

**Вопросы к экзамену  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»**

1. Translate the following text

**A Quick Lesson in Ways Businesses Are Organized**

Businesses are structured in different ways to meet different needs. The simplest form of business is called an individual or sole proprietorship. The proprietor owns all of the property of the business and is responsible for everything. For legal purposes, with this kind of business, the owner and the company are the same. This means the proprietor gets to keep all of the profits of the business, but must also pay any debts. Another kind of business is the partnership. Two or more people go into business together. An agreement is usually needed to decide how much of the partnership each person controls. One kind of partnership is called a limited liability partnership. These have full partners and limited partners. Limited partners may not share as much in the profits, but they also have less responsibility for the business. Doctors, lawyers and accountants often form partnerships to share their risks and profits. A husband and wife can form a business partnership together. Partnerships exist only for as long as the owners remain alive. The same is true of individual proprietorships. But corporations are designed to have an unlimited lifetime. A corporation is the most complex kind of business organization. Corporations can sell stock as a way to raise money. Stock represents shares of ownership in a company. Investors who buy stock can trade their shares or keep them as long as the company is in business. A company might use some of its earnings to pay dividends as a reward to shareholders. Or the company might reinvest the money back into the business. If shares lose value, investors can lose all of the money they paid for their stock. But shareholders are not responsible for the debts of the corporation. A corporation is recognized as an entity – its own legal being, separate from its owners. A board of directors controls corporate policies. The directors appoint top company officers. The directors might or might not hold shares in the corporation. Corporations can have a few major shareholders. Or ownership can be spread among the general public. But not all corporations are traditional businesses that sell stock. Some nonprofit groups are also organized as corporations.

2. Прочитайте данные ниже определения слова «law», которое переводится на русский язык как «право, закон». Как Вы думаете, какое из определений этого слова больше всего подходит к каждому из рисунков?

A rule of conduct or procedure established by custom, agreement, or authority. A set of rules or principles dealing with a specific area of a legal system.

A way of life.

A statement describing a relationship observed to be invariable between or among phenomena for all cases in which the specified conditions are met.

A principle of organization, procedure, or technique.

A generalization based on consistent experience or results.

3. Ответьте на вопросы, начиная ответ с одного из выражений, данных в рамке.

In my opinion - по моему мнению

I can't make up my mind, but - не могу принять решение, но

I am keeping an open mind for the moment - пока у меня нет никакого мнения на

ЭТОТ СЧЕТ

I'm (not) sure that - я (не) уверен, что

Firstly, (secondly) - во-первых, (во-вторых)

Finally - наконец

Can we live without laws?

Why do we need the law?

What spheres of life are regulated by law?

Must people obey laws?

What rules of behavior are accepted in the society?

Do you share the idea that people should look only after themselves and take no care about others?

What rules do you obey willingly?

What rules would you abolish if you could?

Do laws limit your personal freedom?

Must all people study law at school?

Do you feel that laws protect you?

What law would you suggest if you were a Member of Parliament?

4. Прочитайте и выучите идиоматические выражения со словом «law». Составьте предложения с каждым из них. (Идиомы - это устойчивые по составу и структуре лексически неделимые и целостные по значению словосочетания или предложения, выполняющие функцию словарной единицы).

law and order - правопорядок

the law of the jungle - закон джунглей

to lay down the law- а) устанавливать правовые нормы, формулировать закон; б) говорить беспелляционным тоном, не допускать возражений

Necessity knows no law - нужда не знает закона.

5. Посмотрите на карикатуры. Нарисуйте или опишите устно картинку или карикатуру, которая ассоциируется у вас с одним или несколькими из данных ниже устойчивых словосочетаний.

to make laws - издавать, принимать законы

to repeal laws - отменять законы

to break laws - нарушать законы

to obey laws - соблюдать законы

to enforce laws - обеспечить (принудительно) исполнение закона

to apply laws - применять законы

to be against the law - быть противозаконным

to study law - изучать право

to amend the law - вносить поправки в закон

6. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу глаголами из упражнения 5

The State Duma of the Russian Federation \_\_\_\_ laws.

