Готовые задания присылайте по электронной почте [berestat@rambler.ru](mailto:berestat@rambler.ru)

Архипов Ф. – I в.

Безрядина А. - II в.

Володина Д. – III в.

Гоева Д. - II в.

Зикевская Н. – I в.

Коростина С. - III в.

Левин А. - II в.

Литвинова В. – I в.

Пихуля В. - III в.

Ретюнских Н. – I в.

Сонина В. - II в.

Тонких А. – III в.

Фурсова В. - II в.

Шайлина Э. – I в.

Малыхина Н. - III в.

Ширяева Е. – I в.

**Задания для дифференцированного зачета**

**для студентов 2 курса 7 группы**

**специальности: 40.02.01 «Право и организация социального обеспечения»**

**Вариант 1**

1. **Translate the text, find and write down the equivalents to the words:**

подать иск; суды штатов; подпадать под юрисдикцию; судебное разбирательство; низшие суды; ярус; рассматривать дело; подавляющее большинство; окружные суды; исключение; суд последней инстанции; сосуществовать; Верховный суд; разрешить дело в судебном порядке; аппеляционные суды; частные лица.

**THE COURT SYSTEM OF THE USA**

The American court system is complex. It functions as part of the federal system of government. Each state runs its own court system, and no two are identical. In addition, they have a system of courts for the national government. These federal courts coexist with the state courts.

Individuals fall under the jurisdiction of two different court systems, their states courts and federal courts. They can sue or be sued in either system, depending mostly on what their case is about. The vast majority of cases are resolved in the state courts.

The federal courts are organized in three tiers, like a pyramid. At the bottom of the pyramid Are the US district courts, where litigation begins. In the middle are the US courts of appeals.

At the top is the US Supreme Court. To appeal means to take a case to a higher court. The courts of appeals and the Supreme Court are appellate courts, with few exceptions, they review cases that have been decided in lower courts. Most federal courts hear and decide a wide array of cases; the judges in these courts are known as generalists.

**2. Answer the questions to the text in exercise 1.**

1) Who is responsible for making laws in the US?

2) Name American courts in the descending order.

3) In what way are the federal courts organized?

4) How are the judges of federal courts called?

5) Where does litigation begin?

**3. Choose the most suitable word or phrase in brackets in each sentence.**

1) Sally didn’t realize that she had (broken/counted/denied) the law.

2) The police have (banned/cancelled/refused) parking in this street.

3) I must remember to get (a/an agreement/licence/permission) for my television.

4) The president admitted that there had been a breakdown of law and (crime/government/order).

5) Jim’s parents wouldn’t (agree/allow/let) him go to the demonstration.

**4. Put can, may, must, have to, be able to or their negative forms in the blank spaces.**

1) You … do whatever you want.

2) You’ve got a catching disease. You … stay in bed!

3) When I pass all my exams I … visit you more often.

4) … I have some cream with my tea?

5) People … wash their hands before meals.

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**Вариант 2**

1. **Translate the text, find and write down the equivalents to the words:**

Справедливое исполнение законов; согласие; назначаемое лицо; отказываться; количество тяжб; могущественный; преследовать в судебном порядке; избираемая должность; скрывать политические цели; физическое лицо; начать карьеру.

**US ATTORNEYS**

The Justice Department is responsible for faithful execution of the laws under the president’s authority. The main administrators of federal law enforcement are the ninety-four US attorneys, appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the Senate. Unlike federal judges, these appointees serve at the pleasure of the president and are expected to relinquish their positions when the reins of government change hands.

There is a US attorney in each federal judicial district. Their staffs of assistant attorneys vary in size with the amount of litigation in the district.

US attorneys, appointed have considerable discretion, which makes them powerful political figures in any community. Their decision to prosecute or not affects the wealth, freedom, rights, and reputation of individuals and organizations in the district. US attorneys are political appointees who often harbour political ambitions. Their position commands media attention and can serve political goals.

**2. Answer the questions to the text in exercise 1.**

1) What is an attorney in the US?

2) How is he appointed?

3) When does an attorney resign?

4) What does the number assistant attorneys in federal judicial districts depend on?

5) What makes attorneys so important in American communities?

**3. Choose the most suitable word or phrase in brackets.**

1) Carlos was arrested because he had entered the country (falsely/illegally/wrongly).

2) Talking to other students is against the (law/orders/rules) of the examination.

3) The two men were arrested before they could (commit/make/perform) any more crimes.

4) I had to take the company to (court/justice/law) to get the money they owed me.

5) Smoking is (compulsory/prohibited/refused) near the petrol tanks.

**4. Complete the sentences using could, can’t, couldn’t.**

1) I had forgotten to bring my camera so I … take any photographs.

2) Can you speak up a bit? I … hear you very well.

3) My grandfather was a very clever man. He … speak five languages.

4) I’m afraid I … come to your party next week.

5) I was feeling sick yesterday. I … eat anything.

