

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
 Информация о владельце:
 ФИО: Косенок Сергей Михайлович
 Должность: ректор
 Дата подписания: 22.01.2026 10:36:53
 Уникальный программный ключ:
 e3a68f3eae1e62674b54f4998099d346bdcf836

Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции

Код, направление	40.05.04 Судебная и прокурорская деятельность
подготовки	
Направленность (профиль)	«Судебная деятельность»
Форма обучения	Очная
Кафедра-разработчик	«Кафедра лингвистики и переводоведения»
Выпускающая кафедра	«Кафедра гражданско-правовых дисциплин и трудового права»

Типовые задания для контрольной работы

5 семестр

1. Give English equivalents for the following words (УК-4.3):

1) ставить цели	6) позволять
2) достижимый	7) развивать навыки
3) предложение	8) удобная возможность
4) расширять	9) искать
5) достижение	10) знать, быть осведомлённым

2.

A Translate the expressions into English (4.3)

Здравствуй, в ответ на, подавать заявление на, опыт работы, соответствующее образование, обязанности, решать технические проблемы, личностные характеристики, частичная занятость, ответственный, стрессоустойчивый, общительный, творческий подход к.

B Use the phrases above to write a letter of application for a job of a technical assistant (160-180 words) (УК 4.2).

3. Translate the text (УК 4.3).

I suppose most people are influenced in one way or another by the jobs their parents do. My dad is a freelance builder, like his father and his grandfather, and that means he was often out working in the evenings or at weekends when I was a child. I grew up thinking hard physical work was what fathers usually did. I think he was proud of doing a 'real' job, something with his hands, which is perhaps why he always tried to push me into taking up the same profession. And of course he had his own business, which he wanted to continue after he retired. When I was in high school, I decided that I really didn't want to go into the family business, so at the moment I'm studying History at university. My father probably thinks I'm going to become a partner in his firm after I graduate, so I do worry that we might have a big fight about this some time in the future.

4. Answer the questions using no less than 3 sentences and linking words (УК4.2):

- 1) How do you try and create a good first impression?
- 2) Why did you decide to go in the field of radio communications?
- 3) How is it possible to become successful in your future profession?

6 семестр

1. Give English equivalents for the following words (УК-4.3):

1) ставить цели 2) достижимый 3) предложение 4) расширять 5) достижение	6) позволять 7) развивать навыки 8) удобная возможность 9) искать 10) знать, быть осведомлённым
---	---

2.

A Translate the expressions into English (4.3)

Здравствуйте, в ответ на, подавать заявление на, опыт работы, соответствующее образование, обязанности, решать технические проблемы, личностные характеристики, частичная занятость, ответственный, стрессоустойчивый, общительный, творческий подход к.

B Use the phrases above to write a letter of application for a job of a technical assistant (160-180 words) (УК 4.2).

3. Translate the text (УК 4.3).

I suppose most people are influenced in one way or another by the jobs their parents do. My dad is a freelance builder, like his father and his grandfather, and that means he was often out working in the evenings or at weekends when I was a child. I grew up thinking hard physical work was what fathers usually did. I think he was proud of doing a 'real' job, something with his hands, which is perhaps why he always tried to push me into taking up the same profession. And of course he had his own business, which he wanted to continue after he retired. When I was in high school, I decided that I really didn't want to go into the family business, so at the moment I'm studying History at university. My father probably thinks I'm going to become a partner in his firm after I graduate, so I do worry that we might have a big fight about this some time in the future.

4. Answer the questions using no less than 3 sentences and linking words (УК4.2):

- 1) How do you try and create a good first impression?
- 2) Why did you decide to go in the field of radio communications?
- 3) How is it possible to become successful in your future profession?

7 семестр

1. Give English equivalents for the following words (УК-4.3):

1) ставить цели 2) достижимый 3) предложение 4) расширять 5) достижение	6) позволять 7) развивать навыки 8) удобная возможность 9) искать 10) знать, быть осведомлённым
---	---

2.

A Translate the expressions into English (4.3)

Здравствуйте, в ответ на, подавать заявление на, опыт работы, соответствующее образование, обязанности, решать технические проблемы, личностные характеристики, частичная занятость, ответственный, стрессоустойчивый, общительный, творческий подход к.

B Use the phrases above to write a letter of application for a job of a technical assistant (160-180 words) (УК 4.2).

