

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью

Информация о владельце:

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Должность: Директор

Дата подписания: 04.03.2025 16:06:52

Уникальный программный ключ:

798bda6555fbdebe827768f6f1710bd17a9070c31fdc1b6a6ac5a1f10c8c5199

Приложение 6

к основной профессиональной образовательной программе

по направлению подготовки 40.03.01 Юриспруденция

направленность (профиль) программы «Гражданско-правовой»

**Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Российский экономический университет имени Г.В. Плеханова»
Краснодарский филиал РЭУ им. Г.В. Плеханова**

Факультет экономики, менеджмента и торговли

Кафедра финансов и бизнес-аналитики

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

по дисциплине Б1.О.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В СФЕРЕ ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИИ

Направление подготовки

40.03.01 Юриспруденция

Направленность (профиль) программы

Гражданско-правовой

Уровень высшего образования

Бакалавриат

Год начала подготовки 2025

Краснодар – 2024 г.

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Оценочные материалы одобрены на заседании кафедры финансов и бизнес-аналитики

Краснодарского филиала РЭУ им. Г.В. Плеханова,

протокол от 04.10.2024 №3

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции»

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ С УКАЗАНИЕМ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ЭТАПОВ ИХ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Формируемые компетенции (код и наименование компетенции)	Индикаторы достижения компетенций (код и наименование индикатора)	Результаты обучения (знания, умения)	Наименование контролируемых разделов и тем
УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (ых) языке (ах)	УК-4.1. Выбирает на государственном языке РФ и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль и средства взаимодействия в общении с деловыми партнерами	УК-4.1. 3-1. Знает нормы устной речи, принятые в профессиональной среде	Тема 1. Бизнес и право
		УК-4.1. У-1. Умеет выбирать стиль общения на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке применительно к ситуации взаимодействия	Тема 2. Работа юриста в компании
	УК-4.2. Ведет деловую переписку на государственном языке РФ и иностранном(-ых) языках	УК-4.1. У-2. Умеет владеть иностранным языком на уровне, необходимо и достаточном для общения в профессиональной среде	Тема 3. Ведение международных споров
		УК-4.2. 3-1. Знает нормы письменной речи, принятые в профессиональной среде	Тема 4 Разные страны. Разные законодательные системы.
	УК-4.3. Использует диалог для сотрудничества в социальной и профессиональной сферах	УК-4.2. У-1. Умеет вести деловую переписку на государственном языке РФ и/или иностранном языке	Тема 5 Равенство прав
		УК-4.3. У-1. Знает нормы и модели речевого поведения применительно к конкретной ситуации академического и профессионального взаимодействия	Тема 6 Слияния и поглощения
	УК-4.4. Умеет выполнять перевод профессиональных	УК-4.3. У-2. Умеет выстраивать монолог, вести диалог и, полилог с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, аргументированно отстаивать свои позиции и идеи	Тема 7 Компьютерные преступления
		УК-4.4. 3-1. Знает жанры устной и письменной речи в профессиональной сфере	Тема 8 Защита интеллектуальной собственности
			Тема 9 Способы борьбы с мошенничеством
			Тема 10 Охрана окружающей среды
			Тема 11 Техника безопасности на рабочем месте
			Тема 12 Контрактное право
			Тема 13 Язык контракта
			Тема 14 Прецедентное право
			Тема 15 Налоговое

	<p>текстов с иностранного(-ых) на государственный язык РФ и с государственного языка РФ на иностранный(-ые)</p>	<p>УК-4.4. У-1. Умеет выполнять корректный устный и письменный перевод с иностранного языка на государственный язык РФ и с государственного языка РФ на иностранный язык профессиональных текстов</p>	<p>право Тема 16 Незаконные сделки Тема 17 Правовые особенности международной торговли</p>
<p>ОПК-5. Способен логически верно, аргументировано и ясно строить устную и письменную речь с единообразным и корректным использованием профессиональной юридической лексики</p>	<p>ОПК-5.1. Корректно использует профессиональную юридическую лексику</p>	<p>ОПК-5.1. 3-1. Знает значение специальных юридических терминов, принципы построения речевых конструкций</p>	
		<p>ОПК-5.1. У-1. Умеет использовать профессиональную юридическую лексику в устной и письменной речи в соответствующем стиле</p>	
	<p>ОПК-5.2. Логически верно, аргументировано и ясно строит устную и письменную речь в официально-деловом; научном и публицистическом стиле</p>	<p>ОПК-5.2. 3-1. Знает характерные особенности официально-делового; научного и публицистического стиля в юридической деятельности</p> <p>ОПК-5.2. У-1. Умеет логически последовательно выстраивать аргументацию, ясно выражать свою мысль</p>	

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮЩИЕ ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

Перечень учебных заданий на аудиторных занятиях

Вопросы для проведения опроса

Индикаторы достижения: УК-4.1.; УК-4.2.; УК-4.3.; УК-4.4.; ОПК-5.1.; ОПК-5.2.

Тема 1. Бизнес и право.

1. In what ways will the law have an involvement in the different departments of an international manufacturing company?
2. What four general areas of running a business are typically affected by the law?
3. Will the HR department be concerned with contracts of employment?
4. What about the Sales department? Or the Finance department?
5. What kinds of legal claim might be made against a company by employees, suppliers or competitors?

Тема 2. Работа юриста в компании.

1. How do you become an in-house lawyer in your country?
2. What factors might influence a company in the decision to have its own in-house legal team?
3. Why are company lawyers being asked to take a broader role in the companies they work for?
4. Why might a lawyer prefer to work in a company, rather than in a firm of lawyers?
5. What socially responsible activities do you think a company might involve itself in?

Тема 3. Ведение международных споров.

1. Why are company lawyers being asked to take a broader role in the companies they work for?
2. What kind of dispute do you think are likely to affect multinationals ?
3. What are the disadvantages of litigation between companies from different countries ? Are there any advantages?
4. Why is arbitration sometimes thought to be better than going to court?
5. Where does all the information about corporate lawyer's preference come from?

Тема 4. Разные страны, разные законодательные системы.

1. Why are legal systems in different countries said to be in competition with each other?
2. What exactly is meant by choice of laws?
3. For what kind of business is English law commonly used?
4. How do English courts differ from courts in America in the way they interpret contracts?
5. Why have law firms in the City of London been able to market their services internationally?

Тема 5. Равенство прав

1. What does 'practising diversity' mean?
2. Do you think the law is the best way of ensuring there is no discrimination in society?
3. What examples of minority groups do you know?
4. What are the benefits to society of making sure that minority groups are not discriminated against when companies hire new staff?
5. Do you think the law is the best way of ensuring there is no discrimination in society?