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**специальности: 40.02.01 «Право и организация социального обеспечения»**

**Вариант 3**

**1. Translate the text, find and write down the equivalents to the words:**

Тяжба; подтверждать; получить компенсацию за убытки; благотворительность; возместить деньги в судебном порядке; свидетельское заявление; слушание в Высоком Суде; публично отомстить; адвокат; уладить дело в частном порядке; давать свидетельские показания.

**SPY PHOTO CASE**

Princess Diana could spend a whole day in the witness box in her battle over peeping-tom photos, her lawyer confirmed last night. Di is determined to get public revenge and huge damages over sneakily-taken pictures of her exercising in a gym in a leotard.

Next February 13 has already been set as the date for the start of her High Court hearing against Mirror Group Newspapers and ex-gym boss Bryce Taylor. Di has given a witness statement and the case is expected to last a week.

Anthony Julius, head of litigation at her solicitors Mishcon de Reya, said it was possible she would give evidence for up to a day. Mr. Julius said: “The principle is that people who break confidences shouldn’t profit from their bad behaviour.”

Di has refused pleas to settle privately against New Zealander Mr. Taylor, who took the shots with a hidden camera, and Mirror Group Newspapers which published them. The Princess wants an order against Mr. Taylor and MGN for profits they made. Mr. Julius said the profits could top one million pounds – and that the Princess may well decide to give any money she recovered to charity. Mr. Taylor’s solicitor, Razi Mireskandari, said: “If she doesn’t appear I would say her case is much weakened”.

**2. Answer the questions to the text in exercise 1.**

1) Why is Princess Diana determined to get public revenge and huge damages?

2) Who does Di have her High Court hearing against?

3) What has Di refused to do?

4) How did Mr. Taylor take the shots?

5) Who published the shots?

**3. Match each person in the list with the description given: shoplifter, kidnapper, murderer, hijacker, witness, smuggler.**

1) This person takes control of a plane or a boat by force. ……….

2) This person sees what happens during a crime or accident. ……….

3) This person brings goods into the country illegally. ……….

4) This person might steal food from a supermarket. ……….

5) This person kills someone on purpose. ……….

6) This person takes people and demands money for their return. ……….

**4. Complete the sentences using can, could, couldn’t.**

1) I looked everywhere for the book but I … find it.

2) Sue wasn’t at home when I phoned but I … contact her at her office.

3) “You look tired.” “Yes, I … sleep last night.”

4) “Are you in a hurry?” “No, I’ve got plenty of time. I … wait.”

5) My grandmother loved music. She … play the piano very well.

**Задания для дифференцированного зачета**

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**Вариант 4**

**1. Translate the text, find and write down the equivalents to the words:**

представление свидетельств, старшина присяжных, вещественные доказательства, приговор, заключительные прения сторон, совещание присяжных, засвидетельствовать по делу, судебный процесс, свидетельские показания в письменной форме.

**EVENTS IN A TRIAL**

Events in a trial usually happen in a particular order, though the order may be changed by the judge. This is the usual order of events in a trial.

Step one – selection of the Jury.

Step two – opening statements. The lawyers for each side will discuss their views of the case that you are to hear and will also present a general picture of what they intend to prove about the case.

Step three – presentation of evidence. All parties are entitled to present evidence. The testimony of witnesses who testify at trial is evidence. Evidence may also take the form of physical exhibits, such as a gun or a photograph. On occasion the written testimony of people not able to attend the trial may also be evidence in the cases.

Step four – the instructions. Following presentation of all the evidence, the judge instructs the jury on the laws that are to guide the jury in their deliberations on a verdict. A copy of the instructions will be sent to the jury room for the use of jurors during their deliberations. All documents or physical objects that have been received into evidence will also be sent to the jury room.

Step five – closing arguments. The lawyers in the closing arguments summarize the case from their point of view. These arguments are not evidence.

Step six – jury deliberation. The jury retires to the jury room to conduct deliberations on the verdict in the case they have just heard. The jury first elects a foreman. When a verdict has been reached, the foreman signs it and informs the bailiff. The jury returns to the courtroom, where the foreman presents the verdict. The judge then discharges the jury from the case.

**2. Complete the sentences with the words from the list, making sure you use the correct form: select, civil, plaintiff, place, knowledge, complaint.**

1) The plaintiff starts the lawsuit by filling a paper called a … .

2) Jury verdicts do not need to be unanimous in … cases.

3) The party bringing the suit is called the … .

4) Your name was … at random from voter registration records and … on a list of potential jurors.

5) In order to do your job you do not need any special … or ability.

**3. Complete each sentence with a word from the list. Use each word once only: lawyer, statement. suspect, accused, sentence.**

1) George won his case because he had a very good defence ……. .

2) The police visited Dawn and asked her to make a/an ……. .

3) Because of his past criminal record, Brian was the main ……. .

4) Pauline decided to sue the police because she had been wrongly ……. .

5) The murderer of the children received a life …….

**4. Translate from Russian into English using model verbs and underline them.**

1) Она должна купить билет сегодня, потому что хочет уехать завтра утром.

2) Вы не должны опаздывать на занятия.

3) Могу я войти?

4) Нам нужно будет купить хлеб, так как дома нет хлеба.

5) Ему следует читать больше английских текстов.