**Комплект заданий для контрольной работы**

по дисциплине«иностранный язык (английский)»

 наименование дисциплины

**1 семестр**

**Контрольная работа № 1**

**Вариант 1**

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:She goes to school every day. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Она ходит в школу каждый день. |  Present Indefinite, Active Voice |
| In Russia graduates are awarded the degree of specialist. |   |   |
| In a year the full price will be paid to the seller. |   |   |
| I live in my own apartment. |   |   |
| Witnesses for the defense will be testifying tomorrow from 9 till 11. |   |   |
| We are going to fly to LA next week. |   |   |
| The program is being executed (by the computer). |   |   |
| Jane frequently mentions the books she read. |   |   |
| A solicitor was talking to his client when the telephone rang. |   |   |
| The car was serviced yesterday. |   |   |
| Evidence was being studied at the laboratory yesterday from 3 to 5. |   |   |

 2. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время в переведенном предложении:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:В России учебный год состоит из двух семестров.  | **MODEL**:In Russia an academic year consists of two terms. |  Present Indefinite, Active Voice |
|  Куратор-наставник всегда обращает особое внимание на самостоятельную работу студентов. |   |   |
| Юрист был приглашен защищать клиента в суде. |   |   |
| Известные ученые примут участие в конференции. |   |   |
| Ваш юрист говорит сейчас по телефону. |   |   |
| Вчера законопроект обсуждали на заседании комитета весь день. |   |   |
| Он работает в суде. |   |   |
| Этот человек был убит вчера около трех часов ночи. |   |   |
| Я написал письмо два дня назад. |   |   |
| Вчера, когда я пришел, он писал статью. |   |   |
| Завтра в это время они будут обсуждать доклад. |   |   |

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию причастия в предложении, подчеркните причастие, определите его вид (Participle I or Participle II), назовите его функцию:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:Roman law is studied by the first-year students.  | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Римское право изучается студентами-первокурсниками. |  Participle II, часть сказуемого |
| The number of solicitors is increasing. |   |   |
| All subjects studied at Law School are very important. |   |   |
| An interesting problem was given to the students as their homework. |   |   |
| While preparing for the future career a law student reads hundreds of books. |   |   |
| She is reading newspapers in the library now. |   |   |
| All chosen candidates will come tomorrow for an interview. |   |   |
| Not having seen each other for ages, they had a lot to talk about. |   |   |
| A presiding judge is a foremost authority in civil law. |   |   |
| The attorney talking to his client is a recent Harvard graduate. |   |   |
| "A mind troubled by doubt cannot focus on the course to victory."(Arthur Golden) |   |   |

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на функцию причастия в предложении, подчеркните причастие в английском предложении:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Сейчас все студенты готовятся к экзаменам.  | **MODEL**:All the students are preparing for the exams now. |
| Все задания были выполнены вовремя. |   |
| Попутешествовав по стране три месяца, он вернулся домой |   |
| Когда ему задавали важные вопросы, он хмурился и говорил глупости. |   |
| Солиситор - это адвокат, имеющий дело с клиентами. |   |
| Увидев то, что хотел, я отправился назад |   |
| Мы должны рассматривать это как вопрос чрезвычайного значения для страны и должны добиваться, чтобы это решение было принято |   |
| Если этой отрасли предоставить благоприятные возможности, она будет быстро развиваться |   |
| Полученные данные тщательно анализируются и издаются |   |
| Вчера в 7 вечера он писал доклад по теории государства и права. |   |
| Когда вам дадут книгу, прочтите статью об охране окружающей среды. |   |

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастные обороты:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:The classes being over, all students went home.  | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Так как занятия закончились, студенты отправились по домам. |
| The diploma work defended, he will be awarded a degree of specialist. |   |
| The exams coming soon, she spent much time in the library. |   |
| Nick passed all exams, criminal law being among them. |   |
| The witness was asked many questions, the defence attorney starting the questioning. |   |
| The paralegal entered the office, documents held in his hands. |   |
| The testimony finished, the jury will consider their verdict. |   |

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя независимые причастные обороты:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Когда тест был выполнен, преподаватель отпустил студентов.  | **MODEL**:The test fulfilled, the teacher let the students go. |
| Так как на дороге было мало машин, мы ехали довольно быстро. |   |
| Так как улики были собраны правильно, судья разрешил использовать их в деле. |   |
| Студенты вошли в аудиторию, но преподаватель отсутствовал. |   |
| Она вышла вперед, подняв руку. |   |

7. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы после текста:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **ТЕКСТ**  | **ПЕРЕВОД** |
| **NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF SCOTLAND**The national symbols of Scotland are flags, icons or cultural expressions that are emblematic, representative or otherwise characteristic of Scotland or Scottish culture. As a rule, these national symbols are cultural icons that have emerged out of Scottish folklore and tradition but only few have any official status. However, most if not all maintain recognition at a national or international level. |  |
| The national flag of Scotland, the Saltire or St. Andrew's Cross, dates from the 9th century, and is thus the oldest national flag still in use. The Saltire now also forms part of the design of the Union Flag. |  |
| The Royal Standard of Scotland is also frequently seen, particularly at sporting events involving a Scottish team. Often called the Lion Rampant, it is technically the property of the monarch and its use by anybody else is illegal, although this is almost universally ignored, and never enforced. |  |
| The Royal Arms of Scotland is a coat of arms symbolising Scotland and the Scottish monarchs. Although officially subsumed into the heraldry of the British Royal Family in 1707, the historic Royal Arms featuring the lion rampant continues to represent Scotland on several coins of the pound sterling, forms the basis of several emblems of Scottish national sports teams (such as the Scotland national football team),and endures as one of the most recognisable national symbols of Scotland. |  |
| The thistle, the floral emblem of Scotland, also features in Scottish & British heraldry through symbols, logos, coat of arms and on British currency. |  |
| The kilt is a knee-length garment with pleats at the rear, originating in the traditional dress of men and boys in the Scottish Highlands of the 16th century. Since the 19th century it has become associated with the wider culture of Scotland. It is most often made of woollen cloth in a tartan pattern. Although the kilt is most often worn on formal occasions and at Highland games and sports events, it has also been adapted as an item of fashionable informal male clothing in recent years, returning to its roots as an everyday garment. |  |
| The Scottish kilt displays uniqueness of design, construction, and convention which differentiate it from other garments fitting the general description. It is a tailored garment that is wrapped around the wearer's body at the natural waist (between the lowest rib and the hip) starting from one side (usually the wearer's left), around the front and back and across the front again to the opposite side. |  |
| A kilt covers the body from the waist down to the centre of the knees. The overlapping layers in front are called "aprons" and are flat; the single layer of fabric around the sides and back is pleated. A kilt pin is fastened to the front apron on the free corner. Underwear may or may not be worn, as the wearer prefers, although tradition has it that a "true Scotsman" should wear nothing under his kilt. |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ВОПРОС** | **ОТВЕТ** |
| What are the national symbols of Scotland? |    |
| When did the national flag of Scotland appear? |    |
| How is the Royal Standard of Scotland called? |    |
| What does the historic Royal Arms feature? |    |
| What is the floral emblem of Scotland? |    |
| What is a kilt? |    |
| When is the kilt worn? |  |
| What does a "true Scotsman" wear under the kilt? |    |

