

Утверждено на заседании кафедры
романо-германских языков
Протокол № 2 от 20.09.19
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**Вопросы к зачету по дисциплине «Профессиональный иностранный язык»
Направление подготовки: 40.04.01 «Юриспруденция» (магистратура)
Группа ЗМЮ-01-19 Семестр 1**

Вопросы к зачету по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в правоведении»

1. Прочитать и перевести со словарем текст по юридической тематике. Кратко передать его содержание (реферировать).
2. Дайте английские эквиваленты русским лексическим единицам.

Секретарь заседания

Белова С.Е.

Примерные задания

1. Прочитать и перевести со словарем текст по юридической тематике. Кратко передать его содержание (реферировать).

Text 1.

While establishing its legal system Russia has passed several stages which can be defined according to their historical periods. Before the socialist revolution (1917) Russian law system borrowed much from German legal system and formally could be included into the German sub-branch of the continental law. After the October Revolution Soviet lawyers decided to find their own unique way in law and followed this path for at least 75 years, they tried to find their own identity and to create Soviet socialist law in Russia. After these attempts failed, Russia tried to come back to its roots, i.e., to the European system of law. Therefore, from the formal point of view the Russian law system is closer to the RomanGerman law than to the Anglo-American one. It has many features of European continental law but we cannot say that it fully fits it. Modern post-soviet Russian legal system obtains its individual approaches to various aspects of law. As Russia's legal system is based on a civil law system, influenced by Roman law, its emphasis is made on codification. All decisions are based on the foundation of statutes and codes rather than judicial precedent, as it is evident in common law. It is brightly demonstrated, for example, in criminal law. As in other civil law countries, the pretrial investigation in Russia is the dominant phase in the criminal process. In this part of the process, a judicial official of the state puts together a case file which contains all evidence of the case and then comes the court which holds an active.

Text 2

Since the people give government its power, government itself is restrained to the power given to it by them. In other words the US government doesn't derive its power from itself. It must follow its own laws and it can only act using powers given to it by the people. In order to protect citizens, the constitution sets up the system of government with balanced powers to make compromise and consensus necessary. This system limits the duties of each branch and separates powers for each branch. Basically, each branch of government has a certain number of checks it can use to ensure the other branches do not become too powerful. The US Government is divided into three branches so that no one branch has all the power. Each branch has its own purpose: to make the laws, execute the laws and to interpret the laws. This principle is one of the most complicated foundations of the US. This is the idea that the central government doesn't control all the power in the nation. States also have powers reserved to them. Central government exercises exclusively such powers as defence and matters of state security, whereas the regions exercise power over such things as planning, regional development and taxation. This principle states that the source of governmental power lies with the people. The Government of the United States is truly national in character and should be for the benefit of its citizens. If the Government is not protecting the people, it should be dissolved. This power allows the Supreme Court to decide whether acts and laws are unconstitutional. This was established with Marbury v. Madison in 1803.

Дайте английские эквиваленты русским лексическим единицам.

	a) унитарное государство
	b) коллегия выборщиков
	c) явка избирателей
	d) судебный пересмотр
	e) федеральное государство
	f) принцип «победителю достаётся всё»
	g) неограниченная монархия

	h) главная политическая партия
	i) быть возложенным на Верховный Суд
	j) система сдержек и противовесов
	k) изменить конституцию

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(Доступ к электронным источникам необходимо получить в библиотеке)

Units 1,2,3

Составить глоссарий юридических терминов из изученных разделов