3. Translate the text (УК 4.3).

I suppose most people are influenced in one way or another by the jobs their parents do. My dad is a freelance builder, like his father and his grandfather, and that means he was often out working in the evenings or at weekends when I was a child. I grew up thinking hard physical work was what fathers usually did. I think he was proud of doing a 'real' job, something with his hands, which is perhaps why he always tried to push me into taking up the same profession. And of course he had his own business, which he wanted to continue after

he retired. When I was in high school, I decided that I really didn't want to go into the family business, so at the moment I'm studying History at university. My father probably thinks I'm going to become a partner in his firm after I graduate, so I do worry that we might have a big fight about this some time in the future.

4. Answer the questions using no less than 3 sentences and linking words (УК4.2):

- 1) How do you try and create a good first impression?
- 2) Why did you decide to go in the field of radio communications?
- 3) How is it possible to become successful in your future profession?

8 семестр

1. Give English equivalents for the following words (УК-4.3):

1) ставить цели	6) позволять
2) достижимый	7) развивать навыки
3) предложение	8) удобная возможность
4) расширять	9) искать
5) достижение	10) знать, быть осведомлённым

2.

A Translate the expressions into English (4.3)

Здравствуйте, в ответ на, подавать заявление на, опыт работы, соответствующее образование, обязанности, решать технические проблемы, личностные характеристики, частичная занятость, ответственный, стрессоустойчивый, общительный, творческий подход к.

B Use the phrases above to write a letter of application for a job of a technical assistant (160-180 words) (УК 4.2).

3. Translate the text (УК 4.3).

I suppose most people are influenced in one way or another by the jobs their parents do. My dad is a freelance builder, like his father and his grandfather, and that means he was often out working in the evenings or at weekends when I was a child. I grew up thinking hard physical work was what fathers usually did. I think he was proud of doing a 'real' job, something with his hands, which is perhaps why he always tried to push me into taking up the same profession. And of course he had his own business, which he wanted to continue after he retired. When I was in high school, I decided that I really didn't want to go into the family business, so at the moment I'm studying History at university. My father probably thinks I'm going to become a partner in his firm after I graduate, so I do worry that we might have a big fight about this some time in the future.

4. Answer the questions using no less than 3 sentences and linking words (УК4.2):

- 1) How do you try and create a good first impression?
- 2) Why did you decide to go in the field of radio communications?
- 3) How is it possible to become successful in your future profession?

Типовые задания для зачёта

5 семестр

В соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме ЗАЧЕТА. Билет состоит из 2 вопросов:

1. чтение и перевод текста по специальности
2. реферирование научной статьи

1. Пример текста для оценки чтения и перевода (УК 4.3)

Jean Leonard Marie Poiseuille entered the Ecole Poly technique at the age of 18 in the fall of 1815. His residence there ended April 13, 1816 when the entire Ecole was disbanded for political reasons. He did not go back when it reopened but switched to the study of medicine instead. During his months at Ecole Poly technique Poiseuille took courses from Cauchy, Ampere, Hachette, Arago, Petit, and Thenard. Brillouin (1930) attributes Poiseuille's

extraordinary sense of experimental precision to the influence of his physics professor, the brilliant but short-lived (1791-1820) Alexis Petit, who along with P. L. Dulong discovered in 1819 that the molar specific heat of all solids tends to a constant at high temperature (DulongPetit rule). During his doctoral research on The force of the aortic heart (Poiseuille 1828), Poiseuille invented the U-tube mercury manometer (called the hemodynamometer) and used it to measure pressures in the arteries of horses and dogs.

2. Пример текста для реферирования (УК 4.2)