8. Прочитайте текст и заполните нижеследующую таблицу:

**The USA in figures**

The United States became the world's first modern democracy after its break with Great Britain (1776) and the adoption of a constitution (1789). During the 19th century, many new states were added to the original 13 as the nation expanded across the North American continent and acquired a number of overseas possessions. The two most traumatic experiences in the nation's history were the Civil War (1861-65) and the Great Depression of the 1930s. The economy is marked by steady growth, low unemployment and inflation, and rapid advances in technology.

The US total area is 9,629,091 sq km which is about one-half the size of Russia; about three-tenths the size of Africa; about one-half the size of South America (or slightly larger than Brazil); slightly larger than China; about two and one-half times the size of Western Europe.

Land boundaries are 12,248 km. They include borders with Canada 8,893 km, Cuba 29 km, and Mexico 3,326 km. The US coastline is 19,924 km. The US is world's third-largest country (after Russia and Canada).

The US climate is mostly temperate, but tropical in Hawaii and Florida, arctic in Alaska, semiarid in the Great Plains west of the Mississippi River, and arid in the Great Basin of the southwest. Low winter temperatures in the northwest are ameliorated occasionally in January and February by warm winds from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

The lowest point is Death Valley which is 86 m, while the
highest point is Mount McKinley, which is 6,194 m.

The following natural resources are mined in the US: coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Figures****and Dates** | **Facts and Events** |
| **Model**: |  |
| 1789 | year of the US Constitution adoption  |
| 13 |   |
| 1861-65 |   |
| 1930s |   |
| 9,629,091 |   |
| 2.5 times |   |
| 12,248 |  |
| the 3rd  |  |
| 86 |  |
| 6,194 |  |
| 18 |   |

***Вариант 2***

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:She goes to school every day. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Она ходит в школу каждый день. |  Present Indefinite, Active Voice |
| Children like ice-cream. |   |   |
| He was appointed to the Supreme Court last year. |   |   |
| The hearing will be held at 7pm. |   |   |
| English lawyers are divided into barristers and solicitors. |   |   |
| He committed suicide by pressing the live cables from a television set to his temples. |   |   |
| I was waiting for a long time yesterday. |   |   |
| Next year we will go to Egypt. |   |   |
| An error occurred while the spelling was being checked. |   |   |
| He will be awarded a Bachelor degree next year. |   |   |
| The judge is listening to a prosecutor's opening statement now. |   |   |

2. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время в переведенном предложении:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:В России учебный год состоит из двух семестров. | **MODEL**:In Russia an academic year consists of two terms. |  Present Indefinite, Active Voice |
| В прошлом семестре было сдано 4 экзамена. |   |   |
| Оксфордский университет был основан в 12 веке. |   |   |
| Сейчас присяжные обсуждают вердикт. |   |   |
| Большинство студентов всегда посещают лекции. |   |   |
| Сейчас оглашают приговор суда. |   |   |
| Степень Доктор философии является наивысшей ученой степенью. |   |   |
| Президент не будет выступать перед избирателями завтра. |   |   |
| Мы разговаривали, когда позвонил его юрист. |   |   |
| Она вышла из здания суда, села в автобус и поехала домой. |   |   |
| К концу нашей встречи он решит этот вопрос. |   |   |

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию причастия в предложении, подчеркните причастие, определите его вид (Participle I or Participle II), назовите его функцию:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:Roman law is studied by the first-year students.  | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Римское право изучается студентами-первокурсниками. |  Participle II, часть сказуемого |
| A solicitor is a lawyer dealing with clients. |   |   |
|  The culprits were arrested in late October. |   |   |
| The coming exams are very important. |   |   |
| While reading a newspaper a student found an interesting article on criminal law. |   |   |
| Having been discovered, the thief confessed. |   |   |
| Under questioning, he owned up to trying to assassinate the Queen. |   |   |
| Using a knife he attacked the guard in an attempt to escape, but was swiftly overpowered. |   |   |
| Having dropped the gun she put her hands in the air. |   |   |
| Prosecutors had more than enough witnesses including prisoners who had shared cells with the accused. |   |   |
| We have had ten people confessing the crime. |   |   |

 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на функцию причастия в предложении, подчеркните причастие в английском предложении:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Сейчас все студенты готовятся к экзаменам.  | **MODEL**:All the students are preparing for the exams now. |
| Готовясь к слушанию дела, судья просматривал материалы. |   |
| Книга, которую рекомендовал профессор Н., была очень полезной при подготовке к экзаменам. |   |
| Преподаватель, читающий лекции по гражданскому праву, является практикующим адвокатом. |   |
| Изучая тему, студент использовал ресурсы сети Интернет. |   |
| Барристер - это адвокат, выступающий в суде. |   |
| Он сдал выполненную работу преподавателю. |   |
| Когда его попросили высказаться по поводу резолюции ООН, внесенной азиатскими странами, он ответил... |   |
|  Все назначения федеральных судей были одобрены Сенатом. |   |
| Материал, найденный в сети Интернет, был использован для доклада. |   |
| Профессор, принимающий экзамен по уголовному праву, вчера выступал в суде. |   |

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастные обороты:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:The classes being over, all students went home.  | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Так как занятия закончились, студенты отправились по домам. |
| Regretting his words, he apologized. |   |
| When crossing the street, first look to the left |   |
| Knowing the subject well, the student was not afraid of the coming exam |   |
| The car having run out of fuel, we stopped in the middle of the road. |   |
| The window having been closed, there was very little air in the room. |   |
| Не read several books in English, the latest being a biography of Shakespeare. |   |

