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МИНОБРАЗОВАНИЯ России Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Челябинский государственный университет» (ФГБОУ ВО «ЧелГУ»)			
Фонд оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык, по специальности 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность, ФГБОУ ВО «ЧелГУ».			
Версия документа - 1	стр. 1 из 42	Первый экземпляр _____	КОПИЯ № _____

**Фонд оценочных средств
для промежуточной аттестации
по дисциплине (модулю)**

ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

Специальность
40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность

Присваиваемая квалификация
Юрист

Форма обучения
Очная

Год набора 2023

г. Троицк, 2025 г.

	МИНОБРНАУКИ России Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Челябинский государственный университет» (ФГБОУ ВО «ЧелГУ»)		
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40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность
фонд оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине
ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык, 2023 год набора, очная форма обучения:

Утвержден:

Проректор по учебной работе



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Согласован:

Педагогическим советом Троицкого филиала ФГБОУ ВО «ЧелГУ»

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Структура фонда оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине соответствует приказу ректора ФГБОУ ВО «ЧелГУ» от 09.07.2024г. № 327-1 «Об утверждении шаблонов документов».

	МИНОБРНАУКИ России Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Челябинский государственный университет» (ФГБОУ ВО «ЧелГУ»)		
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МИНОБРНАУКИ России
Федеральное государственное бюджетное
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Версия документа - 1

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Первый экземпляр _____

КОПИЯ № _____

1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Наименование специальности 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность
Дисциплина ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

Семестр(ы) изучения: 3 семестр, 4 семестр, 5 семестр, 6 семестр

Форма (ы) промежуточной аттестации: 3 семестр – зачет, 4 семестр – зачет, 5 семестр – зачет, 6 семестр - зачет

2. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ФОРМИРУЕМЫХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

2.1. Компетенции, закреплённые за дисциплиной

Изучение дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык направлено на формирование следующих компетенций:

Код и наименование компетенции согласно ФГОС (ОПОП СПО)	Содержание компетенций согласно ФГОС (ОПОП СПО)	Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине
1	2	3
ОК 9	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках	ОК 9.1 Уметь использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях, самостоятельного совершенствования устной и письменной речи, пополнения словарного запаса; ОК 9.2 Знать как выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; ОК 9.3 Владеть английским языком, лексическим и грамматическим минимумом, позволяющим выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной.

3. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

3.1 Виды оценочных средств

Код, наименование компетенции согласно	Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по	Контролируемые темы/разделы	Семестр	Номер задания	Наименование оценочного
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ФГОС	дисциплине	(номер и название раздела из РПД п.2.2)			средства	
ОК 9. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках	ОК 9.1 Уметь использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях, самостоятельного совершенствования устной и письменной речи, пополнения словарного запаса; ОК 9.2 Знать как выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; ОК 9.3 Владеть	Тема 5. Уголовное право. Времена группы Perfect в действительном и страдательном залогах. Perfect Modals. Отрицательные префиксы существительных. Наречие. Предлоги after, before, till, until, since.	5	7,8	тест закрытого типа	
				25, 37-39	тест открытого типа	
					49	вопросы по тексту
		Тема 6. Расследование и доказывание. Времена группы Perfect Continuous. Причастие I. Причастие II. Перфектное причастие.	5	9	тест закрытого типа	
				26, 27, 40	тест открытого типа	



	английским языком, лексическим и грамматическим минимумом, позволяющим выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной.	Независимый причастный оборот. Герундий. Предлоги among, between, besides, except.		50	вопросы по тексту
		Тема 7. Судебная система. Согласование времён. Прямая и косвенная речь. Предлоги above, below, over, under.	6	10	тест закрытого типа
				28, 41, 42	тест открытого типа
				51	вопросы по тексту
		Тема 8. Юридическая профессия. Инфинитив. Конструкции с инфинитивом. Способы выражения подлежащего и дополнения.	6	29, 30, 43	тест открытого типа
				52	вопросы по тексту
		Тема 9. Трудовые отношения. Сложноподчиненные и сложносочиненные предложения. Союзы.	6	11,12	тест закрытого типа
				31,32, 44	тест открытого типа



		Способы выражения определения и обстоятельств а.		53	вопросы по тексту
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3.2 Содержание оценочных средств.

Часть 1. База тестовых вопросов закрытого типа

1. Выберите правильный вариант употребления прилагательного:

My wife is ... than your wife.

- a) the most beautiful
- b) beautifuller
- c) more beautiful

2. Выберите правильный вариант степени сравнения прилагательного:

Monkeys are ... than cats.

- a) funny
- b) funnier
- c) more funnier

3. Выберите глагол в Present Simple:

I ... letters every day.

- a) writing
- b) writes
- c) write

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive:

Bread (to eat) every day.

- a) is eaten
- b) are eaten
- c) were eaten

5. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

What do you know ... Scotland?

- a) at
- b) about
- c) for



6. Выберите правильный вариант (*Active Voice/Passive Voice*)

The porter ... your luggage to your room.

- a) will bring
- b) will be brought
- c) will have brought
- d) will be bringing

7. Выберите правильный вариант (*группа времен Perfect*):

She will have finished her resume ...

- a) on Monday
- b) by Monday
- c) last Monday

8. Выберите правильный вариант *модального глагола*:

He ... open the window as it was stuck.

- a) can't
- b) couldn't

9. Выберите правильный *предлог*:

The bank is ... the post-office and the beauty salon.

- a) Behind
- b) at
- c) between

10. Выберите правильный *вариант*:

Greg said that ... a new job.

- a) he will need
- b) he needed
- c) would he need

11. Выберите правильный *союз*:

He would like to become ... an engineer or sailor.

- a) either
- b) neither
- c) nor

12. Выберите правильный *союз*:

The red dress is ... the black one.

- a) as beautiful
- b) beautiful as



c) as beautiful as

Часть 2. База тестовых вопросов открытого типа

13. Укажите необходимое личное местоимение:

They are our friends. We invited ... to the party.

14. Укажите необходимое неопределенное местоимение:

They didn't make ... mistakes.

15. Вставь в предложения нужные формы глагола «to be»: am, is, are:

1. I ... from London.
2. My father and mother ... in Moscow.

16. Прочитай вопросы и найди к ним ответы:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. What is your name? | a) I am seven. |
| 2. How old are you? | b) No, I am not. I'm ten. |
| 3. Are you five, Polly? | c) I'm a pupil. |
| 4. Where are you from? | d) My name is Pete. |
| 5. Are you a pupil or a student? | e) I'm from Moscow. |

17. Вставьте в пропуски have got или has got:

- a) My brother ... little ears.
- b) My friends ... big noses.
- c) My granny ... short hair.
- d) My teachers ... funny faces

18. Вставьте подходящий модальный глагол (can / may):

- a) ... you see anything in this dark room?
- b) ... I borrow your rubber, please? Yes, of course you ...

19. Вставьте подходящий оборот there is / there are.

- a. ... a big window in the living room.
- b. ... two beds in the bedroom.

20. Вставьте a, an, some, any в пропуски:

- a) There's ... angel on the top.
- b) There are ... ornaments on the tree.



- c) Are there ... lights on the tree?
- d) There isn't ... Christmas tree in the house.
- e) There's ... jam on the wooden table.