Тема 6. Слияния и поглощения

1. What for are antitrust laws (or unfair competition laws) designed?
2. How can a monopoly affect other businesses?

3. What are pros and cons when some countries use regulations to protect their domestic industries from foreign competition?
4. Which merges can you think of in the last five years?
5. Have they all been successful?

Тема 7. Компьютерные преступления

1. What can companies do to protect sensitive data on their computer files from being accessed by hackers?
2. What examples of dishonest e-mails can you think of?
3. Do you know anyone who has received a dishonest e-mail?
4. How can police help in such cases?
5. Do cybercriminals have any special skills that the business world could benefit from?

Тема 8. Защита интеллектуальной собственности

1. Why is the problem of protecting intellectual property very important nowadays?
2. Have you seen counterfeit goods offered for sale?
3. Do IP rights relate to intangible assets?
4. Think of different types of product that are typically pirated.
5. Do commercial organizations face the problem of having their product copied?

Тема 9. Способы борьбы с мошенничеством

1. Why is fraud becoming a growing problem internationally?
2. What do lawyers do to deal with this increase?
3. Think of any kind of fraud that can affect business.
4. How can anti-fraud agencies in different countries work together to fight crime?
5. Can law firms tackle the problem of fraud?

Тема 10. Охрана окружающей среды

1. What parts of your manufacturing process might need updating as a result of strict new anti-pollution laws?
2. How could these changes impact on your business financially?
3. In what way are the environmental responsibilities of companies different from 30 or 40 years ago?
4. What does Business Europe fear will happen to some manufacturing plants?
5. Which directives are the EU proposals aimed at?

Тема 11. Техника безопасности на рабочем месте

1. Which laws in your country relate to the health and safety of employees?
2. Are they strictly enforced?
3. Are all employees fully aware of their legal responsibilities?
4. What responsibilities should employees take for their own health?
5. What key health and safety factors can you think of that are relevant for employees working in a large factory?

Тема 12. Контрактное право

1. What do you need to have a legally binding contract?
2. Is an oral contract enforceable in your country?
3. What is the difference between contract and agreement?
4. What do most people talk about when asked what a contract is?
5. How can contracts made over the internet be enforced?

Тема 13. Язык контракта

1. What terms and conditions would you expect to discuss before signing a contract?
2. What kind of language can you expect to find in commercial contracts?
3. Do terms and conditions have the same meaning?
4. Do most manufacturers and distributors have to state what is their official registered business address?
5. Is the language of contracts the same as everyday, spoken language?

Тема 14. Прецедентное право

1. What is a case law?
2. What are the advantages of the approach when judges are able to make entirely new decision in court?
3. What are the disadvantages of the approach when judges are able to make entirely new decision in court?
4. Think carefully about the circumstances of the case reported in the text.
5. Do you agree B was obliged to accept the truck?

Тема 15. Налоговое право

1. What are the functions of a tax law?
2. What steps can international business leaders take to keep their wealth as much as possible not paying taxes?
3. What are the attractions of a country that has strict banking secrecy laws?
4. Is tax evasion illegal?
5. Which directives are the EU proposals aimed at?

Тема 16. Незаконные сделки

1. What is insider dealing?
2. What are the practical problems facing any regulatory authority that wants to monitor the complex trading activities of international bankers and financial traders?
3. What kind of punishment is appropriate for insider dealing on a large scale?
4. What sort of action is being taken by the US government to control insider dealing?
5. What kind of job did Mr Plotkin have at Goldman?

Тема 17. Правовые особенности международной торговли

1. What does the word sharia mean?
2. What does the word sharia-complaint mean?
3. What does the word sukuk mean?
4. What does the word takaful mean?
5. What are the advantages of ensuring that your economy is open to investment from around the world?

Критерии оценки по одной теме (в баллах):

- 1 балла выставляется студенту, активно участвующему в опросе на основе профессионального суждения
- 0,6 балла выставляется студенту, участвующему в опросе на основе профессионального суждения
- 0,3 балла выставляется студенту, активно участвующему в опросе
- 0 баллов выставляется студенту, не участвующему в опросе

Максимально – 9 баллов

Вопросы для групповой дискуссии

Индикаторы достижения: УК-4.1.; УК-4.2.; УК-4.3.; УК-4.4.; ОПК-5.1.; ОПК-5.2.

Тема 1. Бизнес и право.

1. What kind of products does Elegance sell which have more than simple cosmetic properties?
2. Which people are described as being affected by law?
3. What is important from a legal point of view about the way a job is advertised?
4. What kind of responsibilities does a manufacturing company have towards consumers?
5. What is important from a legal point of view about how products are advertised?

Тема 2. Работа юриста в компании.

1. Who favors corporate lawyers taking a wider role?
2. Who believes lawyers may not be the right people to make CSR decisions?
3. Which areas of business are represented in this unit?
4. What is the job of the in-house lawyers in relation to outside suppliers?
5. What is Bill Carr's argument against in-house lawyers being involved in CSR issues?
1. Найти информацию о видах ответственности компании (при необходимости перевести)

Тема 3. Ведение международных споров.

1. Is cost a main factor in preferring the arbitration process to litigation?
2. Do the majority of lawyers questioned prefer international arbitration or international litigation?
3. When companies enter into international commercial agreement, why is it important to decide on the applicable legal jurisdiction before contracts are signed?
4. When there is a dispute, court cases can sometimes be heard in a country where none of the parties lives or does business. Why should anyone choose to start an action in a country other than their own?
5. Why might developing countries and newly emerging economies want to ensure that their laws and relations are 'business friendly' towards foreign companies?

Тема 4. Разные страны, разные законодательные системы.

1. Does the European Union regard forum shopping in a positive way?
2. Why might developing countries and newly emerging economies want to ensure their laws and regulations are business friendly towards foreign companies?
3. Why should anyone choose to start an action in a country other than their own?
4. How does choice of laws differ from forum shopping?
5. Why can court cases be sometimes heard in a country where none of the parties lives or does business?

Тема 5. Равенство прав

1. Why exactly Lorene Schaefer feel she had been discriminated against?
2. How would you describe Ms Schaefer's career profile?
3. Are there others like Ms Schaefer in the American business world?
4. Do women form a large part of senior staff at GE?
5. Does GE feel it must accept what Ms Schaefer says?