The government \_\_\_\_ laws and \_\_\_\_ them if they are bad.

The police \_\_\_ laws.  
Courts and judges \_\_\_ laws.  
Law-abiding people \_\_\_ laws.  
Criminals \_\_\_ laws.  
The students of universities \_\_\_ law.

## UNIT 2. WHY DO WE NEED THE LAW?

### LANGUAGE IN USE

Повторение грамматики: система времен английских глаголов в активном

залоге 1. Прочитайте

а) 1-ю форму глагола

б) 2-ю форму глагола

в) 3-ю форму глагола.

made, make, begun, begin, began, was, is, been, were, being, drive, driven, driving, drove, kept, keep, arisen, arise, arose, dealt, deal, dealing, have, had, has, protected, protect, taken, take, took, feel, felt, flaw, flawed, spoken, spoke, speak, seek, sought, choose, chosen, chose.

2. Прочитайте формы сказуемого, которые переводятся на русский язык а) настоящим временем б) прошедшим временем в) будущим временем.

will begin, have protected, is speaking, had taken, made, seek to do, shall have, are driving, has felt, were keeping, ensured, is going to take, will be necessary, deals with, am doing, flaws, was regulating, had chosen, have resolved, are arising, are going to do, will settle, drive, keeps, are applying, rejected, shall respect, imposed.

3. Прочитайте только те словосочетания, которые могут выступать в качестве сказуемого в предложении.

will have finished, alter, in favor of, unlike rules, should not do, to pay, may be forced, would not be necessary, did not live, so special, to drive on, help to safeguard, claims to, ensuring, do not want, applies to, might not be able to go, to speak out publicly, has kept, are regulating, a great deal of order, like, do not use, will choose, is speaking.

4. Переведите словосочетания, обращая внимание на обстоятельства времени

1. ... now (at the moment of speech) we are telling, laws are keeping the society together, he is driving on the left side of the road, they are seeking to change the law;

2. ... already, by now (by the moment of speech) they have formulated the law, government has authorized the court to complete the investigation, the criminal has broken the law, he has taken unfair advantage of the weaker, the life has changed.

3. ... last ..., ... ago, in 1997 (date) people began to create laws long ago, last week the parliament amended the law, yesterday he testified under oath at the trial, in 1985 the Law Society relaxed the rules.

5. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. Students (are studying, study) law at the University. 2. He already (graduated, has graduated) from the university. 3. Last year he (graduated, has graduated) from the university. 4. The police (didn't find, haven't found) the killer yet. 5. For about 10 years legislators (discussed, have been discussing) the bill. 6. Every year the State Duma of the RF (is passing, passes) a lot of laws. 7. In 1992 our country (ratified, had ratified) the treaty. 8. Lawyers (came, have come) to the agreement by the end of the present session. 9. You (are looking, look) very thoughtful. What (do you think, are you thinking) about? - I (think, am thinking) about retirement. - But you are only 25. You only just (started, have started) your career. - I (know, am knowing), but I (read, have read) an article which (says, is saying) that a sensible man (started, starts) thinking about retirement at 25.

6. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на выделенные слова, которые выступают в разных функциях в предложении.

Тысячи английских слов свободно используются в функциях нескольких частей речи. Наиболее широко распространена способность выступать в двух функциях у существительного и глагола, например: *state* - государство, состояние и заявлять, излагать, *judge* - судья и судить, *claim* - требование, судебный иск и претендовать, заявлять, *force* - сила и заставлять, *rule* - правило, норма и управлять, постановлять.

Правильный первый шаг к пониманию смысла английского высказывания - не поиск в словаре русских соответствий английским словам, а определение грамматической роли слова в предложении.

К пониманию смысла английского высказывания можно прийти лишь после того, как выявлена его грамматическая структура, при этом необходимо руководствоваться формальными показателями слова и твердым порядком слов в английском предложении.