21. Напишите причастия (participle 1 или participle 2):

- a) I saw her ... face in the tiny mirror near the door. (to smile)
- b) The museum only twice a week, and then only two hours on each day.
(to open)

22. Напишите глаголы из скобок в повелительном наклонении:

- a) ... with the fish. It's food. (not to play)
- b) Please ... the instructions for filing bug reports. (to read)

23. Написать третью форму следующих глаголов:

- a) to write
- b) to test
- c) to play

24. Распределите следующие безличные предложения на три группы:

1. Погода и явления природы	2. Время и расстояние	3. Оценка действия, отношение к факту
-----------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------------------

- a) It always rains in autumn.
- b) It was impossible to reach her by phone.
- c) It snowed heavily last December.
- d) It was six o'clock already.
- e) It is much cheaper to get here by train.

25. Допишите отрицательные приставки следующим прилагательным:

- a) an ...friendly look
- b) an ...interesting book
- c) an ...natural colour
- d) an ...important task
- e) an ...possible answer

26. Установите соответствие:

- 1. All work done having been done, I went home



2. Weather permitting, we will have a picnic
3. It being Sunday, the shop was closed
- a) Если погода позволит, мы устроим пикник
- b) Было воскресенье и магазин был закрыт
- c) Так как работа была сделана, я пошел домой
- 27. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму (-ing форма (герундий) или инфинитив (с или без to)).**
- a) Does she know how (play) this game?
- b) You need (say) sorry to your mother.
- c) Do you fancy (go) out tonight?
- d) You must (visit) your grandma at hospital.
- e) I've never been to a language camp but I'd like (go) one day.
- 28. Вставьте предлоги down, up, under, below, over, above:**
- a) Why are you so late? — Our car stuck ... the bridge.
- b) You are cold. Put this plaid ... your knees.
- c) The branch hit me just ... the elbow.
- 29. Составьте предложения, выбрав начало из первого столбца и окончание – из второго:**
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. She is interested | a) drinking alcohol. |
| 2. I would like | b) to seeing my daughter. |
| 3. You should give up | c) being ill. |
| 4. We really enjoy | d) laughing at her. |
| 5. I'm looking forward | e) to living in a dirty house. |
| 6. He is used | f) talking to drunk people. |
| 7. She pretended | g) swimming in the sea. |
| 8. Pamela is good | h) to have a cup of coffee. |
| 9. I couldn't help | i) in surfing the Internet. |
| 10. She avoids | j) at riding a horse. |
- 30. Раскройте скобки, используя сложное дополнение:**
- a) I want (she) to be my wife.
- b) My brother taught (I) to swim and dive.
- c) They would like (we) to read aloud.
- 31. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:**
- a) I shall try to do this translation if you give me the book.
- b) If I find my plan, I shall show it to you.



c) If I am well tomorrow, I'll go to the museum.

32. Перечислите 4 способа выражения обстоятельств в английском языке?

33. Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Violence in sports | 5. Sports unite people |
| 2. Benefits of doing sports | 6. Drawbacks of doing sports |
| 3. A secret of staying in shape | 7. An important ability for sports |
| 4. Loved by millions | 8. Sports broaden outlook |

A. Playing sports offers many personal, social and health advantages, including the development of better strength, endurance, overall fitness and increased relationship opportunities. Soccer, for example, offers much aerobic exercise. For young people, playing sports also reduces the amount of idle time that could get teens into trouble. Sports can be an escape from peer pressure and a stress relief for some participants.

B. As a main component of total fitness, power is crucial for success in sports such as boxing, baseball, football, and track and field. Power gives athletes the explosive ability to run faster and jump higher, and it can be improved by lifting weights, running against resistance and performing exercises, such as depth jumps or medicine ball throws. Power in sports is the capacity to apply maximum force as quickly as possible.

C. There are a few clearly identified disadvantages of playing sports. They are increasing the risk of injury, adding a lot of pressure, developing aggression and the large investment of time. The constant pressure to perform at peak levels and win can cause emotional disturbances or even drug and alcohol abuse. Moreover, many hours away from families lead to loneliness and depression for athletes.

D. The intense competition and the lure of big rewards foster a spirit of aggression and unruly behaviour. In most cases this is confined to relatively harmless forms of aggression, such as swearing or name calling. However, there are many recorded instances of cruelty and serious bodily harm arising out of anger against fellow players and referees. Sometimes athletes are targeted for attack by disappointed fans.

E. As of 2014, soccer remains the world's most popular sport. The game is played by an estimated 250 million athletes in over 200 countries around the world with as many as 3.5 billion followers across the globe. Soccer accounted for roughly 43%



of global sports market income. With more than 700 million global viewers, the sport's 32team FIFA World Cup is the world's biggest sporting competition.

F. Sports are often a bridge to form new friendships with people someone might not have met otherwise. Different cultures and religions can come together through sporting activities and start friendships that translate into everyday life. In addition, a stronger relationship with family members can occur from participation in sports. Family members attend sporting events of their loved ones to show them support and love.

G. According to the Palo Alto Medical Foundation, participation in sports encourages people to change their diet. It is essential to eat a balanced diet while doing sports. A lot of energy is used, so it is necessary to choose healthy food and stay hydrated. The diet should include enough fats, minerals, vitamins, proteins and complex carbohydrates. Thanks to a balanced diet, athletes are in shape at all times.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

34. Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The early days of yoga | 5. Health care rules to follow |
| 2. Yoga for body and soul | 6. Yoga contests for everyone |
| 3. The future of yoga | 7. How yoga helps in sports |
| 4. An alternative to dieting | 8. Variety that suits all ages |

A. Yoga offers a lot of fitness benefits, including increased physical strength and flexibility. The various poses provide benefits to different parts of the body. Yoga helps to correct posture by increasing core strength. It is also intended as a relaxation technique that helps to ease the burdens of stress. Instructors aid participants in experiencing a better connection between their minds and bodies during yoga exercises.

B. An Indian man named Vivekananda may be the earliest and most prominent pioneer to introduce yoga to the West, but his version of the practice is quite different from most modern yoga practices. Vivekananda tended to speak more about meditation, but his widespread popularity, which began in the late 1800s, helped to pave the way for future yogis to introduce the physical side of yoga to a Western audience.



C. There are debates on why yoga is effective for weight loss. Some experts claim that various forms of yoga can promote weight loss when practised frequently and in conjunction with healthy eating habits. Lighter forms of yoga have a destressing effect and help to increase a person's body mind connection so one makes healthier food choices, while more energetic yoga practices are effective aerobic exercises.

D. Yoga competition is a relatively new phenomenon, and the practice of treating yoga as a sport has originated in India. There are several official yoga organizations worldwide which host competitions and support the recognition of yoga asana as a sport. The International Yoga Sports Federation hosts annual competitions allowing practitioners from all age groups to compete against peers for championship titles.

E. There are many kinds of yoga, including Vinyasa, Hatha, Bikram and Ashtanga. Every style and every teacher is different. Yoga students typically find a yoga class that suits them but also practise on their own to get the best results. There is no age limit on who can practise yoga. Classes are offered for everyone, from children to seniors, as it is an exercise and meditation that some people consider to be a lifestyle.