Тема 6. Слияния и поглощения

6. Why was InBev's takeover of Anheuser-Busch allowed?
7. Why exactly did the acquisition need Mofcom's consent?
8. What effects do the Mofcom restrictions have on InBev?
9. Which two Chinese companies does InBev now have shares in?
10. What is the unusual aspect of Mofcom's decision?

Тема 7. Компьютерные преступления

1. Why did Ericson believe he really had won a prize?
2. What did he have to pay for in order to receive the prize money?
3. What is phishing?
4. What action has Microsoft taken to deal with cybercrime?
5. How does RSA's Internet network help bankers?

Тема 8. Защита интеллектуальной собственности

1. Why do commercial organizations face the problem of IP?
2. What is counterfeiting?
3. Is it possible to avoid counterfeiting?
4. Why is the problem of piracy very important?
5. What types of products are typically pirated?

Тема 9. Способы борьбы с мошенничеством

1. In what ways did the prosecutors and the defendants benefit from the outcome of the case about Peters & Peters?
2. How did the two other law firms earn themselves a mention in the fraud section of the report?
3. What is said in the text about marine horses?
4. What were the three men found guilty of?
5. Why was the US Department of Justice pleased with the case?

Тема 10. Охрана окружающей среды

1. What is the relevance of the IPPC directive?
2. What is the connection between Texaco Petroleum and Chevron?
3. What is the relevance of the 1989 oil spill from the tanker Valdez?
4. Which directives are the EU proposals aimed at?
5. If governments do not meet anti-pollution targets, what could the results be?

Тема 11. Техника безопасности на рабочем месте

1. What are the main topics of Section 2 of the Health and Safety Act?
2. What does Section 2 relate to?
3. Which part of section 2 contains a reference to the employees' working environment?
4. What is the principal function of the safety committee as described in section 2?
5. Which subsection relates to the appointment of safety representatives by trade unions?

Тема 12. Контрактное право

1. Are oral contracts always ideal?
2. What types of contracts do you know?
3. What are royalties?
4. Why are most contracts made nowadays over the internet?
5. What is typical for English contract?

Тема 13. Язык контракта

1. What are the seven key areas of agreement given in the text?
2. What is referred to as the Territory?
3. If the manufacturer delivers faulty products, what should the buyer do?
4. Must the manufacturer take back any products not sold by the distributor?
5. What are the parties of the given agreement?

Тема 14. Прецедентное право

1. Find a different case report and give a short spoken summary of it.

2. Try to speak about differences in contract language in the UK and the USA.
3. What do decisions made by judges when hearing a case establish in common law system?
4. What are the functions of a judge in a case law?
5. Try to speak on the peculiarities of a case law in the UK.

Тема 15. Налоговое право

1. Are Singapore's banking laws attractive?
2. Why are Singapore's banking laws attractive?
3. Why did certain Swiss banks move some of their major operations to Singapore?
4. Which areas of Singapore's banking and tax laws have the US, the EU and the OECD become involved with?
5. Which directives are the EU proposals aimed at?

Тема 16. Незаконные сделки

1. Which lines tell us about the two key topic areas of the given article?
2. In what connection is the word allege used in the article?
3. In order to make his trades, how did Mr Plotkin obtain the necessary information?
4. Who is a seamstress in the article?
5. Does insider dealing and insider trading have the same meaning?

Тема 17. Правовые особенности международной торговли

1. Which laws regulate the financing and taxation of business in your country?
2. Why should Islamic finance appear attractive to non-Muslim countries?
3. How have the various countries mentioned been able to adapt their financial frameworks as to be acceptable to Islamic finance?
4. What are the two main principles that relate to Islamic finance?
5. What has created the substantial funds of money in the Middle East?

Критерии оценки по каждому вопросу (в баллах):

- 0,5 балла выставляется студенту, активно участвующему в дискуссии на основе профессионального суждения
- 0,3 балла выставляется студенту, участвующему в дискуссии на основе профессионального суждения
- 0,1 балла выставляется студенту, активно участвующему в дискуссии
- 0 баллов выставляется студенту, не участвующему в дискуссии

Максимально – 11 баллов

Максимально за задания на аудиторных занятиях – 20 баллов

Задания для текущего контроля

Комплект тестовых заданий

Индикаторы достижения: УК-4.1.; УК-4.2.; УК-4.3.; УК-4.4.; ОПК-5.1.; ОПК-5.2.

Test 1

Units 1-3

1. Use other words to express the same meaning.

1. To solve a legal disagreement without taking legal action

2. Of high quality
3. Sums of money paid to someone in exchange for a favour
4. Printers, scanners and other devices used with a computer
5. Using an established brand name on new products so as to increase sales
6. Wrong or illegal way of using smth.

2. Translate into English.

- 1) адвокат (выступающий в судах низшей инстанции),
- 2) существующее положение,
- 3) принимать как должное,
- 4) истец,
- 5) смириться с чем-либо,
- 6) адвокат (выступающий в судах высшей инстанции),
- 7) в лучшем случае (исходе).

3. Give synonyms to the following words.

- 1) kickback,
- 2) lawyer,
- 3) plaintiff,
- 4) counterfeit,
- 5) careless,
- 6) thoughtless,
- 7) assess,

Test 2

Units 4-6

1. Use other words to express the same meaning.

1. to solve a legal disagreement without taking a legal action
2. the act of a company going from private to public status, thus allowing its shares to be purchased and trade on a recognized exchange
3. a company that can be trusted and is not likely to fail
4. years of economic prosperity
5. a way of obtaining money by fraud or deception
6. someone who thinks the same way as you
7. confusing someone or not telling the truth

2. Translate into English.

- 1) апелляция,
- 2) коллективный иск,
- 3) меркантильный,
- 4) юридическая помощь,
- 5) самоуверенный (упрямый),
- 6) слияния и поглощения,
- 7) равенство прав,

3. Give synonyms to the following words.

- 1) lawyer,
- 2) plaintiff,
- 3) counterfeit,
- 4) shares,
- 5) careless,
- 6) reduce.

Test 3

Units 7-9

1. Give synonyms to the following words.

- 1) racket,
- 2) decrease,
- 3) prejudices,
- 4) mistake,
- 5) to estimate,

2. Translate into English.

- 1) должностное преступление,
- 2) нарушение авторских прав,
- 3) судебный процесс,
- 4) штрафные санкции,
- 5) коррумпированный,
- 6) подделка,
- 7) растрата чужого имущества,
- 8) отток капитала.

3. Use other words to express the same meaning.

1. money paid to a victim of an injustice
2. a person in a law case who is accused of having done smth. illegal
3. a group of companies that form an alliance to control a sector
4. give new and improved form, appearance to smth.
5. become unmanageable
6. a company providing legal advice
7. money earned on investments
- 8.