1. A judge is a court officer authorized to decide legal cases. But who are they to judge us? The judge may also rule on motions made before or during a trial. Don't judge a book by its cover.

2. In this office, hard work is the rule, not the exception. When a court rules, the decision is called a ruling. The high destiny of the individual is to serve rather than to rule. 3. Play is an important part of the childhood development. When children play with their peers, they begin to learn some behaviors are acceptable while others are unacceptable.

4. The state is distinguished from other institutions by its purpose (establishment of order and security), methods (its laws and their enforcement), territory (its area of jurisdiction), and sovereignty. Another standard question is "What's the state of the world?" meaning "What's new?" or "What's going on?". The Bill of Rights is stated in 463 words. 5. What we now call gravity was not identified as a universal force until the work of Isaac Newton. Nobody can force me to do it.

6. After the storm, the Johnsons filed a claim against their home insurance in order to repair damage to the roof. He claimed he won the race, though the video showed otherwise. 7. In folk beliefs, good luck is regularly associated with the right side: it is lucky to see the new moon to one's right, to put the right stocking or shoe on first, while in each case the left is unlucky. Each legal right that an individual possesses relates to a corresponding legal duty imposed on another. 8. Dance is a visual artform and the design of the stage and of the dancers' costumes

naturally plays a major role in establishing the style and tone of any work. At the time Gothic cathedrals were designed, most people lived in dark huts.

9. A safe is a secure lockable box used for securing valuable objects against theft or damage. Don't worry, your secret is safe with me.

10. Each individual leaf on the tree is different. With adequate support, any child grows into a fully developed individual.

11. Shakespeare's words live with us still. We saw a real live elephant! We will be broadcasting the program live from Austin.

12. If you want to go on your own that's fair enough. I think I have a fair idea of what the job involves.

7. Прочитайте и переведите текст (со словарем).

#### TEXT 1. WHY DO WE NEED THE LAW?

Almost everything we do is governed by some set of rules. There are rules for games, for social clubs, for sports and for adults in the workplace. There are also rules imposed by morality and custom that play an important role in telling us what we should and should not do. However, some rules -- those made by the state or the courts -- are called "laws". Laws resemble morality because they are designed to control or alter our behavior. But unlike rules of morality, laws are enforced by the courts; if you break a law -- whether you like that law or not -- you may be forced to pay a fine, pay damages, or go to prison.

Why are some rules so special that they are made into laws? Why do we need rules that everyone must obey? In short, what is the purpose of law?

If we did not live in a structured society with other people, laws would not be necessary. We would simply do as we please, with little regard for others. But ever since individuals began to associate with other people -- to live in society -- laws have been the glue that has kept society together. For example, the law in our country states that we must drive our cars on the right-hand side of a two-way street. If people were allowed to choose at random which side of the street to drive on, driving would be dangerous and chaotic. Laws regulating our business affairs help to ensure that people keep their promises. Laws against criminal conduct help to safeguard our personal property and our lives.

Even in a well-ordered society, people have disagreements and conflicts arise. The law must provide a way to resolve these disputes peacefully. If two people claim to own the same piece of property, we do not want the matter settled by a duel: we turn to the law and to institutions like the courts to decide who is the real owner and to make sure that the real owner's rights are respected.

We need law, then, to ensure a safe and peaceful society in which individuals' rights are respected. But we expect even more from our law. Some totalitarian governments have cruel and arbitrary laws, enforced by police forces free to arrest and punish people without trial. Strong arm tactics may provide a great deal of order, but we reject this form of control. The legal system should respect individual rights while, at the same time, ensuring that society operates in an orderly manner. And society should believe in the Rule of Law, which means that the law applies to every person, including members of the police and other public officials, who must carry out their public duties in accordance with the law.

In our society, laws are not only designed to govern our conduct: they are also intended to give effect to social policies. For example, some laws provide for benefits when workers are injured on the job, for health care, as well as for loans to students who otherwise might not be able to go to university.