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя независимые причастные обороты:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Когда тест был выполнен, преподаватель отпустил студентов. | **MODEL**:The test fulfilled, the teacher let the students go. |
| Так как задание было сложным, он не пошел гулять. |   |
| Так как дело было сложным, солиситор обратился за помощью к барристеру. |   |
| Президент назначил федерального судью, а Сенат утвердил кандидатуру. |   |
| Профессор назначил консультацию, записав время в ежедневник. |   |

7. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы после текста:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ТЕКСТ** | **ПЕРЕВОД** |
| The **national symbols of England** are flags, icons or cultural expressions that are emblematic, representative or otherwise characteristic of England or English culture. As a rule, these national symbols are cultural icons that have emerged out of English folklore and tradition, meaning few have any official status. However, most if not all maintain recognition at a national or international level. |    |
| The national flag of England, known as St. George's Cross, has been England's national flag since the 13th century. Originally the flag was used by the maritime state the Republic of Genoa. The English monarch paid a tribute to the Doge of Genoa from 1190 onwards, so that English ships could fly the flag as a means of protection when entering the Mediterranean. A red cross acted as a symbol for many Crusaders in the 12th and 13th centuries. It became associated with Saint George, along with countries and cities, which claimed him as their patron saint and used his cross as a banner. Since 1606 the St George's Cross has formed part of the design of the Union Flag, a Pan-British flag designed by King James I. |  |
| The Royal Arms of England is a coat of arms symbolising England and the English monarchs. Designed in the High Middle Ages, the Royal Arms was subject to significant alteration as the territory, politics and rule of the [Kingdom of England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_England) shifted throughout the Middle Ages. Although officially subsumed into the heraldry of the British Royal Family in 1707, the historic Royal Arms featuring three lions continues to represent England on several coins of the pound sterling, forms the basis of several emblems of English national sports teams (such as the England national football team), and endures as one of the most recognisable national symbols of England. |  |
| The Tudor rose, which takes its name from the Tudor dynasty, was adopted as a national emblem of England around the time of the Wars of the Roses as a symbol of peace. It is a syncretic symbol in that it merged the white rose of the Yorkists and the red rose of the Lancastrians – cadet branches of the Plantagenets who went to war over control of the royal house. It is also known as the Rose of England. |  |
| “Fish and chips” became popular in wider circles in London and South East England in the middle of the 19th century, while in the north of England a trade in deep-fried chipped potatoes developed. The first chip shop stood on the present site of Oldham's Tommyfield Market. It remains unclear exactly when and where these two trades combined to become the fish-and-chip shop industry we know. Joseph Malin opened the first recorded combined fish-and-chip shop in London in 1860 or in 1865; a Mr Lees pioneered the concept in the North of England, in Mossley, in 1863. |    |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ВОПРОС** | **ОТВЕТ** |
| What are the national symbols of England? |    |
| When did St. George's Cross become the national flag of England? |    |
| Who designed a Pan-British flag? |    |
| What does the Royal Arms of England symbolise? |    |
| What was the Royal Arms was subject to? Why? |    |
| What is a floral emblem of England? |   |
| What is a traditional English dish? |  |
| When was the first recorded combined fish-and-chip shop opened? |    |

8. Прочитайте текст и заполните нижеследующую таблицу:

**Scotland Facts**

There is a whole lot of different landscapes crammed into this small country, ranging from gentle rolling hills, to heavily industrialized towns, to awe-inspiring mountain views. Here are some Scotland facts that give you just a glimpse of what Scotland has in store.

Scotland is the northern section of the United Kingdom. It covers an area just over 30,000 sq. miles, which is about 1/3 of the total UK landmass.

Scotlands' population only accounts for about 10% of the UK figure. Scottish government shows that the most recent number for Scotlands' population (in 2010) is 5,222,100. That's over 2 million people, and the highest figure in over three decades.

Scotland can be divided into 3 areas. The Upper Lowlands lies just north of the UK/Scotland border. This is an agricultural region and has some beautiful rolling hills and greenery. The Central Lowlands is the most industrial, urban, and populated region containing the big urban cities of both Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Highlands & Islands cover about 50% of Scotlands' landmass and has the wildest and most dramatic scenery. Towering peaks, cold deep lochs, and windswept islands make this area unforgettable. There are almost 800 Scottish islands, and only 130 are still inhabited by man.

The Scotland/England border is just under 110 miles long, and mainland Scotland has just over 6000 miles of coastline. The highest point in Scotland is the mountain peak of Ben Nevis. It's actually the highest peak in the UK at 4,418 ft. The longest river in Scotland is the River Tay, at 120 miles in length.

There are only 6 officially recognized cities in Scotland - Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness and Stirling. Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland, but Glasgow is bigger in terms of population.

Scotland is home to one of the oldest universities in the world, the University of St. Andrews, which was founded in 1410.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Figures****and Dates** | **Facts and Events** |
| **Model**:800 | Number of Scottish islands |
| 30,000 |  |
| 10 |  |
| 5,222,100 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 50 |  |
| 130 |  |
| 110 |  |
| 6000 |  |
| 4,418 |  |
| 1410 |  |

***Вариант 3***

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:She goes to school every day. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Она ходит в школу каждый день. |  Present Indefinite, Active Voice |
| Tomorrow you will announce the verdict. |   |   |
| Students attend both lectures and seminars. |   |   |
| The Black sea is attended by many tourists every year. |   |   |
| Last year he was elected to the City Council. |   |   |
| Jim graduated from the Law School in 2004. |   |   |
| A new building of the Supreme Court is being constructed now. |   |   |
| He received three years for the burglaries and the arson attacks. |   |   |
| After the robbery, his car was stopped by the police. |   |   |
| Professor Ivanov read Law of Torts last term. |   |   |
| He committed many bank robberies. |   |   |

2. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время в переведенном предложении:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:В России учебный год состоит из двух семестров. | **MODEL**:In Russia an academic year consists of two terms. |  Present Indefinite, Active Voice |
| Что вы знаете о палате общин как центре реальной политической власти? |   |   |
| Когда его арестовали, он попросил адвоката. |   |   |
| Лидер оппозиции и премьер министр обсуждают этот вопрос с самого утра. |   |   |
| Он окончит университет через год. |   |   |
|  Присяжные вынесли вердикт вчера. |   |   |
| Я готовлюсь к семинару по теории государства и права. |   |   |
| В Российских вузах экзамены сдают в январе и июне. |   |   |
| Профессия юриста очень престижна. |   |   |
| Адвокат обсуждал состав суда присяжных с клиентом, когда вошел помощник адвоката. |   |   |
| Голосование будет проходить в воскресенье весь день. |   |   |

