England and Wales in the UK. It is also in force in about 80 countries which were a part of or greatly influenced by the former British Empire. The English common law reflects Biblical influences as well as systems imposed by early conquerors including the Romans, Anglo-Saxons, and Normands.

Some legal scholars attribute the formation of the English common law system to King Henry II (the 12 century). The foundation of England common law is “legal precedent”. In the English common law system, court judges are bound in their decisions in large part by the rules and other doctrines developed by the judges of earlier English courts. These rules were supplemented or amended over time.

**II. Answer the questions.**

1. What is the most widespread legal system in the world?
2. How many countries apply continental law?
3. What are the main sources of civil law?
4. Whom did legal scholars attribute the formation of the English common law system to?
5. What is the foundation of English common law?

1. **Find in the text the equivalents of the following words and expressions.**

Наиболее распространенный вид, основной источник, основываться на нескольких кодексах, дополнить и исправить, приписывать создание комулибо, ученые-юристы, быть ограниченным в своих решениях, бывшая Британская империя.

1. **Write down sentences with the following idioms.**
2. Open confession is good for the soul. Откровенное признание облегчает душу.
3. Every crime brings its own punishment. Каждому преступлению последует наказание.

**СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ**

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