Test 4

Units 10-11

1. Use other words to express the same meaning.

1. an official judicial decision
2. people who buy and sell stocks and shares
3. money earned on investments
4. to take legal action against a person or an organization
5. be of longer duration
6. done without official approval or permission
7. with no one present to watch or guide
8. invention or improvement

2. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Хороших сотрудников зачастую переманивают компании-конкуренты, предлагая им лучшие рабочие условия.
2. Многие предприятия предпринимают добровольные меры для охраны окружающей среды.
3. Компании должны нести ответственность за охрану труда и соблюдение безопасности работников на рабочих местах.
4. Иск был отозван вследствие своевременного урегулирования проблемы, возникшей в связи с отчислениями владельцу авторских прав (авторским гонораром).

3. Translate into English.

- 1) возбудить судебное дело,
- 2) охрана окружающей среды,
- 3) вдохнуть жизнь во что-либо,
- 4) под прикрытием,
- 5) меркантильный,
- 6) компьютерное преступление,
- 7) рабочее место,

- 8) эргономичный дизайн.

Test 5

Units 12-14

1. Translate into English.

- 1) именем закона,
- 2) нарушение закона,
- 3) консультант по правовым вопросам,
- 4) заключить контракт,
- 5) достигнуть соглашения,
- 6) расторгнуть контракт,
- 7) условия контракта,
- 8) налогообложение,
- 9) пойти на компромисс,
- 10) юридический отдел.

2. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Лидеры мирового рынка мобильных телефонов достигли своих позиций благодаря сочетанию непревзойденных технологий и дизайна.
2. Продукт по многим характеристикам не соответствовал принятым стандартам.
3. Стороны договорились об условиях и сроках поставки товаров.
4. Российская автомобильная компания заключила контракт с крупнейшим поставщиком запчастей.

3. Use other words to express the same meaning.

1. give new and improved form, appearance to smth.
2. become unmanageable
3. a company that can be trusted and is not likely to fail
4. crime in which an office worker or someone in business illegally takes money from their employer or the people they deal with in their business.
5. money paid to a victim of an injustice
6. a unique number on the back of a credit cards or debit card which may be required to make certain transactions.

Test 6

Units 15-17

1. Translate into English.

1. судебный процесс,
2. штрафные санкции,
3. коррумпированный,
4. международная торговля,
5. совершить преступление,
6. чувствовать напряжение,
7. последствия правового характера

2. Use other words to express the same meaning.

1. money paid to a victim of an injustice
2. a person in a law case who is accused of having done smth. illegal
3. a group of companies that form an alliance to control a sector
4. give new and improved form, appearance to smth.
5. become unmanageable
6. a company providing legal advice
7. money earned on investments

3. Complete the sentences a word or phrase in the box.

against of over to up to with

1. After the court case the two parties involved reached a settlement _____ each other.
2. The legal team disagreed with the verdict so they took the case to the court_____ appeal.
3. Three men were sentenced _____six months in prison.
4. The lawyer expressed serious concern_____ the decision to allow the press into the court.
5. If found guilty they will face jail sentence of_____three years.
6. The defendants were charged with fraud_____the shareholders of

Критерии оценки за каждый тест (в баллах):

- 1 балл выставляется студенту за правильное выполнение 85% и более заданий.
- 0,8 балла - за 70-84% правильно выполненных заданий.
- 0,5 балла - за 50-69% правильно выполненных заданий.
- 0,3 балла – за 25-49% правильно выполненных заданий.
- 0 баллов – выполнено 0-25% и менее правильно заданий.

Максимально – 8 баллов

Кейсы

Индикаторы достижения: УК-4.1.; УК-4.2.; УК-4.3.; УК-4.4.; ОПК-5.1.; ОПК-5.2.

Кейс-задача1

- Барристер и атторней обсуждают особенности своей профессии.

Кейс-задача2

- Защита интеллектуальной собственности. Рассматривается случай неправомерного использования интеллектуальной собственности.

Кейс-задача 3

- Судья и мировой судья обсуждают плюсы и минусы своей работы.

Case1.

A start-up company OTC Tech making diagnostic test kits is looking for ways to grow its business. The company was born out of a personal experience. The need for a routine test entailed a week-long wait to see the family doctor, followed by a trip to the hospital for the test, and finally the results were received over the telephone. The whole process took three weeks. In the end, it just seemed that life would be easier for all concerned if patients had easier access to such tests. There are many good reasons for people to take control of their own health, and OTC Tech can help by providing people with home-test kits. Their range of products includes a cholesterol test, diabetes tests and allergy testing. Growth of OTC has been consistent over the first couple of years, but a little slow. The company directors recently hired a consultant to help them decide how to develop the business. They are going to hold a meeting to consider the pros and cons of all the options for growth. Which ones are low risk and which are high risk? And which options are best for the company?

Options: Increase the frequency of purchase and maintain customer loyalty; Diversify and start to sell new, related products that potential customers currently buy from their competitors; Find new distribution channels, e.g. e-commerce; form strategic partnerships, e.g. with a company selling dietary products or herbal remedies; outsource manufacturing to a country with lower labour and production costs, and focus the business on marketing and sales.

Case2.

When Paula, aged twenty-five, joined the Packing and Dispatch Department, she was determined to do a good job and get on the company. There were six other women in the department, mostly older women. Paula being young and keen worked harder than all of them. Soon, in fact, her work-rate was double that of everyone else. About a year after she joined the company, the supervisor of the department retired. Paula was offered the job, which she accepted with delight.

From the very beginning she had problems. For one thing, she wasn't popular with the other women. They made jokes about her to her face, saying that she was trying to impress the management by working so hard. And, whenever she tried to persuade them to increase their work-rate, they said that the department was becoming a «sweat shop». Another thing that annoyed them was Paula's attitude to life. She made no secret of the fact that she had several different boyfriends. She was a «liberated woman» wanting to get the most out of life. «You live only once» was her favorite expression. The other women didn't like her attitude at all, and made this clear to her.

One day, Paula criticized one of women for taking an unofficial fifteen-minute tea-break. A little later, the group of women came to Paula. One of them, Eileen – a sort of leader of the group – told Paula they were stopping work for the day. «We're not putting up with this kind of treatment», Eileen told her.

After this incident, relations between Paula and the women became worse. A month later, the women went out on a three-day strike, insisting that they wouldn't work with Paula a day longer.

Case3.