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию причастия в предложении, подчеркните причастие, определите его вид (Participle I or Participle II), назовите его функцию:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:Roman law is studied by the first-year students.  | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Римское право изучается студентами-первокурсниками. |  Participle II, часть сказуемого |
| As stated by the criminal law, offenses against the social order become crimes |   |   |
| How far were you standing from the place of the accident? |   |   |
| While writing business documents you should avoid statements that the reader may not be able to understand or interpret. |   |   |
| She needed a skilled legal advice. |   |   |
| Thus deceived, he will be outraged. [both actions in the future] |   |   |
| A paralegal is engaged in settlement negotiations. |   |   |
| Being watched, he could only pretend to be nonchalant. |   |   |
| Having worked in the company for many years, he knew everyone and everything. |   |   |
| Non-lawyers practice should be regulated. |   |   |
| Born into a rich family, she got everything she wished for. |   |   |

 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на функцию причастия в предложении, подчеркните причастие в английском предложении:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Сейчас все студенты готовятся к экзаменам. | **MODEL**:All the students are preparing for the exams now. |
| Пока он был в Лондоне, он встречался с несколькими полезными людьми |   |
| Человек, ожидавший вас, ушел  |   |
| Зная английский в совершенстве, он мог смотреть оригинальные иностранные фильмы. |   |
| Так как он не говорил по-английски, он не знал, что делать |   |
| Серьезно раненый он продолжал бежать. |   |
| Входя в гостиницу, он заметил нового администратора. |   |
| Зайдя в здание, он направился к главному офису. |   |
| Прочитав книгу, я вернул ее в библиотеку. |   |
| Когда это было сделано, мы вышли из зала суда. |   |
| Я слышал, как его имя упоминали (упоминавшееся) несколько раз. |   |

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастные обороты:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:The classes being over, all students went home.  | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Так как занятия закончились, студенты отправились по домам. |
| The topic being difficult, he asked the professor for a consultation. |   |
| All mistakes corrected, he handed in his test. |   |
| Nick visited many countries, Great Britain being among them. |   |
| The Nobel Prize winner was asked many questions about his research, the BBC correspondent starting the press conference. |   |
| Many students take examination cards, their eyes closed. |   |
| The evidence collected, the investigator brought the case to prosecution. |   |

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя независимые причастные обороты:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Когда тест был выполнен, преподаватель отпустил студентов. | **MODEL**:The test fulfilled, the teacher let the students go. |
| Когда все приготовления были сделаны, все сели. |   |
| Статья посвящена уголовному праву, причем особое внимание уделено наказанию преступника. |   |
| Так как все задания были выполнены правильно, она получила отличную оценку. |   |
| Протестировав новое оборудование, они согласились подписать контракт |   |

7. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы после текста:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ТЕКСТ** | **ПЕРЕВОД** |
| The national flag of the United States of America, often simply referred to as the American flag, consists of thirteen equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white, with a blue rectangle in the canton bearing fifty small, white, five-pointed stars arranged in nine offset horizontal rows of six stars (top and bottom) alternating with rows of five stars. The 50 stars on the flag represent the 50 states of the United States of America and the 13 stripes represent the thirteen British colonies that became the first states in the Union.  |    |
| The Great Seal of the United States is used to authenticate certain documents issued by the United States federal government. The Great Seal was first used publicly in 1782. |  |
| The obverse of the great seal is used as the national coat of arms of the United States. It is officially used on documents such as United States passports, military insignia, embassy placards, and various flags. As a coat of arms, the design has official colors; the physical Great Seal itself, as affixed to paper, is monochrome. |  |
| Since 1935, both sides of the Great Seal have appeared on the reverse of the one-dollar bill. The Seal of the President of the United States is directly based on the Great Seal, and its elements are used in numerous government agency and state seals. |  |
| The Bald Eagle is both the national bird and national animal of the United States of America. The Bald Eagle appears on its Seal. In the late 20th century it was on the brink of extirpation in the continental United States. Populations recovered and the species was removed from the U.S. federal government's list of endangered species on July 12, 1995 and transferred to the list of threatened species. It was removed from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife in the Lower 48 States on June 28, 2007. Bald Eagles are not actually bald; the name derives from an older meaning of "white headed". |  |
| "The Star-Spangled Banner" is the national anthem of the United States. It is also among some of the world's national anthems that are based on a poem. The poem was set to the tune of a popular British song written by John Stafford Smith for the Anacreontic Society, a men's social club in London. |  |
| "The Star-Spangled Banner" was recognized for official use by the Navy in 1889, and by President Woodrow Wilson in 1916, and was made the national anthem by a congressional resolution on March 3, which was signed by President Herbert Hoover. |    |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ВОПРОС** | **ОТВЕТ** |
| What are the elements of the US national flag? |    |
| What is the Great Seal of the United States used for? |  |
| What is used as the national coat of arms of the United States? |  |
| Where is it used? |  |
| What is a national animal of the US? |    |
| Why is it called bald? |    |
| What is the US anthem based on? |    |
| When did "The Star-Spangled Banner" become the national anthem? |    |

8. Прочитайте текст и заполните нижеследующую таблицу:
**NORTHERN IRELAND IN FIGURES**

From the 1st April 2011, the responsibility for the collection of data and production of official labour market and economic statistics transferred from the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment to the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). This transfer mirrored the position in Great Britain where most business surveys and labour market data collection and statistical production have been transferred from the departments with policy responsibilities to the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

According to the 2011 Census, there were just over 1.8 million people living in Northern Ireland. In 2012 25,300 babies were born and 14,800 people died. Over the last 10 years the fastest growing local area was Dungannon.

The 2010 Annual Business Inquiry estimates turnover by businesses in Northern Ireland to be worth £60,461 million; an increase of 2.8% compared to 2009. Gross Value Added (a measure of the value of economic activity generated by businesses) was estimated at £18,664 million, an increase of 3.8% (£675 million) over the year.

In 2012/13 there were 100,389 crimes recorded in Northern Ireland. Police recorded crime has fallen by over a third from a high of just over 140,000 crimes in 2002.

