

**НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ЦИВІЛЬНОГО ЗАХИСТУ УКРАЇНИ
ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ ІНСТИТУТ ПОЖЕЖНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ІМЕНІ ГЕРОЇВ
ЧОРНОБИЛЯ
КАФЕДРА ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ МОВНОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ**

ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА

**Завдання та методичні вказівки
для здобувачів заочної форми навчання
спеціальність 081 «Право»
1-го курсу ОР «бакалавр»
(термін навчання 3 роки 10 місяців)**

Черкаси – 2022

Контрольна робота з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» для спеціальності 081 Право 1-го курсу ОР «бакалавр» (термін навчання 3 роки 10 місяців) : завдання та методичні вказівки для заочної форми навчання / Крічкер О. Ю. – Черкаси: ЧПБ, 2022. – 11 с.

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ ДО РОБОТИ

I. Мета навчання «Іноземної мови» на заочному відділенні.

Основною метою навчання студентів англійській мові в технічному вузі є досягнення ними практичного володіння цією мовою, що в умовах заочного навчання означає формування вміння самостійно читати іноземною літературні джерела за своїм фахом з метою здобуття інформації. Ця програма передбачає, головним чином, самостійну роботу здобувачів. Робота під керівництвом викладача розрахована тільки під час проведення установчих, контрольних-закріплювальних занять.

II. Виконання контрольних завдань та оформлення контрольних робіт.

1. Кількість контрольних завдань, що виконується на кожному курсі, визначається навчальним планом інституту.
2. Кожне контрольне завдання пропонується в п'яти варіантах. Ви повинні виконати один із п'яти варіантів згідно з останніми цифрами залікової книжки: здобувачі, шифр яких закінчується на 1, 2,7 виконують варіант № 1; на 3,4,8 – № 2; на 5, 6,9,0 – № 3.
3. Контрольні роботи повинні виконуватися в документі Ворд (14 шрифт).
4. Виконані контрольні роботи направляйте для перевірки в установлені терміни.
5. Якщо контрольна робота виконана не повністю, чи без додержання вказівок, вона повертається без перевірки.

III. Виправлення роботи на основі рецензій.

1. Після отримання від рецензента перевіреної контрольної роботи, уважно прочитайте рецензію, ознайомтеся із зауваженням рецензента і проаналізуйте помилки.
2. Керуючись вказівками рецензента, опрацюйте ще раз навчальний матеріал. Всі речення, де були допущені помилки чи неточності перекладу, перепишіть у виправленому вигляді в кінці цієї контрольної роботи.
3. Контрольні роботи є навчальними документами, які потрібно зберігати. Пам'ятайте, що під час заліку (іспиту) проводиться перевірка засвоєного матеріалу, який увійшов до контрольної роботи.

IV. Підготовка до заліків та екзаменів.

Під час підготовки до заліків та екзамену рекомендується:

- а) повторно прочитати та перекласти найбільш складні тексти з підручника;
- б) переглянути та повторити лексичний та граматичний матеріал;
- в) виконати вибірково окремі вправи з підручника для самоперевірки.

Залік. До заліку допускаються здобувачі, які виконали програмні контрольні роботи, передбачені програмою.

Екзамен. До екзамену допускаються здобувачі, які виконали контрольні роботи.

На екзамені перевіряються вміння:

- а) читати із словником тексти за фахом факультету. Форма розуміння – письмовий переклад. Норма перекладу – 1200 друкованих знаків за 45 хвилин;
- б) читати без словника текст, який містить вивчений граматичний матеріал на 1000 – 1200 друкованих знаків. Форма перевірки розуміння – переклад змісту прочитаного рідною мовою; час підготовки 8-10 хвилин.

Для того, щоб правильно виконати роботу, необхідно засвоїти нижченаведені розділи.

1. Прикметник.
2. Числівник.
3. Present, Past, Future часу групи Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect дійсного стану дійсного способу.
4. Просте поширене речення, прямий порядок слів розповідного речення і спонукального в стверджувальній і заперечній формах, зворотний порядок слів питального речення.
7. Основні випадки словотворення.

I Variant

1. Read the text.

Administrative law is the body of law that governs the activities of administrative agencies of government. Government agency action can include rulemaking, adjudication, or the enforcement of a specific regulatory agenda.