F. Yoga tends to increase flexibility and balance, so it often helps athletes to prevent and recover from injuries. The slow pace of yoga can help athletes to exercise or stretch without straining joints and muscles. Yoga's breathing techniques can also help athletes, and while this may not directly prevent muscle damage, it may boost performance. Athletes gain a better understanding of their body's limits or weak points.

G. Though the flexibility gained from yoga can help to prevent sports injuries, yoga itself can cause injuries. Individuals who are interested in taking up yoga, particularly those with existing injuries or health problems, should first consult a doctor. It is important for beginners to attend the appropriate class for their experience level. As with any physical activity, it is a good idea to listen to pain or other discomfort.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

35. Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Delivering presents
2. Showing gratitude
3. Housewarming gifts

4. What to put in a bag
5. An online gift
6. Office rules for giving gifts



7. Gifts to match interests

8. Shopping for presents

A. Depending on the event, gift bags can be altered to suit almost any occasion. The first thing to do when planning gifts is to think about the environment of the event being held. It's great to include anything that guests may need at the venue. If the event is held outdoors, one can choose some items that may be useful for a day spent in the sun. Another angle to take on gift bags is to include the host's favourite things.

B. In general, employees should avoid giving gifts to a boss, however, a card may be acceptable. Workers can seem as though they are trying to buy job favours if they purchase anything valuable. Group gifts are considered more proper than individual ones supposing the entire staff agrees. If coworkers are not interested in contributing a present, an individual can give small gifts to all colleagues, including the boss.

C. A time-honored Russian folk custom welcomes the new homeowners with bread and salt, revealing the wish that the kitchen cupboard is always full. A breakfast basket filled with eggs, coffee, tea, cream, jam and orange juice is a great way to welcome a new neighbour on moving day. Another traditional gift for new apartment owners is a useful picture hanging kit that includes hammer, wire, nails and hooks.

D. Gift cards are very common today. Depending on the website, a gift card could be an actual card mailed to a recipient, or an electronic card that can be printed out. The electronic gift card also comes in different designs and is delivered by email. It may be used for Internet shopping or printed out and used at a store. Another option is to upload a photo that is used to create a personalized gift card together with a greeting card.

E. Hobby gifts are considered to be the best retirement gift ideas. Often, retirees are interested in a hobby, such as golf, gardening, fishing or painting. A good gift for such retirees are materials that can be useful in their hobby, such as books, paints or fishing gear. Another option is purchasing a series of classes, time on a golf course or a park permit. The gift-giver can also arrange time to enjoy the hobby together.

F. It is a good idea to give someone a gift by surprise. If the person waits for a gift, it is great to let someone else deliver the gift instead. Deliveries by a small child, a pet or a neighbour are some options to consider. Another way to surprise someone is by wrapping the gift in something strange. A package that looks poorly done may be a good way to wrap a nice gift. Careful planning is the key to achieving success in this undertaking.

G. It is always wise to write a thank you note for a present by hand, with sincerity and as soon as possible. Anyone writing a thank you note on a preprinted card



should add handwriting to make the note more personal. A nice thank you note shows appreciation for the present. A brief note or two about what is special or most valued about the present lets the gift-giver know why that particular present was a good choice.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

36. Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Farming in a city | 5. A dangerous garden |
| 2. A fortune for a flower | 6. A popular indoor plant |
| 3. Useful garden space | 7. National strategy |
| 4. Development of farming | 8. The globe's favourite flower |

A. Inside northern England's Alnwick Garden lies a curious, highly guarded area where the last thing a visitor will want to do is tiptoe through the tulips. Surrounded by a heavy iron fence, the Poison Garden showcases over 100 of the world's most deadly plants. In addition to not touching the plants, tourists are also advised to avoid even smelling the plants, as the fumes from certain plants have caused a few visitors to faint.

B. A rain garden is an attractive landscaped area placed in a lawn to take advantage of large amounts of rainwater. Rain gardens slow the movement of rainwater, allowing the nutrients contained in rainwater to soak back into the soil, and prevent soil erosion. Not only do these garden areas provide a lot of benefits for a garden, attracting birds, butterflies and bees, they are also very beautiful.

C. During World War II, the U.S. government encouraged citizens to grow their own fruit and vegetables in "victory gardens" to help to prevent a food shortage, as much of the nation's food supply was diverted to the military. The United States was home to approximately 20 million victory gardens in the early 1940s, and it is estimated that these gardens accounted for 30 to 40% of all vegetables in the U.S.

D. Urban agriculture is a broad term that refers to agricultural practice taking place in a densely populated area, such as towns or large suburbs. Although urban agriculture typically does not occur on the same large scale as rural agriculture, it includes the same variety of activities. For example, a person who lives in a town and keeps a chicken coop in his or her front lawn is taking part in urban agriculture.



E. The rose is the most popular flower in the U.S. and in the world, according to the National Gardening Association. It is grown all over the world, and it is the most popular flower given as a gift. Flower experts speculate that the rose's popularity stems from its wide variety of colours, sizes and fragrances. It is used to symbolize love, beauty, war, peace and politics. There are approximately 150 rose species in the world.

F. When the tulip was imported to Holland from Turkey in the late 16th century, the Dutch enthusiasm for the flower caused a dramatic price inflation that crashed in the end. It created an economic depression that had a long-lasting impact on the Dutch economy during the 17th century. Prices for tulips had become so great that a single bulb could sell for more than a working-class person would take home in a year.

G. People need to eat, and agriculture provides almost all of the food people demand. It also allows a small group of people to produce enough food for many more. Through the years, agriculture has become more and more efficient, and only a small percentage of the world's population works in the agriculture sector. Hybrid seeds and selective breeding mean that modern yields are far larger than ever before.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

37. Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Lasting for ages | 5. Local varieties |
| 2. Benefits of honey | 6. Composition of honey |
| 3. Strict rules of dieting | 7. Not always healthy |
| 4. Cooking with honey | 8. Choosing honey |

A. Honey is a sweet and sticky substance produced by bees using flower nectar. Wild or organic honey is the best for health, rather than the pasteurized commercial honey typically available in supermarkets. It is advised to buy honey that is produced locally. In order to get the most nutrition possible, the darkest honey should be consumed. Darker honey is higher in antioxidants than lighter coloured honey.

B. Although many people dismiss honey as unhealthy because it is high in fructose, it is actually a healthy, natural food that is good for one's health. Honey is a powerful antimicrobial agent. It has been known to kill even antibiotic-resistant



bacteria. Studies also show that consuming honey helps to increase blood antioxidant levels, which protect against disease. It is a healthy substitute for white sugar in homemade treats.

C. Honey is not considered a vegan food product. Because vegan products are defined as “not coming from an animal”, and honey is produced by honeybees, it is not consumed by people who follow veganism. The exploitation of bees for their honey is further noted by the process of collecting honey, which often kills several of the bees within a colony during the smoking process to extract honey from honeycombs.

D. Honey is a good nutritional choice for many people, but not for all. For individuals who suffer from diabetes or have trouble losing weight, it is wise to avoid honey. The effects of its high sugar content and high calorie count are likely to overshadow its health benefits in these circumstances. Honey can contain spores of botulism, dangerous bacteria especially for young children with not fully developed immune systems.