In 2012/13 there were 333,000 children in schools across Northern Ireland. In total, 168,000 children attended primary schools (including nursery units). In 2011/12, 78% of pupils in year 12 achieved 5 or more GCSEs (Grades A\*-C).

In 2012, 66,000 people were directly employed across local health and social organisations, the vast majority (81%) were women.

In 2011/12 there were 600,000 inpatient/day case admissions to hospital and 725,000 attendances at Accident & Emergency. The lowest death rate ever was recorded in 2011 with 14,200 deaths, or just under 8 deaths per 1,000 population, with a median age at death of 76 for men and 82 for women.

Northern Ireland residents make, on average, around 900 journeys per person per year over the period 2009-11, 72% by car and 16% walking. There are just over 1 million vehicles licensed in Northern Ireland.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Figures & Dates** | **Facts & Events** |
| **Model**:25,300 | number of babies born in 2012 |
| 14,800 |  |
| 60,461 million |  |
| 3.8 |   |
| 100,389 |   |
| 333,000 |   |
| 78 |   |
| 66,000 |   |
| 81 |   |
| 14,200 |   |
| 72 |   |

**Контрольная работа № 2**

*Вариант 1*

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:Polling stations have already been closed. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Избирательные участки уже закрыты. |  Present Perfect, Passive Voice |
| They have cancelled the meeting. |   |   |
| An individual has committed an intentional tort if he has knowingly violated the rights of another. |   |   |
| A new building of the Supreme Court is being constructed now. |   |   |
| It was a good time to invest. Inflation had been falling for several months. |   |   |
| The election day will have been announced by the end of this week. |   |   |
| The Supreme Court Chief Justice has retired recently. |   |   |
| The federal courts were established to decide the law in cases concerning the Constitution, federal laws, citizen of diverse state, and conflicts between states. |   |   |
| Witnesses for the defense will be testifying tomorrow from 9 till 11. |   |   |
| The only eye-witness of the accident has already been questioned. |   |   |
| The university has been sending students here for over twenty years to do work experience. |   |   |

2. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время в переведенном предложении:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Законопроект был принят единогласно. | **MODEL**:The Bill has been passed unanimously. |  Present Perfect, Passive Voice |
| На следующий год к этому времени он уже опубликует свою книгу. |   |   |
| Я забыл сказать им о собрании. |   |   |
| К тому времени, когда я пришел стол был уже убран, и мои друзья танцевали. |   |   |
| Предварительные результаты выборов будут известны завтра к утру. |   |   |
| Слушание в апеляционноы суде продолжалось уже пять часов, когда обвиняемый внезапно умер. |   |   |
| Судья еще не вынес приговор. |   |   |
| Присяжные заседатели были отобраны до начала судебного процесса. |   |   |
| Сейчас присяжные обсуждают вердикт. |   |   |
| Следователь надеется, что закончит расследование к концу недели. |   |   |
| Представитель защиты объявил, что закончит свое выступление к 12 часам. |   |   |

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива в предложении, подчеркните инфинитив, назовите его функцию:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:To arrive to a verdict is the main jury’s task. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Вынести вердикт – главная задача присяжных. |  Indefinite Active, подлежащее |
| Another important rule is to be concerned, but not insincere or overly emotional. |   |   |
| After both Houses of Parliament pass a Bill it must be signed by the Queen. |   |   |
| He joined the Democrats to be elected to the House of Representatives. |   |   |
| All witnesses were asked to give written explanations. |   |   |
| To become a judge a barrister must serve at least 10 years. |   |   |

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива в предложении, подчеркните инфинитив в английском предложении:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Палата Лордов не может отклонить законопроект, касающийся денег. | **MODEL**:The House of Lords can not reject a Bill relating to money. |
| Премьер-министр имеет право назначать министров, входящих в кабинет. |   |
| Я уехал из своей деревни, чтобы поступить в университет |   |
| Чтобы победить на выборах, кандидат должен набрать наибольшее количество голосов. |   |
| Верховный суд США может решать вопросы о соответствии Конституции любого закона, принятого Конгрессом. |   |
| Американский конгресс имеет исключительное право принимать законы о банкротстве. |   |

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на грамматические конструкции Complex Object и Complex Subject:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:Federal and State court sytems are said to be alike in structure. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Говорят, что системы федеральных судов и судов штатов похожи по структуре. |
| The term "act" is interpreted to include a failure to act where there is a positive duty. |   |
| Double taxation of income is considered to be the main disadvantage of a corporation  |   |
| The Judge offered the plaintiff’s attorney to begin his opening speech. |   |
| The defendant’s attorney required an expertise to be carried out. |   |
| This testimony is considered to have been received uder pressure. |   |
| The Court of Appeals decision is unlikely to be appealed to the House of Lords. |   |
| The Judge let the attorneys come up to her. |   |
| If a case is considered to involve constitutional issue, it can be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. |   |
| This trial seems to last for a long time. |   |

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя грамматические конструкции Complex Object и Complex Subject:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Судья приказал, чтобы пресса покинула зал заседаний. | **MODEL**:The Judge ordered the press to leave the court-room. |
| Газеты сообщили, что президент банка обвиняется в растрате. |   |
| Известно, что мировые судьи рассматривают определенные уголовные дела. |   |
| Маловероятно, что это преступление будет раскрыто. |   |
| Президент предложил, чтобы Конгресс рассмотрел его законопроект. |   |
| Оказывается, что Апелляционный Суд Великобритании состоит из  уголовного и гражданского подразделений. |   |
| Мы слышали, как они спорили о необходимости предложенных мер. |   |

7. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы после текста:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ТЕКСТ** | **ПЕРЕВОД** |
|  The legislative branch - the Congress - is made up of elected representatives from each of the 50 states.  The Constitution sets up a bi-cameral body known as the U.S. Congress to raise and to spend national revenue and to draft laws. It is the only branch of U.S. government that can make federal laws, declare war and put foreign treaties into effect.  |   |
| Members of the House of Representatives are elected to two year terms.  Each member represents a district in his or her home state.  The number of districts is determined by the census, which is conducted every 10 years.  Senators are elected to six year terms, staggered so that one third of the Senate stands for election every two years.  The Constitution provides that the vice-president shall be president of the Senate. The House of  Representatives chooses its own presiding officer -- the speaker of the House.  |   |
| The chief executive of the United States is the president, who together with the vice-president is elected to a four year term.  As a result of a 1951 constitutional amendment, a president may be elected to only two terms.  As the chief formulator of national policy, the president proposes legislation to Congress and may veto any bill passed by Congress.  The president is commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The executive branch of the Government is responsible for enforcing the laws of the land. The Vice President, department heads (Cabinet members), and heads of independent agencies assist in this capacity.  |   |
| The judicial branch is headed by the U.S. Supreme Court, which is the only court specifically created by the Constitution.  In addition, Congress has established 13 federal courts of appeals and 95 federal district courts. The president has the authority to appoint federal judges as vacancies occur, including justices of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court meets in Washington, D.C., and the other federal courts are located in cities throughout the United States. |   |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ВОПРОС** | **ОТВЕТ** |
| What is the Congress made up of? |   |
| What is the Congress made up for? |   |
| How is the number of districts determined?  |   |
| What is a Senator’s term? |   |
| Who is the head of the Senate? |   |
| Why may a president be elected to only two terms? |   |
| What powers does a President have? |   |
| How are federal courts created? |   |

8. Прочитайте текст и заполните нижеследующую таблицу:

 The Parliament of Great Britain was formed in 1707 by the Acts of Union passed by both the Parliament of England and the Parliament of Scotland. The Acts created a new Kingdom of Great Britain and dissolved both the English and Scottish parliaments, replacing them with a new Parliament of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

It was only after George I ascended the Throne in 1714 that power began to shift from the Sovereign to Parliament. George was a German ruler, spoke poor English and thus entrusted power to a group of his ministers.

Towards the end of the 18th century the monarch still had considerable influence over Parliament which itself was dominated by the English aristocracy and by patronage. At general elections the vote was restricted to property owners, which were out of date and did not reflect the growing importance of manufacturing towns or shifts of population. In 1780 a draft programme of reform was drawn up by Charles James Fox and Thomas Brand Hollis, and put forward by a sub-committee of the electors of Westminster. This included calls for the six points later adopted by the Chartists.

The American Revolutionary War ended in defeat of a policy which King George III had fervently advocated, and in March 1782 the King was forced to appoint an administration led by his opponents. In November 1783 he used his influence in the House of Lords to dismiss the government and appoint William Pitt the Younger as his Prime Minister. Proposals Pitt made in April 1785 to redistribute seats from the "rotten boroughs" to London were defeated in the House of Commons by 248 votes to 174.

In 1801 the Parliament of the United Kingdom was created when the Kingdom of Great Britain was merged with the Kingdom of Ireland to become the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland under the Act of Union 1800.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **Figures****and Dates** | **Facts and Events** |
| **Model**:1707 | **Model**:Year of the Parliament of Great Britain formation |
| 1714 |   |
| the 18th century |   |
| 1780 |   |
| 6 |   |
| 1782 |   |
| 1783 |   |
| 1785 |   |
| 248 |   |
| 174 |   |
| 1801 |   |
| 1800 |   |

***Вариант 2***

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:Polling stations have already been closed. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Избирательные участки уже закрыты. |  Present Perfect, Passive Voice |
| They are considering an appeal against the judgment. |   |   |
| When I was living in New York, I went to all the art exhibitions I could. |   |   |
| The company was declining rapidly before he took charge. |   |   |
| The Republicans have nominated their candidate this month. |   |   |
| The first reading had finished by noon yesterday. |   |   |
| I checked with the supplier and they still hadn't received the contract. |   |   |
| I thought we had already decided on a name for this product. |   |   |
| The Parliamentary session has began today. |   |   |
| The company is giving everyone a bonus for Christmas. |   |   |

2. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время в переведенном предложении:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Законопроект был принят единогласно. | **MODEL**:The Bill has been passed unanimously. |  Present Perfect, Passive Voice |
| Поверенный знал, что у истца нет необходимых документов. |   |   |
| Судья предупредил свидетеля, что перед тем как давать показания в суде он должен принять присягу. |   |   |
| Последние статистические данные подтверждают, что уровень насильственных преступлений постоянно растет в этой стране. |   |   |
| Оружие покупается не только преступниками, но и законопослушными гражданами для самозащиты |   |   |
| Он приехал в наш город пять лет назад, к тому времени он уже окончил университет. |   |   |
| Судебный процесс по этому делу начнется до конца текущего месяца. |   |   |
| Присяжные заседатели обсуждают вердикт уже два часа. |   |   |
| Сейчас оглашают приговор суда. |   |   |
| Свидетели стороны обвинения давали показания с 9 до 11 утра. |   |   |
| Голосование будет проходить в воскресенье весь день. |   |   |

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива в предложении, подчеркните инфинитив, назовите его функцию:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:To arrive to a verdict is the main jury's task. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Вынести вердикт - главная задача присяжных. |  Indefinite Active, подлежащее |
| A lawyer representing a woman in a lawsuit would be taking a risk if he permitted her to testify. |   |   |
| If a person witnesses an event which may become the subject of a lawsuit, he will soon find himself interviewed by attorneys from both sides. |   |   |
| To choose the actual trial jurors from among the veniremen, lawyers conduct what is known as voir dire. |   |   |
| The juror has to listen to all the evidences and determine which witnesses are telling the truth. |   |   |
| One of the judges’ tasks is to direct jurors. |   |   |

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива в предложении, подчеркните инфинитив в английском предложении:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Палата Лордов не может отклонить законопроект, касающийся денег. | **MODEL**:The House of Lords cannot reject a Bill relating to money. |
| Кандидаты на должность федерального судьи должны быть одобрены Сенатом. |   |
| Предполагается, что этот молодой аспирант много работает над своей диссертацией. |   |
| Маловероятно, что письма дойдет до него завтра. |   |
| Преподаватель полагал, что мы перевели(have translated) статью без словаря |   |
| Грабитель делал вид, что ищет кого-то. |   |

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на грамматические конструкции Complex Object и Complex Subject:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:Federal and State court systems are said to be alike in structure. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Говорят, что системы федеральных судов и судов штатов похожи по структуре. |
| Burglary is said to be typical common law crime. |   |
| The Delegation is reported to have left London. |   |
| He is sure to be asked about it. |   |
| There was nothing else for me to say.It is for you to decide.  |   |
| Defense hoped the conviction of murder to be reduced to manslaughter |   |
| She did not want him to be laughed at. |   |
| We believe him to be a good judge. |  |
| This method allows the new data to be investigated. |  |