Another goal of the law is fairness. This means that the law should recognize and protect certain basic individual rights and freedoms, such as liberty and equality. The law also serves to ensure that strong groups and individuals do not use their powerful positions in society to take unfair advantage of weaker individuals.

However, despite the best intentions, laws are sometimes created that people later recognize as being unjust or unfair. In a democratic society, laws are not carved in stone, but must reflect the changing needs of society. In a democracy, anyone who feels that a particular law is flawed has the right to speak out publicly and to seek to change the law by lawful means.

8. Подберите к английским словосочетаниям из текста русские эквиваленты 1.

the purpose of law a) уважать права отдельного человека

2. to live in society b) отражать изменяющиеся потребности общества

3. to choose at random c) иметь разногласия и конфликты

conflicts

d) верить в верховенство закона e)

4. to safeguard our personal property and our lives.

защищать основные права и свободы

5. to have disagreements and

6. to resolve disputes peacefully f) назначение (цель) права

7. to turn to the law g) иметь право открыто высказать свое мнение

8. to respect individual rights h) жить в обществе

without trial

i) выбирать что-либо наугад

9. to arrest and punish people

10. to believe in the Rule of Law j) стремиться изменить закон мирными средствами

11. in accordance with the law k) арестовывать и наказывать людей без суда и следствия

12. to protect basic individual rights and freedoms

13. to reflect the changing needs of society

14. to have the right to speak out publicly

n) обращаться к закону

15. to seek to change the law by lawful means

o) разрешать споры мирными средствами

l) охранять нашу собственность и

жизнь m) в соответствии с законом

9. Закончите предложения в соответствии с текстом.

1. Almost everything we do is governed by
  - a) rules imposed by morality
  - b) the courts
  - c) some set of rules
2. If we didn't live in a structured society with other people
  - a) we would simply do as we please
  - b) we would simply do with little regard for others
  - c) laws would not be necessary
3. Laws against criminal conduct help
  - a) to protect our property
  - b) to take advantage of other individuals
  - c) to safeguard our personal property and our lives.
4. We turn to the law
  - a) to resolve the dispute peacefully
  - b) to decide who is the real owner
  - c) to force people keep their promises
5. Another goal of the law is
  - a) to protect certain basic individual rights and freedoms
  - b) fairness
  - c) to provide for benefits.

10. Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями, используя ту или иную речевую модель.

Model: a) I fully agree with the statement.

b) I am afraid, I can't agree with it.

Not everything we do is governed by some set of rules.

We need rules that everyone must obey.

Laws against criminal conduct don't help to safeguard our personal property and our lives. In well-ordered society conflicts never arise.

It is impossible to resolve disputes peacefully.

If individual's rights are respected it means that we live in a safe and peaceful

society. Totalitarian governments have cruel and arbitrary laws.

Strong-arm tactics may provide a great deal of order ensuring the society operates in an orderly manner.

Laws should be applied to every person in the society.

The only goal of the law is fairness.

11. Замените русские слова в скобках английскими эквивалентами из текста

**The aim of** (права) is to regulate the conduct of human beings in society. The aim of (правовой) theory is (рассмотреть) the nature, origin and classification of law. The theory of natural law is based on the belief that there is a set of perfect (юридических норм) for human conduct and (законы) devised by men must be induced by these rules. (Закон) is a term which is used in many different senses. То (юриста) law has far narrower meaning - the principle recognized and applied by the state in (суде). The English (правовая система) has still been copied by many nations. (Судебный процесс) becomes the center of a contest between both parties in which one emerges the winner. By the time of (судебного разбирательства) each (сторона дела) should gain as much information as possible.

### **Устные темы**

Political Systems and Domestic Law – Political Systems. Constitutionalism – Constitutional, Administrative and Municipal Law – Functions and Powers of Administrative Agencies – Local Government International Law and European Union Law – International Public Law – Subjects of International Law – Sources of International Law – Establishment of the EU and Sources of Law – Values on Which the EU is Founded

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