E. Honey has been known to carry a vast variety of flavours and aromas depending on the kinds of bees and the kind of floral nectar they are collecting. Another variable in honey production is location, as this is a key contributor to the sorts of plants that can grow. For example, avocado honey is made from avocado blossoms, and blueberry honey is made from the white flowers found on blueberry bushes.

F. Honey does not expire thanks to a mix of many factors. Because honey is primarily a sugar, it does not contain much water, which makes it difficult for bacteria and microbes to live. Unspoiled, edible honey has even been found in Egyptian tombs, sealed away for thousands of years. The thickness of honey also helps it not to expire for long. As long as the honey is sealed properly to avoid moisture, it stays fresh forever.

G. The components of honey include levulose, dextrose, invertase, amylase, some of the B vitamins, vitamin C, flavonoids and various organic compounds. Honey contains known sugars, and it consists of 80% carbohydrates. High concentrations of fructose, glucose and other sugars give honey most of its physical properties including high density, thickness, stickiness and resistance to spoilage.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

38. Установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.



1. Crafty celebrations
2. Playing at a birthday
3. Months for celebrations
4. An old tradition

5. The birthday weekend
6. A secret preparation
7. Once-in-a-lifetime
8. Expressing greetings

A. A Golden Birthday is a special, unique event that occurs when a person turns the age similar to a birth date. For example, a girl who celebrates her birthday on the 17th of June will have a golden birthday in the year she turns 17. A person who is older than 31 years will have already passed the only golden birthday and will not have it again. Many people miss their golden birthdays because it is not a well-known celebration.

B. Humans tend to have babies throughout the year, rather than in certain seasons like other species. However, there are certain months when more babies are born than usual. These birthday months can vary from country to country depending on how close one is to the equator. In countries close to the equator November is the month with the most birthdays and those furthest from the equator have the most birthdays in September.

C. Families can take a creative approach to birthday celebrations by letting guests make their own clothes or jewelry. T-shirt projects are easy to adapt to any age group. Young children may enjoy finger painting to make various designs on blank T-shirts, while teens and adults may prefer to use paint pens or fabric markers to produce unique patterns. Adults and kids who are old enough to handle tiny objects can make nice jewelry.

D. There are many ways to surprise one's best friend for the birthday. Whether one chooses to give a wonderful gift or throw a wild party, it is important to make the surprise a mystery. If one's best friend finds out about the surprise before the right date and time, the shock element of the surprise is ruined. For the ideal execution of a surprise party, a quick rehearsal with friends and family beforehand may also be necessary.

E. One of the easiest and most traditional ways to send a happy birthday message is to call, email or send a postcard to the person. Some other methods include creating a photo gallery, sending flowers, ordering a favourite song on the radio or setting up a gift treasure hunt. The message needs to be as personal and unique as possible. It is always good to say something that expresses love and appreciation for that person.

F. The annual birthday celebration is generally marked by a cake with candles. The origin of birthday candles is related to a Greek tribute to the moon goddess, Artemis. Candles were lit and placed on a cake as a tribute to her beauty. Later, in Germany, children celebrated a birthday with a cake alight with one candle for each year of life, plus one extra candle to represent the expectation of living another year.



G. Many classic games such as musical chairs, hot potato and Simon Says work well as birthday party entertainment. Games should match the age, abilities and interests of the party guests. Bingo is simple enough to fit any party context by filling the squares with related words or images. Pictures work best for young kids who can't read yet. Pin the tail on the donkey is another game that is easy to adapt to various party themes.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

39. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Visiting Russia

For most foreigners, Russia is often associated with its most “European” cities, Moscow and St. Petersburg. This is the heartland of Russia, and these great cities often become the focus for most international guests. Moscow, with its traditional ancient Russian churches and the beautiful Kremlin, and Saint Petersburg, A, are the highlights of the great country. However, there is much more to Russia, a country B It covers the major part of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia, bordering the Arctic Ocean, between Europe and the North Pacific Ocean. Within this vast expanse lies the largest freshwater lake in the world, the Baikal, rivers and forests, C....., Europe’s tallest peak, Mount Elbrus, volcanoes and towering mountains. Russia is the largest country on earth in terms of space, with enormous areas D..... in the last decades. Its climate ranges from humid continental in much of European Russia through subarctic in Siberia E..... . Winters and summers vary in different parts of Russia too. Today, international visitors are attracted more and more by this great country with honest and hospitable people, magnificent culture, ethnical and nature diversity, unbounded open lands, beautiful forests, mountains, lakes, beating pulses of bright and lively cities and calm rhythms F..... .

1. which are filled with fish and wildlife
2. to tundra conditions in the polar north
3. that have been opened to travellers only
4. of industrial centres with noisy street traffic
5. which is the most European of all Russian cities
6. that spans eleven time zones and two continents
7. of quiet living in remote country towns and villages



A	B	C	D	E	F

40. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Borodino Field

The Borodino Field is a place known after the decisive battle in the war of 1812. It was the field A..... of M. Kutuzov and the grand army of the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte came together in mortal fight. Napoleon failed to break the resistance of the Russian army. Since this day, August 26, 1812, there has been a unique museum exhibit — the Borodino Field.

In a few years a monument in memory of the brave defenders of the Motherland was erected here. At the foot of the hill there was built a house for soldiers and veterans, B....., register visitors, show the battle plan to them and finds made on battlefields. Thus the museum was opened. To accommodate royalty, the manor house in the village of Borodino was converted into a small wooden palace, C..... of generals and veterans of the Napoleonic War.

In subsequent years the interest to Borodino did not reduce. The field was visited by the royal family, senior officials, military leaders, pilgrims D.....

In October 1941 the Borodino Field again became a place of fighting. As a result of bombing the monuments were affected, E..... . On the eve of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Borodino in 1961, the Borodino Field was announced the openair museum. Nowadays, there are about 300 commemorative objects F..... . The museum has a collection of more than 40 thousand exhibits.

1. but the museum artifacts were rescued
2. who had to take care of the monument
3. and the descendants of the heroes of 1812
4. where the Russian army under the command
5. but annual exhibitions attract a lot of visitors
6. that are located on the territory of the museum
7. interiors of which were decorated with portraits

A	B	C	D	E	F



41. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Bolshoi Theatre

The Bolshoi Theatre is one of the largest theatres of opera and ballet in Russia and one of the most important ones in the world. The Bolshoi Theatre is located in the heart of Moscow, at the Theatre Square. More than 800 works were performed on its stage, A by foreign celebrities such as Verdi, Wagner and other composers. The world famous operas by Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev and Rachmaninov were performed there. In 1736 the construction of the first theatre building, B....., began. The repertoire of the theatre included drama, opera and ballet. After a series of fires, in 1821–1825 a new theatre building was erected in the same place. The construction was significantly increased in size, C..... that means grand. Later the building was restored by the architect A. Kavos. During the reconstruction the building was completely rebuilt D..... with eight columns. The building of the theatre is one of the best examples of Russian classical architecture. It is crowned with the world famous bronze quadriga of Apollo by P. Klodt. Thanks to the creativity of A. Kavos, the building fits perfectly into the surrounding architectural structures. The theatre can accommodate 2.100 spectators. It is considered to be one of the best in the world E..... . The Bolshoi Theatre played a significant role in the development of Russian national art, F..... .