John Grigg is Personnel and training manager for a US-based food company which sometimes transfers executives to its overseas subsidiaries, either because the overseas posting will give them useful experience.

Transferring staff overseas is costly for the company and can be a traumatic experience for the executives. Nevertheless, John Grigg is disappointed with his company's experience in relocating executives. In the past two years, there have been ten postings and five of these have been unsuccessful. Two staff had insisted on returning to head office after a few months abroad; two had left the company soon after their posting had ended and one man had had a nervous breakdown during the posting.

Food technologist posted to Montreal, Canada:

«Nothing» went right from the start. We spent the first nine months in a hotel because we couldn't get suitable accommodation. My wife never stopped complaining. She hated the cold winter and the Canadian way of life, «All they ever think about is ice-hockey», she used to say. She never really wanted to come to Montreal anyway. She had to give up a great job as Office Manager when I was transferred. I didn't enjoy the job there much because I didn't get on with my colleagues. My French isn't bad, but I certainly couldn't understand the sort of French they spoke.

Case4.

John Grigg is Personnel and training manager for a US-based food company which sometimes transfers executives to its overseas subsidiaries, either because the overseas posting will give them useful experience.

Transferring staff overseas is costly for the company and can be a traumatic experience for the executives. Nevertheless, John Grigg is disappointed with his company's experience in relocating executives. In the past two years, there have been ten postings and five of these have been unsuccessful. Two staff had insisted on returning to head office after a few months abroad; two had left the company soon after their posting had ended and one man had had a nervous breakdown during the posting.

Marketing executive posted to an African subsidiary:

«I'd say my overseas posting cost me over \$50.000. I had to sell my house at a loss because property prices were low at the time of my transfer. When I got there, I was amazed at the cost of living». I tell

you, I couldn't save a cent. And living conditions were unbelievable. One time, I had to go without a bath for a month because of water shortage. The job was awful. My African boss obviously didn't want me there – or any American for that matter. When I got back to head office three years later, I expected to become Marketing Manager. But someone else got the job.

Case5.

John Grigg is Personnel and training manager for a US-based food company which sometimes transfers executives to its overseas subsidiaries, either because the overseas posting will give them useful experience.

Transferring staff overseas is costly for the company and can be a traumatic experience for the executives. Nevertheless, John Grigg is disappointed with his company's experience in relocating executives. In the past two years, there have been ten postings and five of these have been unsuccessful. Two staff had insisted on returning to head office after a few months abroad; two had left the company soon after their posting had ended and one man had had a nervous breakdown during the posting.

Financial Director posted to the Middle East:

«Don't talk to me about foreign postings. You disrupt your family life, sell your house, and they send you off to some country which is either boiling hot or freezing cold. You try to adapt to the way of life in the country, which is often completely alien to you, and to do a good job. Then you come back after few years and nobody wants to know, they look at you as if you're ghost!».

Case6.

Fidelity Insurance Co Ltd.

When Charles Welby became manager of the Manchester branch of the Fidelity Insurance Company he had some strong views on how to get the best out of his staff. "Treat them considerately and they will respond by giving their best." Noble sentiments. Most of his staff did respond positively but one of his younger staff has disappointed him.

Alison Page.

Charles does not have any formal signing-on procedure, but either he or his Assistant Manager are generally around at nine o'clock to see that staff arrive punctually. If anyone arrives late persistently, Charles has a word with them. Alison has been more than ten minutes late on no less than fifteen occasions during the past month. When asked for an explanation she said she depends on her boyfriend who brings her into town in his car. They seem to run into a lot of traffic jams – and Alison's boyfriend does not have to get into work until 9.30. He works in a local accountant's office. Her work generally satisfactory, but Charles is concerned because she tends to be back late from lunch and is very much "a clock-watcher". She is proving to be a bad influence on the other girls.

Case7.

Fidelity Insurance Co Ltd.

When Charles Welby became manager of the Manchester branch of the Fidelity Insurance Company he had some strong views on how to get the best out of his staff. "Treat them considerately and they will respond by giving their best." Noble sentiments. Most of his staff did respond positively but one of his younger staff has disappointed him.

Richard Meacher.

This young man is very moody. On occasions he has been rude to the Assistant Manager in front of other members of staff and Charles is aware of a personality clash between the two. Even more disturbing is the fact that a customer has recently complained about his attitude over the telephone. Richard was contrite when Charles spoke to him subsequently. It transpired that there were difficulties at home. Richard's mother and father were divorced. He had stayed with his father who was now considering remarriage. There were resulting frictions between father and son.

Richard has been having odd days off work for each of the past six weeks. He has had “a sore throat”, “biliousness”, “a migraine”, “a tummy upset “ and of course a couple of “colds”. According to the Assistant Manager, Richard’s work is slightly below standard, and he is inclined to be scruffy in dress for an insurance office.

Case8.

Peter Jones, the enthusiastic, newly-appointed production manager at Jones Furniture Factory, looked somewhat disturbed as he went for lunch last Friday. “I cannot understand it!” – he told Betty Smith, his personal assistant, “Three people gave in their notice this morning”.

“What’s it about them?” – asked Betty anxiously – her future depended on Peter’s success.

“You remember, Betty, that we saw those management consultants last week. They told me on Monday that all this “hand-made” furniture was a load of rubbish, really. We could turn out a great many more chairs at lower cost – they might look alike but that’s a risk I’m prepared to take.

“Well, we got this expert to time the staff when they were not looking and he thinks we can half the times. I sent him down on Tuesday to show the workers exactly how to do the job, so they don’t make a mistake. We must keep up the quality as well as quantity. Tony Harris who’s been here donkey’s years gave his notice in first. I rather thought he would – the “craftsman” type but what shook me was Frank Watts and Dick Morris – both young lads!”

“You’d better have a stiff drink now”, advised Betty.

Case9.

Things were certainly going wrong at Kenby Electrics. There had been a thunderstorm, water had leaked through the roof and was dripping slowly but steadily on a junction box. Fred Fox was busy replacing a fuse in the box (there had been a surge of the power during the storm, the fuse had blown and work had stopped in the workshop), with a great deal of haste as production needed to restart quickly.

John Jones, the Safety Officer, entered the shop just as Fred pulled the lever over to “ON” and the machines started. “Just a minute “he shouted. “Switch that thing off again at once!” Fred obliged. “Now”, continued Jones “Leave your machines and organize someone to get into the roof to plug the leak. Come on, you are wasting time!”

At that moment Len Wilson, the supervisor, entered the department. “What are you playing at, Jones?” he shouted. “These are my men not yours.”