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя грамматические конструкции Complex Object и Complex Subject:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Судья приказал, чтобы пресса покинула зал заседаний. | **MODEL**:The Judge ordered the press to leave the court-room. |
| Судья видел, что свидетель боится обвиняемого. |   |
| Адвокат защиты видел, что представленные доказательства не убедили присяжных. |   |
| Мы не ожидали, что обсуждение будет таким интересным. |   |
| Мы не могли не признать, что эти двое людей очень подозрительно себя ведут. |   |
| Предполагается, что в этом районе будет построен новый город. |   |

7. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы после текста:

 **The Court and Its Traditions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ТЕКСТ** | **ПЕРЕВОД** |
| For all of the changes in its history, the Supreme Court has retained so many traditions that it is in many respects the same institution that first met in 1790. As is customary in American courts, the nine Justices are seated by seniority on the Bench. The Chief Justice occupies the center chair; the senior Associate Justice sits to his right, the second senior to his left, and so on, alternating right and left by seniority. |   |
| The Supreme Court has a traditional seal, which is similar to the Great Seal of the United States, but which has a single star beneath the eagle’s claws— symbolizing the Constitution’s creation of “one Supreme Court.” The seal now used is the fifth in the Court’s history. |   |
| The “Conference handshake” has been a tradition since the days of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller in the late 19th century. As the Justices assemble each day, and at private conferences, it is customary for each Justice to shake hands with each of the other Justices. Fuller began the "conference handshake" to promote harmony among the Justices, despite disagreements on cases. |   |
| Although all Justices are appointed for life, and can only be removed from the court by impeachment, it is only recently that Justices have really established the tradition of long tenures. Justice William O. Douglas holds the record for the longest term. When he retired on November 12, 1975, he had served a total of 36 years and six months. |  |
| Of course, some traditions are meant to be broken. The nomination of Sandra Day O'Connor in itself was a break in the tradition of appointing only men to the Court and leading the way for Ruth Bader Ginsburg's appointment in 1993 by President Bill Clinton. When O'Connor was nominated in 1981 by President Ronald Reagan as the first female Justice, the Supreme Court consciously decided to do away with one of their oldest traditions. Historically, the Justices were called "Mr. Justice," by those addressing the court. When it became apparent the Court would have its first female appointee, the Justices decided to drop the "Mr." and be referred to simply as "Justice". |   |

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| --- | --- |
| **ВОПРОС** | **ОТВЕТ** |
| How many Justices are seated by seniority on the Bench in American courts? |   |
|  What kind of a seal does The Supreme Court have? |   |
| What does the “Conference handshake mean? |   |
| How can Justices be removed? |   |
| What traditions were broken? |   |
|  What places do The Chief Justice the senior Associate Justice occupy? |   |
| How were the Justices called? |   |
| What did the Justices decide? |   |

8. Прочитайте текст и заполните нижеследующую таблицу:

**Famous women in the legal sphere**

The entry of women into the legal profession was continuously thwarted by the general impression that women were unfit (both too tender and not intelligent enough) to practice law. The point of view was that “the paramount destiny and mission of woman are to fulfill the noble and benign offices of wife and mother…”

Slowly, and only in the 19th century courts came to accept women in the role of legal practitioner. Even as women began to break their way into the practice of law, the fight to attain judgeships was still gearing up. The first women to ascend to these positions were often appointed to part-time positions as ‘token’ representatives of their sex, rewarded for their enterprising fortitude and forming the movement of “Tokenism” in legal history.

In 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified, granting women the right to vote and ushering a new era of women’s rights. During this time, women began assuming judgeships, through both appointment and election. However, many of these women were the same handful who had broken ground in the end of the 19th Century. For example, in 1925, the first female lawyer in California, Clara Shortridge Foltz, was considered for a federal judgeship at the age of 76.

In the 1980s and 1990s, women began to experience an increase in their access the courts, as employees, judges, and court-users. In the early 1980’s the National Organization for Women Legal Defense and Education Fund and the National Association of Women Judges banded together to push the state and federal courts to review a perceived bias against women that they believed existed in the courts.

Each state and federal circuit task force focused on finding a systemic bias within the system and also on possible solutions. Overall, there were several general critiques of the existing court setting, both in the perspective of women judges as well as women lawyers and court-users. Though there are several interesting findings made by the task forces, they mostly focuses on three particular: (1) the lack of politicking and networking available to women judges; (2) inappropriate interactions in courtrooms; and (3) the difficult act of balancing family life with the demands of a legal career,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Figures****and Dates** | **Facts and Events** |
| **Model**:19 century |  courts came to accept women in the role of legal practitioner |
| 1920 |   |
| 1925 |   |
| 76 |  |
| the 1990s |   |
| the early 1980’s |   |

*Вариант 3*

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:Polling stations have already been closed. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Избирательные участки уже закрыты. |  Present Perfect, Passive Voice |
| Voting will have finished by 8 p.m. tomorrow. |   |   |
| The defendant will have made his speech before the sentence is announced. |   |   |
| The U.S. Constitution had been adopted by 1790. |   |   |
| All evidence had been disclosed before the trial began. |   |   |
| Every day of our lives we are restrained and guided by law. |   |   |
| Evidence was being studied at the laboratory yesterday from 3 to 5. |   |   |
| At some time in his life, almost every individual is a victim of circumstances, which would justify his taking another person to court. |   |   |
| The third day of the trial Mr. Myers, the Counsel for the prosecution is calling his surprise witness, Christine Helm. |   |   |
| I don’t see any reason why this witness should not be qualified to give evidence. |   |   |
| Since the defense has called but one witness, the prisoner, it has the right to be heard last. |   |   |

2. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на время, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите время в переведенном предложении:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Законопроект был принят единогласно. | **MODEL**:The Bill has been passed unanimously. |  Present Perfect, Passive Voice |
| Вчера законопроект обсуждали на заседании комитета весь день. |   |   |
| Что ты делал вчера в это время? |   |   |
| Присяжные вынесли вердикт вчера к полудню. |   |   |
| Они спорят с тех пор, как учитель вышел из класса. |   |   |
| Кто сейчас сдает экзамен по английскому языку?  |   |   |
| Вы будете выдвигать своего кандидата на выборах? |   |   |
| Имена новых президента и вице-президента будут объявлены в январе. |   |   |
| Она работает над книгой уже несколько месяцев. |   |   |
| Сегодня Сенат утвердил состав Верховного суда. |   |   |
| Вчера мы обсудили это дело и изменили решение. |   |   |