1. including the famous Russian ballet
2. which were built with skill and effort
3. and decorated with white stone portico
4. that is why it was named Bolshoi theatre
5. which was located on the Neglinka River
6. because of its unique acoustic properties
7. including the first Russian operas and operas

A	B	C	D	E	F

42. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.



Catherine Palace

The Catherine Palace is the former royal palace, one of the largest in the area of St. Petersburg. The palace is located in the town of Pushkin (formerly Tsarskoye Selo), 25 km south of St. Petersburg. The palace was built in 1717 under the direction of the German architect J. F. Braunstein A

During the reign of Empress Elizabeth the palace acquired its present form and style. In May 1752 she asked the architect B. F. Rastrelli to rebuild the palace, B..... and small. After the great reconstruction, C....., the modern palace was completely built in the Russian Baroque style. The first presentation of the huge 325metre palace shocked the Russian elite and foreign guests. The final touch in the decoration of the Catherine Palace was the main staircase in the Rococo style, D..... in 1863. After the October Revolution the Catherine Palace was turned into a museum.

Today, the exhibition of the Catherine Palace is opened in 32 rooms. The most interesting place of the palace for tourists is the famous Amber Room, E..... .

The main decoration of the Amber Room was made at the beginning of the XVIII century in Prussia, F..... . During the Great Patriotic War the decoration of the Amber Room was removed by the German occupiers to Koenigsberg. The further fate of the original exhibits of the room is still under a veil of legends and myths.

1. which lasted almost four years
2. which had been restored by 2003
3. which was created by the Russian architect
4. because she considered it too old fashioned
5. and then it was presented to Emperor Peter I
6. because the museum exhibits need much care
7. as the summer residence of Empress Catherine I

A	B	C	D	E	F

43. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Science Museum

The Science Museum is the most visited science and technology museum in Europe. There are over 15.000 objects on display, A..... as the Apollo



10 command capsule and Stephenson's Rocket. The Science Museum was founded in 1857 as part of the South Kensington Museum, B..... . The history of the Science Museum over the last 150 years has been one of continual change. The exhibition galleries are never static for long, C..... the increasing pace of changes in science, technology, industry and medicine. Even if this sometimes means the removal of some well-loved objects to store, their modern replacements will become appreciated in turn. Nowadays, the Museum is world renowned for its historic collections and wonderful exhibitions. Its interactive galleries bring to life the first scientific principles and contemporary science debates. In addition, visitors can experience what it is like to fly with the Red Arrows or take off into space on an Apollo space mission in the stunning 3D and 4D simulators or watch a film on a screen D..... in the IMAX 3D cinema. Entry to the museum is free, E..... , simulators and some special exhibitions. Interactive and thought provoking, the Science Museum is a great place to see, touch and experience science firsthand. Whatever the future holds, there will be something for all the family, F..... .

1. and gained independence in 1909
2. including world famous objects such
3. as they have to reflect and comment on
4. that are both fascinating and educational
5. but charges apply for the IMAX 3D cinema
6. that is bigger than four double-decker buses
7. from space travel to the science of psychology

A	B	C	D	E	F

44. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Construction of the London Eye

Since opening in March 2000 the London Eye has become an iconic landmark of modern Britain. The London Eye is one of the most popular attractions in the UK. Since mid January 2015, it has been known in branding as the Coca Cola London Eye, according to an agreement signed in 2014.

Constructing the London Eye was a massive challenge. It is the tallest observation wheel in the world, A..... . It was a piece of daring innovation and



revolutionary design B..... with an exceptional team of experts. It took seven years and the skills of hundreds of people from five countries to make the London Eye a reality. The London Eye passenger capsules are designed in a new form for an observation wheel. The result is a stunning 360 degree panoramic view from the top of the wheel, C.....

Any visitor to the London Eye can't help but be amazed by the incredible six cables holding the wheel in place. The wheel cables include a variety of thick strong cables, D....., holding the rim tight to the central bar. The main elements were manufactured in cast steel. The central bar itself was too large to be made as a single piece, E..... All the casting was carried out by Skoda Steel. Each rotation of the London Eye takes about 30 minutes, meaning a capsule travels slowly, F..... without the wheel having to stop.

1. which are similar to bicycle spokes
2. which are popular among tourists worldwide
3. allowing numerous passengers to step on and off
4. rising high above the London skyline at 135 meters
5. so instead it was produced in eight smaller sections
6. so one can see around 40 km as far as Windsor Castle
7. that combined the best of British architecture and engineering

A	B	C	D	E	F

Часть 3. База тестовых вопросов открытого типа. Ответы на вопросы по тексту.

45. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

The Political System of Russia.

The Russian Federation is a federal republic. The head of the state is the President, elected for a period of four years. The President is also the Commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He signs all the important documents, appoints the Prime-Minister and the members of the Cabinet. He also appoints the judges of the Supreme and Constitutional Courts. The government of Russia consists of three parts – legislative, executive, and judicial. They work in the regime of checks and balances. Federal Assembly has all the legislative power in the country. It consists of the Federal Council and the Duma. The Federation Council is formed of the heads of the regions. The Duma examines and discusses different bills. The bill must be approved by the Duma and the Federation Council and signed by the President. Then it becomes a law. The executive power belongs to the Government. The judicial power is vested on the judges of the Supreme and the Constitutional



Courts. We have a three-colored flag. The colors are red, white and blue. The official language is Russian. Different religions are spread on the territory of the country, but the main one is the Russian Orthodox Christian church.

Questions:

- a) What kind of a state is Russia?
- b) Who is the head of the state in Russia?
- c) What functions does the President have?
- d) How many branches of power does Russia have?
- e) Whom does the legislative power belong to?

46. *Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.*

The Sources of English Law.

On the Continent the writings of legal authors form an Important source of law. In England, in accordance with the tradition the courts are the interpreters of the law. The "sources" of law are the sources to which the courts turn in order to determine what it is. From the aspect of their sources, laws are, traditionally divided into two main categories according to the form in which they are made. They may either be written or unwritten. These traditional terms are misleading, because the expression "written" law signifies any law that is formally acted, whether reduced to writing or not, and the expression—"unwritten" law signifies all unenacted laws. For example, judicial decisions are often reduced to writing in the form of law reports but as they are not formal enactments they are "unwritten" law.

Under the influence of the Code Napoleon many continents countries have codified their law, public and private. On the Continent, therefore, the volume of written law is more than h volume of unwritten. In England in accordance with the tradition writings of the laws had comparatively little respect in the pas| and for the most part have never been enacted. So in England where more of the laws derive from judicial precedents, unwritten law is predominant. This does not, of course, mean that none of English law is codified. Many parts of it are codified: such as the law on the sale of goods (Sale of Goods Act 1979) and the law on partnership (Partnership Act 1890) All that means that although Parliament may and does make any laws it pleases, there is no whole system of confidential which prevails in many confidential countries.

Questions:

- a) What are the two main types of sources of law?
- b) Are English laws "written"?
- c) What does the expression "unwritten law" mean?
- d) What do most of the laws in England derive from?
- e) Are all "written" laws in England reduced to writing?

47. *Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.*



МИНОБРНАУКИ России

Федеральное государственное бюджетное
образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«Челябинский государственный университет» (ФГБОУ ВО «ЧелГУ»)

Фонд оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03
Иностранный язык, по специальности 40.02.02 Правоохранительная деятельность,
ФГБОУ ВО «ЧелГУ».