“They are on safety work now and that is my responsibility”, Jones replied.

Case10.

The time is almost midnight, Sheldon Chief Executive of Reprox, a photocopying equipment firm, sits in an armchair, looking shocked. He has just had a phone call from Donald, his Marketing Manager, and what Donald has told him is very worrying.

Apparently, the previous night, Donald had gone to a local restaurant with his wife. There he had seen the firm’s top salesman, Melvin, having dinner with a woman. Donald had been amazed at Melvin’s choice of a dining companion, for the woman was Lois Markham an executive from Hitex, one of their main competitors.

The next day, Donald called Melvin to his office, intending to give the top salesman a quiet warning about mixing with an enemy. However, the conversation did not go as planned.

“If you must know, I’ve been living with Lois for about a year now. And I might very well marry her.” Melvin said, “but I don’t see that it’s any business of this company’s/”

“Come on now, don’t be so naive,” Don answered. “Think of the security aspect. We are in a competitive business – it’s dog eat dog.”

“I haven’t done anything wrong. You’ve no right to interfere in my private life. And if you start doing so, maybe I’ll have to look for another job.”

Sheldon considered the problem. Should he turn a blind eye to what was going on? Or was some sort of action needed on his part?

Case11.

Mark was a regional manager for an American financial company. He had been sent to work in the Brazilian office of his organization for a two-year period. He found that his new manager interfered with his work and did not involve him in decisions. He also resented being so far away from his family. Mark's work began to suffer, and his manager confronted him about his performance.

Mark explained what he wanted from his job. He mentioned that he had been given latitude in decision making in his past job, and he also explained that he wanted to be able to spend some time with his family. His boss was sympathetic and agreed broad parameters so that Mark could have more authority. His contract was changed to allow for a trip home twice a year. Mark's motivation levels began to improve dramatically.

In this example, a manager felt that his values and input were not being respected. His motivation levels fell. When he discussed his feelings with his manager, the issue was resolved and his motivation levels started to rise.

Case12.

Alice and Jean were two friends who met at a local knitting class. Alice soon found she was a skilled knitting machine operator, while Jean discovered she had a talent for designing patterns.

When the course was over, each found time on her hands, but already they had received several enquiries from other friends and acquaintances for cardigans and jumpers, and from time to time they got together to help each other out. One day, Jean said "Look here, Alice, why don't we organize ourselves on a regular basis and try to make some extra cash as well as helping our friends out?" "Alice was a bit doubtful. "It is true", - she replied. "I'm quite good at machine knitting, and you've quite a flair for designing knitting patterns but what about keeping accounts, and VAT? And there's another thing, if we're going to do this properly I'll need a new knitting machine."

Jean was now less confident: «I hadn't thought of that- and what do we do when we've run out of orders- I don't see myself as a sales assistant. We'd need help».

Критерии оценки за каждый кейс (в баллах):

- 1 балл за выполнение кейсов выставляется обучающемуся, если он полно и аргументировано отвечает на все вопросы, демонстрируя высокий уровень способности понимать проблемы и критически их анализировать, принимая экономически обоснованные оптимальные решения;
- 0,75 баллов за выполнение кейсов выставляется обучающемуся, если он полно и аргументировано отвечает только на первые вопросы кейсов, демонстрируя хороший уровень способности понимать проблемы и критически их анализировать, принимая экономически обоснованные оптимальные решения;
- 0,25 балла за выполнение кейсов выставляется обучающемуся, если он неполно и без аргументов отвечает на часть вопросов, демонстрируя невысокий уровень способности понимать проблемы и критически их анализировать, принимая экономически обоснованные оптимальные решения;
- 0 баллов за выполнение кейсов выставляется обучающемуся, если он не отвечает на вопросы и не приводит аргументов, демонстрируя неспособность понимать проблемы и критически их анализировать, принимая экономически обоснованные оптимальные решения.

Максимально – 5 баллов

Задания для творческого рейтинга

Тематика рефератов

Индикаторы достижения: УК-4.1.; УК-4.2.; УК-4.3.; УК-4.4.; ОПК-5.1.; ОПК-5.2

1. Основные причины международного диспута.
2. Альтернативное разрешение споров.
3. Современный контракт.
4. Разница составления контрактов в разных странах.
5. Судебные процессы в разных странах. Судебное разбирательство.
6. Особенности прецедентного права в разных странах.
7. Особенности налогового законодательства в США.
8. Мировой опыт в борьбе с преступностью.
9. Правовые особенности торговли в США.
10. Особенности налогового законодательства в Великобритании.
11. Особенности налогового законодательства в США.
12. Примеры незаконных сделок.
13. Виды преступлений.
14. Действия США по предотвращению незаконных сделок.
15. Правовые особенности торговли в США.
16. Правовые особенности торговли в Великобритании.
17. Правовые особенности торговли в странах Азии.
18. Типы юридических профессий в Великобритании и США.
19. Слияния и поглощения (опыт международных компаний).
20. Самое громкое международное судебное разбирательство 20 века.
21. Самое громкое международное судебное разбирательство прошлого года.
22. Что предпочитает международная компания: арбитраж или суд.
23. Самое громкое дело по нарушению охраны окружающей среды.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮЩИЕ ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ ВО ВРЕМЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Структура экзаменационного билета/зачетного задания

<i>Наименование</i>	<i>Максимальное количество баллов</i>
Вопрос 1. Выполнение письменного лексико-грамматического теста.	10
Вопрос 2. Теоретический вопрос по изученным темам повседневного и делового общения	10
Тестовые задания	20

Задания, включаемые в экзаменационный билет/зачетное задание

Перечень вопросов к зачету

1. In what ways will the law have an involvement in the different departments of an international manufacturing company?
2. What four general areas of running a business are typically affected by the law?
3. How do you become an in-house lawyer in your country?
4. What factors might influence a company in the decision to have its own in-house legal team?
5. Why are company lawyers being asked to take a broader role in the companies they work for?
6. What kind of dispute do you think are likely to affect multinationals ?
7. What are the disadvantages of litigation between companies from different countries ? Are there any advantages?
8. Why is arbitration sometimes thought to be better than going to court?
9. Where does all the information about corporate lawyer's preference come from?
10. Is cost a main factor in preferring the arbitration process to litigation?
11. Do the majority of lawyers questioned prefer international arbitration or international litigation?
12. When companies enter into international commercial agreement, why is it important to decide on the applicable legal jurisdiction before contracts are signed?
13. When there is a dispute, court cases can sometimes be heard in a country where none of the parties lives or does business. Why should anyone choose to start an action in a country other than their own?
14. Why might developing countries and newly emerging economies want to ensure that their laws and relations are 'business friendly' towards foreign companies ?
15. Why are legal systems in different countries said to be in competition with each other?
16. What exactly is meant by choice of laws?
17. For what kind of business is English law commonly used?
18. How do English courts differ from courts in America in the way they interpret contracts?
19. Why have law firms in the City of London been able to market their services internationally?
20. Does the European Union regard forum shopping in a positive way?
21. What does 'practising diversity' mean?
22. Do you think the law is the best way of ensuring there is no discrimination in society?
23. What for are antitrust laws (or unfair competition laws) designed?
24. What can companies do to protect sensitive data on their computer files from being accessed by hackers?
25. Why is the problem of protecting intellectual property very important nowadays?