Jean Leonard Marie Poiseuille entered the Ecole Poly technique at the age of 18 in the fall of 1815. His residence there ended April 13, 1816 when the entire Ecole was disbanded for political reasons. He did not go back when it reopened but switched to the study of medicine instead. During his months at Ecole Poly technique Poiseuille took courses from Cauchy, Ampere, Hachette, Arago, Petit, and Thenard. Brillouin (1930) attributes Poiseuille's extraordinary sense of experimental precision to the influence of his physics professor, the brilliant but short-lived (1791-1820) Alexis Petit, who along with P. L. Dulong discovered in 1819 that the molar specific heat of all solids tends to a constant at high temperature (DulongPetit rule). During his doctoral research on The force of the aortic heart (Poiseuille 1828), Poiseuille invented the U-tube mercury manometer (called the hemodynamometer) and used it to measure pressures in the arteries of horses and dogs. A recording version of the manometer, named the Poiseuille-Ludwig hemodynamometer, was used in medical schools until the 1960s and to this day blood pressures are reported in mm Hg due to Poiseuille's invention. Between 1828 and 1868 Poiseuille published 15 articles ranging from brief communications to the French Academy of Sciences to extensive monographs. A complete list of Poiseuille's publications is given under the Literature Cited section (from Pappenheimer 1978). It is remarkable that these few experimental papers have made the name of Poiseuille familiar in a variety of fields including engineering, physics, medicine, and biology. Following completion of his doctoral dissertation on the heart and pulse waves, Poiseuille turned his attention to hemodynamics in microcirculation. His observations of the mesenteric microcirculation of the frog (Poiseuille 1835) revealed that blood flow in the arterioles and venules features a plasma layer at the vessel wall in which there are few red cells, that "plasma-skimming" occurs at vessel bifurcations, and that white cells tend to adhere to the vessel wall. The realization that uncontrolled in vivo studies would not permit a clear formulation of the laws governing blood flow in microcirculation led him to undertake his careful and extensive studies of the flow of liquids in small diameter glass capillaries. These studies presumably began sometime in the 1830s since in 1838 he gave a preliminary oral report on the effects of pressure and of tube length to the Societe Philomatique (Poiseuille 1838). Then, in 1839, Poiseuille deposited with the French Academy of Sciences a sealed packet containing the results of his studies on the flow of water through glass tubes and the effects of pressure drop, tube length, tube diameter, and temperature. The purpose of this procedure was to establish priority. During the academic year 1840-1841 he made three oral communications (Memoires lus) to the Academy of Sciences. Excerpts of these were subsequently published in the Academy's Comptes Rendus (Poiseuille 1840a,b; 1841). In January 1841 Poiseuille deposited another sealed packet of experimental results dealing with the flow of a variety of liquids through glass capillaries. Some of these results were communicated to the Academy in 1843 (Poiseuille 1843).

6 семестр

В соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме ЗАЧЕТА. Билет состоит из 2 вопросов:

1. чтение и перевод текста по специальности
2. реферирование научной статьи

1. Пример текста для оценки чтения и перевода (УК 4.3)

Jean Leonard Marie Poiseuille entered the Ecole Poly technique at the age of 18 in the fall of 1815. His residence there ended April 13, 1816 when the entire Ecole was disbanded for political reasons. He did not go back when it reopened but switched to the study of medicine instead. During his months at Ecole Poly technique Poiseuille took courses from Cauchy, Ampere, Hachette, Arago, Petit, and Thenard. Brillouin (1930) attributes Poiseuille's

extraordinary sense of experimental precision to the influence of his physics professor, the brilliant but short-lived (1791-1820) Alexis Petit, who along with P. L. Dulong discovered in 1819 that the molar specific heat of all solids tends to a constant at high temperature (DulongPetit rule). During his doctoral research on The force of the aortic heart (Poiseuille 1828), Poiseuille invented the U-tube mercury manometer (called the hemodynamometer) and used it to measure pressures in the arteries of horses and dogs.

2.Пример текста для реферирования (УК 4.2)

Jean Leonard Marie Poiseuille entered the Ecole Poly technique at the age of 18 in the fall of 1815. His residence there ended April 13, 1816 when the entire Ecole was disbanded for political reasons. He did not go back when it reopened but switched to the study of medicine instead. During his months at Ecole Poly technique Poiseuille took courses from Cauchy, Ampere, Hachette, Arago, Petit, and Thenard. Brillouin (1930) attributes Poiseuille's extraordinary sense of experimental precision to the influence of his physics professor, the brilliant but short-lived (1791-1820) Alexis Petit, who along with P. L. Dulong discovered in 1819 that the molar specific heat of all solids tends to a constant at high temperature (DulongPetit rule). During his doctoral research on The force of the aortic heart (Poiseuille 1828), Poiseuille invented the U-tube mercury manometer (called the hemodynamometer) and used it to measure pressures in the arteries of horses and dogs. A recording version of the manometer, named the Poiseuille-Ludwig hemodynamometer, was used in medical schools until the 1960s and to this day blood pressures are reported in mm Hg due to Poiseuille's invention. Between 1828 and 1868 Poiseuille published 15 articles ranging from brief communications to the French Academy of Sciences to extensive monographs. A complete list of Poiseuille's publications is given under the Literature Cited section (from Pappenheimer 1978). It is remarkable that these few experimental papers have made the name of Poiseuille familiar in a variety of fields including engineering, physics, medicine, and biology. Following completion of his doctoral dissertation on the heart and pulse waves, Poiseuille turned his attention to hemodynamics in microcirculation. His observations of the mesenteric microcirculation of the frog (Poiseuille 1835) revealed that blood flow in the arterioles and venules features a plasma layer at the vessel wall in which there are few red cells, that "plasma-skimming" occurs at vessel bifurcations, and that white cells tend to adhere to the vessel wall. The realization that uncontrolled in vivo studies would not permit a clear formulation of the laws governing blood flow in microcirculation led him to undertake his careful and extensive studies of the flow of liquids in small diameter glass capillaries. These studies presumably began sometime in the 1830s since in 1838 he gave a preliminary oral report on the effects of pressure and of tube length to the Societe Philomatique (Poiseuille 1838). Then, in 1839, Poiseuille deposited with the French Academy of Sciences a sealed packet containing the results of his studies on the flow of water through glass tubes and the effects of pressure drop, tube length, tube diameter, and temperature. The purpose of this procedure was to establish priority. During the academic year 1840-1841 he made three oral communications (Memoires lus) to the Academy of Sciences. Excerpts of these were subsequently published in the Academy's Comptes Rendus (Poiseuille 1840a,b; 1841). In January 1841 Poiseuille deposited another sealed packet of experimental results dealing with the flow of a variety of liquids through glass capillaries. Some of these results were communicated to the Academy in 1843 (Poiseuille 1843).