Версия документа - 1

стр. 27 из 42

Первый экземпляр _____

КОПИЯ № _____

The Political System of Great Britain.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. The head of state is Queen Elizabeth II. The queen reigns, but does not rule. The legislative power in the country is exercised by Parliament. Parliament makes the laws of Great Britain. It consists of the queen, the House of Commons, and the House of Lords. The House of Commons is Britain's real governing body. It has 650 members, elected by the people. Members of the House of Commons have no fixed terms. They are chosen in a general election, which must be held at least every five years. But an election may be called anytime, and many Parliaments do not last five years. Almost all British citizens 18 years old or older may vote. The House of Lords is the upper house of Parliament. It was once the stronger house, but today has little power. It can delay – but never defeat – any bill. The House of Lords has about 1170 members. The people do not elect them. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary and life peers and peeresses. Their right to sit in the House passes, with their title, usually to their oldest sons. The prime minister is usually the leader of the political party that has the most seats in the House of Commons. The monarch appoints the prime minister after each general election. The monarch asks the prime minister to form a Government. The prime minister selects about 100 ministers. From them, he picks a special group to make up the Cabinet. The Cabinet usually consists of about 20 ministers. The ministers of the more important departments, such as the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and the Home Office, are named to every Cabinet. The government draws up most bills and introduces them in Parliament. The queen must approve all bills passed by Parliament before they can become laws. Although the queen may reject a bill, no monarch has since the 1700's. Law courts of Great Britain operate under three separate legal system – one for England and Wales, one for Northern Ireland, and one for Scotland. In all three systems, the House of Lords is the highest court of appeal in civil cases. It is also the highest court of appeal in criminal cases, except in Scotland. The queen appoints all British judges on the advice of the government. Political parties are necessary to British's system of government. The chief political parties in Britain today are the Conservative Party and the Labour Party. The Conservative Party developed from the Tories, and has been supported by wealthy people as well as professional people and farmers. The Labour Party has been supported by skilled and unskilled workers, especially union members. The Constitution of Great Britain is not one document. Much of it is not even in writing, and so the country is said to have an unwritten constitution. Some of the written parts of Britain's Constitution come from laws passed by Parliament. Some – from such old documents as Magna Carta, which limited the king's power. Other written parts come from common law, a body of laws based on people's customs and beliefs, and supported in the courts.



Questions:

- Who is the head of state in the UK?
- What body is the legislative power in the UK exercised by?
- How many chambers does it consist of? Name them.
- What is the executive branch represented by?
- Does the monarch or the prime minister form the government?

48. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Family law.

Family law encompasses a wide range of legal issues that affect familial relationships, from marriage and divorce to child custody and adoption. This area of law is crucial as it addresses the legal aspects of family life, providing frameworks that protect the rights of individuals and children within the family unit. Understanding family law is essential for anyone navigating the complexities of personal relationships and obligations.

One significant aspect of family law is divorce, which involves not only the dissolution of marriage but also the equitable distribution of marital assets, alimony, and child support. The process can be emotionally charged, affecting all parties involved. Courts strive to make decisions that are fair and in the best interests of any children, emphasizing the importance of stability and support during transitions.

Child custody disputes represent another critical area within family law. Courts typically prioritize the welfare of the child, aiming to foster environments that support their emotional and psychological well-being. Factors such as parental living situations, relationships, and even the child's own preferences may influence custody arrangements.

In addition to these areas, family law also deals with adoption, guardianship, and domestic violence, reflecting society's evolving values and the need for protective measures. It plays a vital role in ensuring that familial relationships are legally recognized and that individuals are safeguarded within those relationships.

Questions:

- What does family law encompass?
- What does divorce include?
- Translate the phrase "child custody disputes"?
- What can affect custody arrangements?
- What important role does family law play?

49. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Criminal Law

Criminal law is categorized as a part of public law — the law regulating the relations between citizens and the state. Crimes can be thought of as acts which the state considers to be wrong and which can be punished by the state.



In many legal systems it is an important principle that a person cannot be considered guilty of a crime until the state proves he committed it. The suspect himself need not prove anything, although he will of course help himself if he can show evidence of his innocence. The state must prove his guilt according to high standards, and for each crime there are precise elements which must be proven. In codified systems, these elements are usually recorded in statutes. In common law systems, the elements of some crimes are detailed in statutes; others, known as "common law crimes", are still described mostly in case law. Even where there is a precise statute, the case law interpreting the statute may be very important since the circumstances of each crime may be very different. For example, the crime of theft is defined in England under the 1968 Theft Act as: "dishonestly appropriating property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it".

There are further definitions of each element of the definition, such as appropriating, which may mean taking away, destroying, treating as your own, and selling. The same Act also defines in detail crimes such as burglary (entering someone's land without permission intending to steal or commit an act of violence) and robbery (using force or threats in order to steal from someone). Although the Theft Act was intended to cover many possible circumstances, it is still often necessary for the courts to refer to case law in order to apply the Act to a new case. For example, in the 1985 case of R.v.s.Brown, the defendant argued he couldn't be guilty of burglary since he reached through the window of a house without actually going inside. However, the court decided a person can be judged to have "entered" a building if he gets close enough to be able to remove something from it.

There are usually two important elements to a crime: (I) the criminal act itself; and (II) the criminal state of mind of the person when he committed the act. In Anglo-American law these are known by the Latin terms of (I) Actus Reus and (II) Mens Rea. The differences between these can be explained by using the crime of murder as an example.

In English law there is a rather long common law definition of murder- The unlawful killing of a human being under the Queen's Peace, with malice aforethought, so that the victim dies within a year and a day.

Malice aforethought refers to the mens rea of the crime and is a way of saying that the murderer intended to commit a crime. Of course, the court can never know exactly what was in the head of the killer at the time of the killing, so it has the difficult task of deciding what his intentions must have been. The judgments in many recent cases show that English law is constantly developing its definition of intent.



Questions:

- a) What is the criminal law? What is a crime?
- b) What is an important principle in many legal systems according to which a person cannot be considered guilty?
- c) What must be proved for each crime?
- d) In what law systems are the elements of some crimes detailed?
- e) What is theft and how is it committed?

50. *Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.*

Investigations and punishments.

Investigations and punishments serve as fundamental mechanisms within societies to uphold law and order. When a crime is committed, a thorough investigation is often the first step in the judicial process. This phase involves gathering evidence, interviewing witnesses, and analyzing data to construct a clear narrative of the events that transpired. Investigators must navigate complex legal frameworks while ensuring the rights of individuals are respected. The integrity of an investigation is critical, as any misstep can lead to wrongful convictions or the escape of guilty parties.

Once an investigation concludes, the findings lead to the imposition of punishments which are intended to serve various societal functions. Punishments can range from fines and community service to incarceration, reflecting the severity of the crime and societal values regarding justice and rehabilitation. The debate over punitive versus rehabilitative measures is ongoing, with some advocating for restorative justice approaches that emphasize healing over retribution.

As society evolves, so do the methods and philosophies regarding investigations and punishments. Advances in technology, such as DNA analysis and digital forensics, have transformed investigative practices. Similarly, public sentiment around justice systems influences legislation and policies, often pushing for reforms that address inequalities and promote fairness. The balance between effective law enforcement and safeguarding civil liberties remains a dynamic challenge in the pursuit of justice.