26. What qualities should one have to make friends with you?
27. What is the difference between travel and tourism?
28. Talk about a famous traveler/explorer and his/her achievements.
29. What do you know about Amelia Earhart? Tell her life story.
30. Do you like package holidays? Why? Why not?
31. "Travelers should always respect other people's culture." Do you agree?
32. Do you agree that being paid for a job gives a person greater self-esteem than working voluntarily?
33. Would you ever lie to get a job you want?
34. What professional strengths and weaknesses would you mention at a job interview?
35. What is teleworking? What are the reasons for the rise of working from home? What are the advantages/disadvantages of working from home?
36. Talk about work placements. "Work placements should always be paid". Do you agree with this statement?
37. Give your recommendations on how to avoid mistakes working online.
38. What activities do you think learning a language is similar to (playing a musical instrument, driving a car, painting and others)?
39. Why is English an international language?
40. If you are a boss, will you organize English language training for your staff? Why?/Why not?
41. In your opinion, how can a person improve his/her command of a foreign language?
42. Should we pay for higher education? Arguments for and against.
43. What forms of training do you know? Describe one of them in detail.
44. What sort of facilities should students be provided with at university? Which of them are you interested in?
45. What is design? What misconceptions do people have about design?
46. What ideas influenced design at different times?
47. Talk about the famous Italian design company.
48. Talk about a famous entrepreneur. What is he/she famous for?
49. Would you tell your boss if you suspected your colleague of being dishonest?
50. What characteristics should one have to become a successful businessman/businesswoman?
51. What do engineers do? What types of engineers do you know?
52. Describe an engineering project which had a strong effect on you.
53. What do scientists do to avoid asteroids colliding with the Earth?
54. What do you think will be the benefits and problems of building the vertical city?
55. Talk about one of the greatest engineering achievements of the 20th century.
56. Talk about current trends in Russia.
57. Which trends that have died out will have a revival do you think?
58. Name three types of people who are influential in the development of trends (according to M. Gladwell).
59. People should pay for their music, books and films. Do you agree with this statement?
60. Do you think it is exciting/glamorous to work in the fashion industry? Why?/Why not?
61. What attracts you more when buying a particular product – appearance or special features? Give reasons.
62. High price does not always mean quality of a product. Why?/Why not?
63. Eat and drink with your relatives, do business with strangers. Do you agree with this Greek proverb?
64. Is it acceptable to manipulate images of people in advertising? Give your arguments for and against.
65. What are the ways of advertising products and services today?
66. A company has a responsibility towards different groups of people.
67. What conflicts of interest are there between the different groups?
68. How do you understand the phrase "elastic ethics"? Give you examples.

69. Does a credo really change the way a company operates or is it just good PR?
70. Do small businesses have the same responsibilities as multinationals?
71. What are good and wrong reasons for mergers and acquisitions?
72. What are the five Gs of a possible acquisition?

Перечень вопросов к экзамену:

1. When there is a dispute, court cases can sometimes be heard in a country where none of the parties lives or does business. Why should anyone choose to start an action in a country other than their own?
2. Why might developing countries and newly emerging economies want to ensure that their laws and relations are 'business friendly' towards foreign companies ?
3. Why are legal systems in different countries said to be in competition with each other?
4. What exactly is meant by choice of laws?
5. For what kind of business is English law commonly used?
6. How do English courts differ from courts in America in the way they interpret contracts?
7. Why have law firms in the City of London been able to market their services internationally?
8. Does the European Union regard forum shopping in a positive way?
9. What does 'practising diversity' mean?
10. Do you think the law is the best way of ensuring there is no discrimination in society?
11. What for are antitrust laws (or unfair competition laws) designed?
12. What can companies do to protect sensitive data on their computer files from being accessed by hackers?
13. Why is the problem of protecting intellectual property very important nowadays?
14. How are mergers and acquisitions perceived by employees/ shareholders/ customers/ the general public?
15. Give examples of a company's performance.
16. Call possible difficulties of selling in overseas markets.
17. What is the difference between high-context and low-context cultures? Give your examples.
18. Do you prefer shopping in a store or on a website? Give your reasons.
19. What measures do e-tailers take to turn surfers into shoppers?
20. What is a conversational agent?
21. What steps in an e-tail transaction can you name?
22. A company has a responsibility towards different groups of people.
23. What conflicts of interest are there between the different groups ?
24. How do you understand the phrase "elastic ethics"? Give you examples.
25. Does a credo really change the way a company operates or is it just good PR?
26. How do negotiators avoid misunderstandings?
27. How is advertising controlled in different countries? Provide examples.
28. Do you think that bullying is common at our schools? What are the reasons for it?
29. What methods of teaching did Maria Montessori come up with?
30. Should we pay for higher education? Arguments for and against.
31. What forms of training do you know? Describe one of them in detail.
32. What sort of facilities should students be provided with at university?
33. Which of them are you interested in?
34. What is design? What misconceptions do people have about design?
35. Do you agree that advertising impresses us? Why/Why not?
36. Which products do you usually buy - branded or unbranded?
37. High price does not always mean quality of a product. Why/Why not?
38. Eat and drink with your relatives, do business with strangers. Do you agree with this Greek proverb?
39. If you started a business, would you have a partner?
40. Talk about a famous entrepreneur. What is he/she famous for?