7 семестр

В соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме ЗАЧЕТА. Билет состоит из 2 вопросов:

1. чтение и перевод текста по специальности
2. реферирование научной статьи

1. Пример текста для оценки чтения и перевода (УК 4.3)

Jean Leonard Marie Poiseuille entered the Ecole Poly technique at the age of 18 in the fall of 1815. His residence there ended April 13, 1816 when the entire Ecole was disbanded for political reasons. He did not go back when it reopened but switched to the study of medicine instead. During his months at Ecole Poly technique Poiseuille took courses from Cauchy, Ampere, Hachette, Arago, Petit, and Thenard. Brillouin (1930) attributes Poiseuille's extraordinary sense of experimental precision to the influence of his physics professor, the brilliant but short-lived (1791-1820) Alexis Petit, who along with P. L. Dulong discovered in 1819 that the molar specific heat of all

solids tends to a constant at high temperature (DulongPetit rule). During his doctoral research on The force of the aortic heart (Poiseuille 1828), Poiseuille invented the U-tube mercury manometer (called the hemodynamometer) and used it to measure pressures in the arteries of horses and dogs.

2. Пример текста для реферирования (УК 4.2)

Jean Leonard Marie Poiseuille entered the Ecole Poly technique at the age of 18 in the fall of 1815. His residence there ended April 13, 1816 when the entire Ecole was disbanded for political reasons. He did not go back when it reopened but switched to the study of medicine instead. During his months at Ecole Poly technique Poiseuille took courses from Cauchy, Ampere, Hachette, Arago, Petit, and Thenard. Brillouin (1930) attributes Poiseuille's extraordinary sense of experimental precision to the influence of his physics professor, the brilliant but short-lived (1791-1820) Alexis Petit, who along with P. L. Dulong discovered in 1819 that the molar specific heat of all solids tends to a constant at high temperature (DulongPetit rule). During his doctoral research on The force of the aortic heart (Poiseuille 1828), Poiseuille invented the U-tube mercury manometer (called the hemodynamometer) and used it to measure pressures in the arteries of horses and dogs. A recording version of the manometer, named the Poiseuille-Ludwig hemodynamometer, was used in medical schools until the 1960s and to this day blood pressures are reported in mm Hg due to Poiseuille's invention. Between 1828 and 1868 Poiseuille published 15 articles ranging from brief communications to the French Academy of Sciences to extensive monographs. A complete list of Poiseuille's publications is given under the Literature Cited section (from Pappenheimer 1978). It is remarkable that these few experimental papers have made the name of Poiseuille familiar in a variety of fields including engineering, physics, medicine, and biology. Following completion of his doctoral dissertation on the heart and pulse waves, Poiseuille turned his attention to hemodynamics in microcirculation. His observations of the mesenteric microcirculation of the frog (Poiseuille 1835) revealed that blood flow in the arterioles and venules features a plasma layer at the vessel wall in which there are few red cells, that "plasma-skimming" occurs at vessel bifurcations, and that white cells tend to adhere to the vessel wall. The realization that uncontrolled in vivo studies would not permit a clear formulation of the laws governing blood flow in microcirculation led him to undertake his careful and extensive studies of the flow of liquids in small diameter glass capillaries. These studies presumably began sometime in the 1830s since in 1838 he gave a preliminary oral report on the effects of pressure and of tube length to the Societe Philomatique (Poiseuille 1838). Then, in 1839, Poiseuille deposited with the French Academy of Sciences a sealed packet containing the results of his studies on the flow of water through glass tubes and the effects of pressure drop, tube length, tube diameter, and temperature. The purpose of this procedure was to establish priority. During the academic year 1840-1841 he made three oral communications (Memoires lus) to the Academy of Sciences. Excerpts of these were subsequently published in the Academy's Comptes Rendus (Poiseuille 1840a,b; 1841). In January 1841 Poiseuille deposited another sealed packet of experimental results dealing with the flow of a variety of liquids through glass capillaries. Some of these results were communicated to the Academy in 1843 (Poiseuille 1843).