Rulemaking is an agency process for formulating, amending, or repealing a rule. A rule in turn is the whole or a part of an agency statement of general or particular applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy.

Adjudication is an agency process for the formulation of an order. An order in turn is the whole or part of a final disposition of an agency in a matter other than rule making but including licensing. Administrative law is considered a branch of public law. As a body of law, administrative law deals with the decision-making of administrative units of government (e.g., tribunals, boards or commissions) that are part of a national regulatory scheme in such areas as police law, international trade, manufacturing, the environment, taxation, broadcasting, immigration and transport.

Administrative law expanded greatly during the twentieth century, as legislative bodies world-wide created more government agencies to regulate the increasingly complex social, economic and political spheres of human interaction.

While administrative decision-making bodies are often controlled by larger governmental units, their decisions could be reviewed by a court of general jurisdiction under some principle of judicial review based upon due process (United States) or fundamental justice (Canada). Judicial review of administrative decision, it must be noted, is different from an appeal. When sitting in review of a decision, the Court will only look at the method in which the decision was arrived at, whereas in appeal the correctness of the decision itself will be under question. This difference is vital in appreciating administrative law in common law countries

2. Translate the text

3. Answer the following questions using the information from the text:

- 1) What can government agency action include?
- 2) What does administrative law deal with?
- 3) When did administrative law expand greatly? Why?

- 4) Why could the decisions of administrative decision-making bodies be reviewed by a court of general jurisdiction?
- 5) How does judicial review of administrative decision differ from an appeal?

4. Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents:

1) rulemaking	a) винесення судового рішення
2) adjudication	b) урядові установи
3) taxation	c) оподаткування
4) government agencies	d) нормотворчість
5) judicial review	e) судовий перегляд

5. Complete the following sentences according to the information from the text:

- 1) A rule is the whole or a part of an agency statement of general or particular applicability and
- 2) The decision-making of administrative units of government (e.g., tribunals, boards or commissions) are part of ...
- 3) While administrative decision-making bodies are often controlled by larger governmental units,...
- 4) When sitting in review of a decision, the Court will only look at the method in which the decision was arrived at, whereas ...

6. Write a short summary of the text (3-6 sentences).

7. Choose the correct item (Present Simple or Future Simple):

Example: Don't leave the town until they (issue/ will issue) an indictment. – Don't leave the town until they issue the indictment.

1. You (do...go/ will...go) to the court hearing today?
2. If you (see/ will see) the accused, tell him he might be hanged!

8. Open the brackets using Present, Past or Future Continuous:

1. James (come) soon.
2. We (discuss) this case tomorrow.
3. The investigator (question) the witness in an hour.

9. Use the appropriate form of the verb (Past Perfect or Past Simple):

Example: The judges reached a decision after the (had discussed/

discussed) the case privately. — The judges reached a decision after they had discussed the case privately.

1. After the jurors (had produced/ produced) a verdict, the judge announced the sentence.

2. They (had finished/ finished) the expert examination when the chief investigator asked for the results.

II Variant

1. Read the text.

Harmonisation of law means “make or form a pleasing or consistent whole”. In the case of harmonisation of law, the aim is to make a consistent whole of law. It is an important concept in the European Union for creating common standards across the internal market.

It is a process of admitting limits of international unification but does not necessarily mean total uniformity. Harmonisation is usually not comprehensive but is relatively partial. That is, harmonisation of law doesn't seek to create a sole authority of law on a particular subject. This is because measures to harmonise law cannot go further than that which is necessary.

Harmonisation is unsystematic. The Directives of the European Union do not focus on or contain comprehensive regulation of the entire law. The Directives regulate some very specific issues and they regulate them only for particular situations or circumstances and only for particular types of parties.

Harmonisation generally takes place on two levels of governance, the overarching body and the each of the members individually. Taking the European Union, the two levels are the European level and national level. Although both European and national legislators share the legislative responsibilities, neither of these bodies has final responsibility for the whole. Also, there is no superior political authority which has the final say on who is responsible for what, i.e. no overarching authority over the European and national legislators. The European Court of Justice may however determine the extent of harmonisation when determining cases. Harmonisation can be seen as a step towards unification of European Union Law.

2. Translate the text

3. Prove the following statements.

1. Harmonisation of European law is partial.
2. Harmonisation is unsystematic.
3. Directives of the EU are of specific character.
4. Harmonisation of law acts on two levels of governance.

4. Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents

1) internal market	a) влада права
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2) authority of law	b) орган влади, що має всі повноваження
3) party (of an agreement)	с) влада, правління
4) governance	d) справа
5) overarching body	e) поширення
6) case	f) сторона (договору)
7) extent	g) внутрішній ринок

5. Complete the following sentences according to the information from the text:

1. Harmonisation is a step towards
2. The two levels of European Union are.....
3. The Directives of the European Union regulate....

6. Write a short summary of the text (3-6 sentences).

7. Choose the correct item (Present Simple or Future Simple):

Example: Don't leave the town until they (issue/ will issue) an indictment. – Don't leave the town until they issue the indictment.

1. What (will / do) you do if the witness (doesn't/ won't) tell the truth?
2. The prosecutor will inform us if something wrong (happens/ will happen).

8. Open the brackets using Present, Past or Future Continuous:

1. They (wait) for the court decision now.
2. Don't phone me at
3. I (work) at the documents.

9. Use the appropriate form of the verb (Past Perfect or Past Simple):

Example: The judges reached a decision after the (had discussed/ discussed) the case privately. — The judges reached a decision after they had discussed the case privately.

1. The first actual introduction of evidence began when the opening statements (were, had been) over.
2. The courtroom clerk (had marked/ marked) all the evidence of the case.

III variant

1. Read the text.

International Law means principles, rules, and standards that govern nations and other participants in international affairs in their relations with one another. International law is the law of the international community. No single nation can create or modify international law. No statute of one nation or treaty between two nations can create global obligations. International law is not created, developed, or abolished by the demand of one country or a small group of countries. It exists as a result of the common consent and general acceptance of many nations.

Most international law consists of long-standing customs, provisions agreed to in treaties, and generally accepted principles of law recognized by nations.

Some international law is also created by the rulings of international courts and organizations.

The rules of international law are generally divided into laws of peace, of war, and of neutrality. Peace is considered the normal relationship between nations. The laws of peace define the rights and duties of nations at peace with one another. Each country has a right to existence, legal equality, jurisdiction over its territory, ownership of property, and diplomatic relations with other countries. Many of the laws of peace deal with recognizing countries as members of the family of nations and recognizing new governments in old nations. War is still recognized under traditional international law.

The purposes of international law include resolution of problems of a regional or global scope (such as environmental pollution or global warming), regulation of areas outside the control of any one nation (such as outer space or the high seas), and adoption of common rules for multinational activities (such as air transport or postal service). International law also aims to maintain peaceful international relations when possible and resolve international tensions peacefully when they develop, to prevent needless suffering during wars, and to improve the human condition during peacetime.

2. Translate the text

3. Answer the following questions using the information from the text:

1. What is the definition of international law?

2. What is international law result of?
3. What does international law consist of?
4. What are the subjects of international law?
5. What is the purpose of international law?

4. Match the following English words and expressions with their Ukrainian equivalents:

1) long-standing customs	a) юридична особа
2) belligerent	b) давні звичаї
3) international tension	c) примусове застосування
4) enforcement of international law	(правозастосування) міжнародного права
5) legal entity	d) воююча сторона
	e) міжнародне напруження

5. Complete the following sentences according to the information from the text:

1. International law is the law ...
2. Some international law is also created by ...
3. International law also aims ...
4. Enforcement may be effectively achieved through ...

6. Write a short summary of the text (3-6 sentences).

7. Choose the correct item (Present Simple or Future Simple):

Example: Don't leave the town until they (issue/ will issue) an indictment. – Don't leave the town until they issue the indictment.

1. If we (are / will be) tired, we'll stop searching the place of murder.
2. If the prosecutor (disagrees/ will disagree) with the court judgement, he will lodge an appeal to the higher court.

8. Open the brackets using Present, Past or Future Continuous:

1. This time last week I (sit) in the office and (listen to) the advocate's considerations.
2. You (use) this information in your report?
3. They (examine) the victim's clothes in the morning

9. Use the appropriate form of the verb (Past Perfect or Past Simple):

Example: The judges reached a decision after the (had discussed/discussed) the case

privately. — The judges reached a decision after they had discussed the case privately.

1. Yesterday the court reporter (had produced/ produced) a written transcript of the

proceedings.

2. When we came into the room, the last meeting of the Supreme Court (had already finished/ already finished).