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива в предложении, подчеркните инфинитив, назовите его функцию:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:To arrive to a verdict is the main jury's task. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Вынести вердикт - главная задача присяжных. |  Indefinite Active, подлежащее |
| Any MP has a power to introduce a Bill. |   |   |
| Courts of Appeal can consider only questions of law. |   |   |
| Individuals must become as knowledgeable of the law as possible. |   |   |
| If you had had a more experienced lawyer, you would have won. |   |   |
| I happened to be waiting for the bus when the accident happened. |   |   |

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на функцию инфинитива в предложении, подчеркните инфинитив в английском предложении:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Палата Лордов не может отклонить законопроект, касающийся денег. | **MODEL**:The House of Lords can not reject a Bill relating to money. |
| Президент США имеет право назначать федеральных судей. |   |
| Вам не понадобиться много времени, чтобы добраться туда |   |
| Все что вам надо сделать – это связаться с вашим юристом. |   |
| Я не просил, чтобы мне сообщали эту новость. |   |
| Треть сенаторов США должна переизбираться каждые два года. |   |
| Ты достаточно взрослый, чтобы позаботиться о своем маленьком брате |   |

5. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на грамматические конструкции Complex Object и Complex Subject:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MODEL**:Federal and State court sytems are said to be alike in structure. | **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Говорят, что системы федеральных судов и судов штатов похожи по структуре. |
| The Chief Justice was reported to have retired. |   |
| The U.S. Supreme Court is known to be the court of last resort. |   |
| The reorganization/bankruptcy court can require the government to refrain from collecting that debt. |   |
| He wants the book to be returned tomorrow. |   |
| Shoplifting is reported to have increased since last month. |   |
| She is expected to come any minute  |   |
| A contract is considered to be valid if it is enforceable by both parties.  |   |

6. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя грамматические конструкции Complex Object и Complex Subject:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ОБРАЗЕЦ**:Судья приказал, чтобы пресса покинула зал заседаний. | **MODEL**:The Judge ordered the press to leave the court-room. |
| Он сказал, что ничто не заставит его изменить свое решение. |   |
| Грабитель заставил жертву отдать свои вещи. |   |
| Маловероятно, что его переизберут на новый срок. |   |
| Сообщили, что банк был ограблен. |   |
| Прокурор потребовал, чтобы эти доказательства были изъяты из дела. |   |
| Видели, что вор проник в дом через окно.  |   |

7. Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы после текста:

**UK PARLIAMENT: Daily business**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ТЕКСТ** | **ПЕРЕВОД** |
| As in most state institution the business of both Houses follows a similar daily pattern. It is noteworthy that sittings in both Houses still begin with prayers although now attendance is voluntary.  |   |
| Question Time is the start of business in both chambers. Questions, known as ‘oral questions’, are asked for an hour (in Commons)/30 minutes (in Lords) Monday to Thursday after prayers.  |   |
| Oral questions are tabled in advance of Question Time. MPs are to put them at least three days in advance while Lords can do so anywhere between 1 month and 24 hours. The questions are then printed in the Commons Questions Book/ the Lords Order Paper. In the House of Commons a computer determines the order in which the questions are asked. |   |
| The Prime Minister answers questions in the Commons for half an hour every Wednesday from 12pm. Questions are tabled but after the first engagements question has been asked, any other MPs who have tabled the same question are simply called to ask an untabled, supplementary question. Ministerial oral statements may be made after Question Time. The statements are usually devoted to matters of policy or government actions.  |  |
| Debates on legislation, general topics of interest or issues selected by the major parties are the main business in both chambers. A debate is a formal discussion on a Bill or topic of interest or importance. At the end of the discussion the original question is repeated and the House comes to a decision – if necessary by means of a vote.General debates without requiring the House to vote are called adjournment debates. They are held to discuss a subject or a government policy without reaching a formal decision about it. |  |
| Another way to attract a great deal of public interest to specific events or campaigns is to submit early day motions (EDMs). Although very few EDMs are actually debated they are used for reasons such as publicising the views of individual MPs.  |   |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ВОПРОС** | **ОТВЕТ** |
| 1. What do sittings begin with? |   |
| 2. When does Question Time take place? |   |
| 3. How can Ministers learn oral question topic? |   |
| 4. When and what questions does the Prime Minister answer? |   |
| 5. What are Ministerial oral statements usually devoted to? |   |
| 6. What is the main business in both chambers? |   |
| 7. What is the main purpose of adjournment debates? |   |
| 8. How can MPs attract public interest to specific events? |   |

8. Прочитайте текст и заполните нижеследующую таблицу:

**Electronic Technology in the House of Representatives**

In the more than 150 years since1844, electronic technology has changed an information transformation in Congress greatly. Five technologies have revolutionized the way Congress communicates with the country, each development making the legislative process more accessible to Americans.

In 1837 inventor Samuel Morse developed the telegraph system. Morse gave the first public demonstration of his telegraph machine in Washington in February 1838. Despite an impressive exhibition of the new technology, Morse did not receive funding until February 3, 1843 when Congress appropriated $10,000 to Morse in order to lay a telegraph line from Washington, D.C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia. Telegraph lines later linked the Capitol building to the White House and reporters to their respective newspapers.

The first functional telephone was invented by Bell in 1876. Telephone service expanded to Washington in 1879, and changed the information system throughout the Nation’s Capital. The first telephone was installed in the House of Representatives lobby in 1880. The first offices to have telephone's installed in 1889 were the Speaker's room, the Clerk's Office, and the Appropriations Committee. By 1897 the expanding telephone system required a larger switchboard and a fulltime operator. In 1898 Mrs. Harriet Daly became the first switchboard operator for the Capitol. She was the head switchboard operator at the Capitol for 47 years. More than 125 years since the installation of the first telephone in the Capitol, the Capitol switchboard office handles in excess of 30,000 calls per week.

On November 17, 1947 a weekday radio series detailing the significant proceedings of the House and Senate “Congress Today” was first aired. Since 1970 House committees have been permitted to broadcast public hearings live via radio and television.

Interaction between Congress and its constituents have been revolutionized since personal computers were introduced. At first computers were used to assist in the administrative tasks of running a congressional office. Then internal e-mail came into being in the early 1980s. In 1994 the House of Representatives launched its first Web site providing a new level of accessibility to Congress. Now several web sites grant the public instant access to information which once required weeks and even months to obtain.