Questions:

- a) How does «investigations and punishments» translate?
- b) What is the first step when a crime is committed?
- c) What does the investigation phase include?
- d) What kind of punishments can there be?
- e) What has changed investigative practices?

51. *Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.*

The Judicial system.

The judicial system serves as a cornerstone of democracy, ensuring that laws are



upheld and justice is administered fairly. It comprises various institutions, including courts, judges, and juries, all working together to interpret and apply the law. An independent judiciary is vital, as it protects citizens' rights and upholds the rule of law, acting as a check on the powers of the legislative and executive branches of government.

At its core, the judicial system aims to resolve disputes, whether they arise between individuals, organizations, or the state. It handles criminal cases, where the state prosecutes individuals accused of wrongdoing, as well as civil cases, which involve private parties seeking resolution for grievances. The hearings and trials conducted by courts are crucial, as they provide a forum for presenting evidence and arguments, allowing for a transparent process.

Moreover, appellate courts play an essential role in the judicial system by reviewing decisions made by lower courts. This process ensures that the law is applied consistently and that any errors can be corrected. Ultimately, a robust judicial system fosters public confidence in governance, reinforcing the belief that justice is attainable for all.

Questions:

- a) How does «the judicial system» translate?
- b) What does the judicial system consist of?
- c) What does the judicial system protect?
- d) What role do the courts of appeal play?
- e) What does a robust judicial system fosters?

52. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Lawyers.

Lawyers play a vital role in society, serving as advocates for justice and protectors of individual rights. They navigate the complex legal system, providing guidance and representation to clients in various areas, such as criminal law, family law, corporate law, and more. The journey of becoming a lawyer requires rigorous education, typically culminating in a Juris Doctor (JD) degree and passing the bar exam. This ensures that they possess a deep understanding of the law and ethical standards necessary for effective practice.

Beyond legal knowledge, effective lawyers must also be skilled communicators and negotiators. They need to articulate complex legal concepts clearly to their clients and convey persuasive arguments in court. Building trust is fundamental in their relationships with clients, as individuals often seek legal counsel during some of the most challenging times in their lives. Lawyers must balance empathy with a strong analytical mindset to assess the best strategies for each case.

The work of lawyers extends beyond the courtroom; they contribute significantly to public policy, advocating for changes that reflect the needs of society. In doing so, they help shape laws and regulations that uphold justice and equality. As



society continues to evolve, the role of lawyers remains crucial in ensuring that the rule of law is upheld and that all individuals have access to fair representation.

Questions:

- a) Who are lawyers in the society?
- b) What types of law should lawyers know?
- c) Does a lawyer need an education?
- d) Who else must effective lawyers be?
- e) What is the role of lawyers?

53. *Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.*

Labor law.

Labor law plays a pivotal role in shaping the dynamics of the workplace, ensuring that the rights and responsibilities of both employers and employees are clearly defined and protected. At its core, labor law encompasses a wide array of regulations governing issues such as wage standards, working hours, workplace safety, and discrimination.

One of the fundamental principles underlying labor law is the protection of the worker from exploitation and unfair treatment. Minimum wage laws, for instance, establish a baseline income to ensure that individuals can meet their basic needs while engaging in full-time employment. Moreover, anti-discrimination laws work relentlessly to create an equitable work environment, prohibiting bias based on race, gender, age, or disability.

In addition to safeguarding employee rights, labor law facilitates a structured framework for labor relations, encouraging dialogue and negotiation between unions and employers. Collective bargaining agreements are instrumental in delineating terms of employment, ensuring that workers have a collective voice in matters affecting their livelihoods.

As the landscape of work continues to evolve, particularly with the rise of the gig economy and remote work, labor law faces new challenges and opportunities. It must adapt to ensure that protections remain relevant and effective in safeguarding the rights of all workers.

Questions:

- a) How does «labor law» translate?
- b) What ensuring labor law?
- c) What is the fundamental principle of labor law?
- d) Where do collective agreements play an important role?
- e) What should the labor law adapt to?

3.3 Ключи и критерии к оцениванию задания

№	Верный ответ	Критерии
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задания		
1.	c	2 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
2.	b	2 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
3.	c	2 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
4.	a	2 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
5.	b	2 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
6.	a	2 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
7.	b	2 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
8.	b	2 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
9.	c	2 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
10.	b	2 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
11.	a	2 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
12.	c	2 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
13.	them	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом



		0 б - остальные случаи
14.	any	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
15.	a) Am b) are	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0б - остальные случаи
16.	1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-e, 5-c	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
17.	a) Has got b) Have got c) Has got d) Have got	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
18.	a) Can b) May/may	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
19.	a) There is b) There are	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
20.	a) An b) Some c) Any d) Any e) some	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
21.	a) Smiling b) Was opened	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
22.	a) Don't play b) read	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
23.	a) Written b) Tested c) played	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0б - остальные случаи
24.	1-ac, 2-d, 3-be	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
25.	a) Unfriendly b) Uninteresting	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом



	c) Unnatural d) Unimportant e) impossible	0 б - остальные случаи
26.	1-с, 2-а, 3-б	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
27.	a) To play b) To say c) Watching d) Visit e) To go	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
28.	a) Under b) Over c) below	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
29.	1-i, 2-h, 3-a, 4-g, 5-b, 6-e, 7-с, 8-j, 9-d, 10-f	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
30.	a) Her b) Me c) us	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
31.	a) Я постараюсь сделать этот перевод, если вы дадите мне книгу. b) Если я найду свой план, я покажу его вам. c) Если завтра я буду здоров, я пойду в музей.	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
32.	a) наречие b) существительное с предлогом и без предлога c) инфинитив или герундий d) причастие или причастные обороты	5 б - совпадение с верным ответом 0 б - остальные случаи
33.	A-2 B-7 C-6 D-1 E-4 F-5 G-3	Каждый ответ (совпадение) – 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов - 7
34.	A-2 B-1 C-4 D-6 E-8 F-7 G-5	Каждый ответ (совпадение) – 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов - 7



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35.	A-4 B-6 C-3 D-5 E-7 F-1 G-2	Каждый ответ (совпадение) – 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов - 7
36.	A-5 B-3 C-7 D-1 E-8 F-2 G-4	Каждый ответ (совпадение) – 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов - 7
37.	A-8 B-2 C-3 D-7 E-5 F-1 G-6	Каждый ответ (совпадение) – 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов - 7
38.	A-7 B-3 C-1 D-6 E-8 F-4 G-2	Каждый ответ (совпадение) – 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов - 7
39.	A-5 B-6 C-1 D-3 E-2 F-7	Каждый ответ (совпадение) – 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов - 6
40.	A-4 B-2 C-7 D-3 E-1 F-6	Каждый ответ (совпадение) – 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов - 6
41.	A-7 B-5 C-4 D-3 E-6 F-1	Каждый ответ (совпадение) – 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов - 6
42.	A-7 B-4 C-1 D-3 E-2 F-5	Каждый ответ (совпадение) – 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов - 6
43.	A-2 B-1 C-3 D-6 E-5 F-7	Каждый ответ (совпадение) – 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов - 6
44.	A-4 B-7 C-6 D-1 E-5 F-3	Каждый ответ (совпадение) – 1, максимальное количество баллов - 6 балл