8 семестр

В соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме ЗАЧЕТА С ОЦЕНКОЙ. Билет состоит из 2 вопросов:

1. чтение и перевод текста по специальности
2. реферирование научной статьи

1. Пример текста для оценки чтения и перевода (УК 4.3)

Jean Leonard Marie Poiseuille entered the Ecole Poly technique at the age of 18 in the fall of 1815. His residence there ended April 13, 1816 when the entire Ecole was disbanded for political reasons. He did not go back when it reopened but switched to the study of medicine instead. During his months at Ecole Poly technique Poiseuille took courses from Cauchy, Ampere, Hachette, Arago, Petit, and Thenard. Brillouin (1930) attributes Poiseuille's extraordinary sense of experimental precision to the influence of his physics professor, the brilliant but short-lived (1791-1820) Alexis Petit, who along with P. L. Dulong discovered in 1819 that the molar specific heat of all solids tends to a constant at high temperature (DulongPetit rule). During his doctoral research on The force of

the aortic heart (Poiseuille 1828), Poiseuille invented the U-tube mercury manometer (called the hemodynamometer) and used it to measure pressures in the arteries of horses and dogs.

2.Пример текста для реферирования (УК 4.2)

Jean Leonard Marie Poiseuille entered the Ecole Poly technique at the age of 18 in the fall of 1815. His residence there ended April 13, 1816 when the entire Ecole was disbanded for political reasons. He did not go back when it reopened but switched to the study of medicine instead. During his months at Ecole Poly technique Poiseuille took courses from Cauchy, Ampere, Hachette, Arago, Petit, and Thenard. Brillouin (1930) attributes Poiseuille's extraordinary sense of experimental precision to the influence of his physics professor, the brilliant but short-lived (1791-1820) Alexis Petit, who along with P. L. Dulong discovered in 1819 that the molar specific heat of all solids tends to a constant at high temperature (DulongPetit rule). During his doctoral research on The force of the aortic heart (Poiseuille 1828), Poiseuille invented the U-tube mercury manometer (called the hemodynamometer) and used it to measure pressures in the arteries of horses and dogs. A recording version of the manometer, named the Poiseuille-Ludwig hemodynamometer, was used in medical schools until the 1960s and to this day blood pressures are reported in mm Hg due to Poiseuille's invention. Between 1828 and 1868 Poiseuille published 15 articles ranging from brief communications to the French Academy of Sciences to extensive monographs. A complete list of Poiseuille's publications is given under the Literature Cited section (from Pappenheimer 1978). It is remarkable that these few experimental papers have made the name of Poiseuille familiar in a variety of fields including engineering, physics, medicine, and biology. Following completion of his doctoral dissertation on the heart and pulse waves, Poiseuille turned his attention to hemodynamics in microcirculation. His observations of the mesenteric microcirculation of the frog (Poiseuille 1835) revealed that blood flow in the arterioles and venules features a plasma layer at the vessel wall in which there are few red cells, that "plasma-skimming" occurs at vessel bifurcations, and that white cells tend to adhere to the vessel wall. The realization that uncontrolled in vivo studies would not permit a clear formulation of the laws governing blood flow in microcirculation led him to undertake his careful and extensive studies of the flow of liquids in small diameter glass capillaries. These studies presumably began sometime in the 1830s since in 1838 he gave a preliminary oral report on the effects of pressure and of tube length to the Societe Philomatique (Poiseuille 1838). Then, in 1839, Poiseuille deposited with the French Academy of Sciences a sealed packet containing the results of his studies on the flow of water through glass tubes and the effects of pressure drop, tube length, tube diameter, and temperature. The purpose of this procedure was to establish priority. During the academic year 1840-1841 he made three oral communications (Memoires lus) to the Academy of Sciences. Excerpts of these were subsequently published in the Academy'S Comptes Rendus (Poiseuille 1840a,b; 1841). In January 1841 Poiseuille deposited another sealed packet of experimental results dealing with the flow of a variety of liquids through glass capillaries. Some of these results were communicated to the Academy in 1843 (Poiseuille 1843).