

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ИНКЛЮЗИВНОГО ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

**МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ГУМАНИТАРНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

Утверждено на заседании кафедры романо-германских языков

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Зав. кафедрой

Казиахмедова С.Х.

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Дисциплина: «Иностранный язык»

ЗБЮ-0216, 3 курс, 6 семестр

Задания к экзамену

1. Dwell on one of the topics and account for your lexical minimum:

- 1) Types of Legal Professions in Britain
- 2) Legislation in Great Britain
- 3) What is the law?
- 4) Legal system of Russia.
- 5) Legal system of the UK.

2. Read a sentence and write another one in Passive Voice with the same meaning:

The committee examines the matter in detail. (The matter...)

3. Read the text and translate it using a dictionary.

The Supreme Court

The Constitutional Reform Act 2005 made provision for the creation of a new Supreme Court for the United Kingdom.

There had, in recent years, been mounting calls for the creation of a new free-standing Supreme Court separating the highest appeal court from the second house of Parliament, and removing the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary from the legislature. On 12 June 2003 the Government announced its intention to do so. Before the Supreme Court was created, the 12 most senior judges – the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, or Law Lords as they were often called – sat in the House of Lords.

The House of Lords was the highest court in the land – the supreme court of appeal. It acted as the final court on points of law for the whole of the United Kingdom in civil cases and for England, Wales and Northern Ireland in criminal cases. Its decisions bound all courts below.

As members of the House of Lords, the judges not only heard cases, but were also able to become involved in debating and the subsequent enactment of Government legislation (although, in practice, they rarely did so).