45.	a) The Russian Federation is a federal republic. b) The head of the state is the President. c) He signs all the important documents, appoints the Prime-Minister and the members of the Cabinet. d) Russia has 3 branches of power. e) Federal Assembly has all the legislative power in the country.	Каждый ответ – 2 балла. Полное решение (все правильные ответы 100%) – 10 баллов; Частичное решение (70-50%) – 7 баллов; от 50% до 30% – 5 баллов менее 30% - 2 балла;
46.	a) They may either be written or unwritten. b) In England where more of the laws derive from judicial precedents, unwritten law is predominant. c) The expression- «unwritten» law signifies all unenacted laws. d) More of the laws derive from judicial precedents. e) Judicial decisions are often reduced to writing in the form of law reports but as they are not formal enactments they are «unwritten» law.	Каждый ответ – 2 балла. Полное решение (все правильные ответы 100%) – 10 баллов; Частичное решение (70-50%) – 7 баллов; от 50% до 30% – 5 баллов менее 30% - 2 балла;



47.	<p>a) The head of state is Queen Elizabeth.</p> <p>b) The legislative power in the country is exercised by Parliament.</p> <p>c) It consists of the queen, the House of Commons, and the House of Lords.</p> <p>d) The government draws up most bills and introduces them in Parliament.</p> <p>e) The monarch asks the prime minister to form a Government. The prime minister selects about 100 ministers.</p>	<p>Каждый ответ – 2 балла.</p> <p>Полное решение (все правильные ответы 100%) – 10 баллов;</p> <p>Частичное решение (70-50%) – 7 баллов;</p> <p>от 50% до 30% – 5 баллов</p> <p>менее 30% - 2 балла;</p>
48.	<p>a) Family law encompasses a wide range of legal issues that affect familial relationships, from marriage and divorce to child custody and adoption.</p> <p>b) Divorce involves not only the dissolution of marriage but also the equitable distribution of marital assets, alimony, and child support.</p> <p>c) Споры об опеке над детьми</p> <p>d) Factors such as parental living situations, relationships, and even the child's own preferences may influence custody arrangements.</p> <p>e) It plays a vital role in ensuring that familial relationships are legally recognized and that individuals are safeguarded within those relationships.</p>	<p>Каждый ответ – 2 балла.</p> <p>Полное решение (все правильные ответы 100%) – 10 баллов;</p> <p>Частичное решение (70-50%) – 7 баллов;</p> <p>от 50% до 30% – 5 баллов</p> <p>менее 30% - 2 балла;</p>



49.	<p>a) Criminal law is a part of public law — the law regulating the relations between citizens and the state. Crime is an act which the state considers to be wrong and which can be punished by the state.</p> <p>b) It is the principle that a person cannot be considered guilty of a crime until the state proves he committed it.</p> <p>c) The state must prove the suspect's guilt according to high standards, and for each crime there are precise elements which must be proven.</p> <p>d) In common law systems, the elements of some crimes are detailed in statutes.</p> <p>e) Theft is: «dishonestly appropriating property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it».</p>	<p>Каждый ответ – 2 балла. Полное решение (все правильные ответы 100%) – 10 баллов; Частичное решение (70-50%) – 7 баллов; от 50% до 30% – 5 баллов менее 30% - 2 балла;</p>
50.	<p>a) Расследования и наказания</p> <p>b) A thorough investigation is often the first step in the judicial process.</p> <p>c) This phase involves gathering evidence, interviewing witnesses, and analyzing data to construct a clear narrative of the events that transpired.</p> <p>d) Punishments can range from fines and community service to incarceration, reflecting the severity of the crime and societal values regarding justice and rehabilitation.</p> <p>e) Advances in technology, such</p>	<p>Каждый ответ – 2 балла. Полное решение (все правильные ответы 100%) – 10 баллов; Частичное решение (70-50%) – 7 баллов; от 50% до 30% – 5 баллов менее 30% - 2 балла;</p>



	as DNA analysis and digital forensics, have transformed investigative practices.	
51.	<p>a) Судебная система</p> <p>b) It comprises various institutions, including courts, judges, and juries.</p> <p>c) It protects citizens' rights and upholds the rule of law.</p> <p>d) Appellate courts play an essential role in the judicial system by reviewing decisions made by lower courts.</p> <p>e) A robust judicial system fosters public confidence in governance, reinforcing the belief that justice is attainable for all.</p>	<p>Каждый ответ – 2 балла.</p> <p>Полное решение (все правильные ответы 100%) – 10 баллов;</p> <p>Частичное решение (70-50%) – 7 баллов;</p> <p>от 50% до 30% – 5 баллов</p> <p>менее 30% - 2 балла;</p>
52.	<p>a) Lawyers play a vital role in society, serving as advocates for justice and protectors of individual rights.</p> <p>b) Criminal law, family law, corporate law and more.</p> <p>c) Yes, a lawyer needs an education.</p> <p>d) Effective lawyers must also be skilled communicators and negotiators.</p> <p>e) The role of lawyers remains crucial in ensuring that the rule of law is upheld and that all individuals have access to fair representation.</p>	<p>Каждый ответ – 2 балла.</p> <p>Полное решение (все правильные ответы 100%) – 10 баллов;</p> <p>Частичное решение (70-50%) – 7 баллов;</p> <p>от 50% до 30% – 5 баллов</p> <p>менее 30% - 2 балла;</p>



53.	a) Трудовое право b) Labor law ensuring that the rights and responsibilities of both employers and employees are clearly defined and protected. c) One of the fundamental principles underlying labor law is the protection of the worker from exploitation and unfair treatment. d) Collective bargaining agreements are instrumental in delineating terms of employment, ensuring that workers have a collective voice in matters affecting their livelihoods. e) It must adapt to ensure that protections remain relevant and effective in safeguarding the rights of all workers.	Каждый ответ – 2 балла. Полное решение (все правильные ответы 100%) – 10 баллов; Частичное решение (70-50%) – 7 баллов; от 50% до 30% – 5 баллов менее 30% - 2 балла;
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3.4 Дополнительные материалы и оборудование

При выполнении заданий промежуточной аттестации экзаменуемый имеет право пользоваться:

- при выполнении заданий можно пользоваться черновиком. Записи в черновике не учитываются при оценивании работы.

4. ПОРЯДОК ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ И КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Зачет состоит из 3 частей.

1 часть- студент решает 12 тестовых вопросов закрытого типа. Продолжительность – 30 минут.

2 часть- студент решает тесты открытого типа со свободным ответом, которые не предполагают вариантов ответа, правильный ответ требуется написать самостоятельно. А также решает тестовые вопросы на соответствие. Всего 13 тестовых вопросов.

Продолжительность – 40 минут.



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3 часть – студент отвечает на вопросы по 1 тексту.

Продолжительность – 50 минут.

Всего заданий – 26;

Максимальный балл – 100 баллов;

Общее время выполнения работы – 2 часа.

0-34 баллов - неудовлетворительно (2);

35-59 баллов - удовлетворительно (3);

60-80 баллов - хорошо (4);

81-100 баллов - отлично (5).

Особенности проведения процедуры оценивания результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья обозначены в рабочей программе дисциплины (модуля).