41. Would you tell your boss if you suspected your colleague of being dishonest?
42. What characteristics should one have to become a successful businessman/businesswoman?
43. What do engineers do? What types of engineers do you know?
44. Describe an engineering project which had a strong effect on you.
45. What do scientists do to avoid asteroids colliding with the Earth?
46. What do you think will be the benefits and problems of building the vertical city?
47. Talk about one of the greatest engineering achievements of the 20th century.
48. Talk about current trends in Russia.
49. Which trends that have died out will have a revival do you think?
50. Name three types of people who are influential in the development of trends (according to M. Gladwell).
51. People should pay for their music, books and films. Do you agree with this statement?
52. Do you think it is exciting/glamorous to work in the fashion industry? Why?/Why not?
53. What personality types did Carl Jung come up with? Describe them in detail.
54. Describe your personality type according to Carl Jung.
55. "Never judge by appearance". Do you agree with the saying?
56. Talk about some charismatic people.
57. What qualities should one have to make friends with you?
58. What is the difference between travel and tourism?
59. Talk about a famous traveler/explorer and his/her achievements.
60. What do you know about Amelia Earhart? Tell her life story.
61. Do you like package holidays? Why? Why not?
62. "Travelers should always respect other people's culture." Do you agree?
63. Do you agree that being paid for a job gives a person greater self-esteem than working voluntarily?
64. Would you ever lie to get a job you want?
65. What professional strengths and weaknesses would you mention at a job interview?
66. What is teleworking? What are the reasons for the rise of working from home?
67. What are the advantages/disadvantages of working from home?
68. Talk about work placements. "Work placements should always be paid". Do you agree with this statement?
69. Give your recommendations on how to avoid mistakes working online.
70. What activities do you think learning a language is similar to (playing a musical instrument, driving a car, painting and others)?
71. Why is English an international language?
72. If you are a boss, will you organize English language training for your staff? Why?/Why not?

Тестовые задания к зачету/экзамену:

Test 1

Units 1-7

Variant 1

1. Complete the sentences:

- 1) To avoid the costs and time involved in going to court, disputes can be settled by _____.
- 2) The legal system operating in England and the United States is the _____ system.
- 3) A law firm can also be called a law _____.
- 4) Another word for agreement is _____.
- 5) When two companies decide to join together, it is called a _____.
- 6) The most common type of courts in England and Wales is the _____ court.
- 7) _____ and _____ work together on cases but the _____ is the first point to contact with the law for a client in the UK.
- 8) The legal system of the UK also include the _____ courts(which deal with offenders under seventeen)and _____ courts(which investigate violent, sudden or unnatural deaths).

- 9) Individuals in the USA fall under jurisdiction of ____ and _____ courts.
- 10) US ____ are political appointees who often harbor political ambitions.

2. Give the definition to the following:

1. code
2. litigation
3. dismissal
4. claim
5. barrister

3.Fill in the necessary prepositions:

- 1) They had signed a contract, so they had entered ____ a legal agreement.
- 2) Individuals are protected ____ the laws of their own countries.
- 3) Sales of goods are made subject ____ many legal requirements.
- 4) How do lawyers feel about the idea of been able to appeal ____ arbitration decisions?
- 5) Is cost a main factor ____ preferring the arbitration process ____ litigation?
- 6) What are the disadvantages ____ litigation ____ companies ____ different countries?
- 7) What exactly meant ____ choice of laws?

4.Translate from Russian into English:

- 1) Международное право рассматривает споры между различными государствами.
- 2) Гражданское право связано со спорами граждан внутри страны.
- 3) Государство принимает и применяет законы.
- 4) Законы о правах человека действуют в международном масштабе.
- 5) Суд должен рассмотреть закон о юридической действительности контракта о продаже.
- 6) Истец и ответчик – две обязательные стороны в судебном разбирательстве.
- 7) Мошенничество, кража в магазине и воровство – это виды уголовных преступлений.

5.Translate from English into Russian:

Company Law

If a businessman sets up a business, he raises a capital, sells and buys products and services, dismiss and employs company workers, signs contracts; obtains credits, pays taxes. To do so a businessman must be knowledgeable in the basic legal principles and fundamentals of the contract law, employment law business law and the company law. A business needs to know criminal law provided he conducts his business dishonestly. Every country has its own company law, designed to regulate business activities. Company law determines the company structure, sources of its capital, duties of employment and company management, tax liabilities, relationship with company investors. Good knowledge of a company law makes it possible to minimize financial losses, to avoid bankruptcy and operate at a good profit. England unlike many other legal systems has not developed a competitive code.

Test 1

Variant 2

1. Complete the sentences:

- 1) A scam is some kind of ____ activity designed to trick people into paying money to criminals.
- 2) A law firm can also be called a law ____ .
- 3) In court, he had made a ____ that he had been treated unfairly by the company.
- 4) The number of ____ of Internet criminals has increased, so more of those criminals have been sent to prison as a result.
- 5) Choice of law means choosing the most favourable legal ____ for settling a dispute.
- 6) ADR stands for alternative dispute ____.
- 7) Some attorneys charge higher ____ than others for giving the same advice!
- 8) Someone who assists others to reach an agreement after a dispute is the ____.
- 9) The person who brings a complaint in a civil case is called the ____.
- 10) Certain cases which haven't been solved in the House of Lords may be referred to the ____ in Luxembourg.

2. Give the definition to the following:

1. solicitor
2. legalese
3. arbitrator
4. plaintiff,
5. defendant

3. Fill in the necessary prepositions:

- 1) It is possible ___ consumers to do business more easily.
- 2) Companies can transact ___ other companies.
- 3) ADR can be helpful ___ all parties involved.
- 4) He still has the right ___ take another person to court.
- 5) Civil laws concern disputes ___ citizens ___ a country.
- 6) Criminal law takes the form ___ a criminal code.
- 7) ___ the event a consensus isn't reached, the dispute is transferred ___ the appropriate court ___ it's resolution.

4. Translate from Russian into English:

- 1) Сторона, предъявляющая иск, называется истцом.
- 2) Чтобы быть выбранным присяжным, Вам должно быть 18 лет, Вы должны быть гражданином своего государства, и если Вас обвиняли в совершении уголовного преступления, ваши права должны быть восстановлены.
- 3) Ответчик оспаривает то, что заявил истец.
- 4) Президент имеет право наложить вето на закон, если он противоречит федеральным законам, международным обязательствам или нарушают гражданские права и свободы граждан.
- 5) Гражданское право связано с отношениями, включающими собственность.
- 6) Уголовное право определяет общие принципы уголовной ответственности.
- 7) Основная задача права – охранять государственную систему.

5. Translate from English into Russian:**Company Law**

The company law has many regulations in settling up and running business. The most important documents in the company law is memorandum of association. The memorandum of association must be filed into company registration. The memorandum of association contains the following information:

1. the company name
2. location of company headquarters
3. the names of the leading company management
4. company objective
5. amount of equity

The name of the company is very important because a company can not engage its capacity, it may lose the right to legal remedy. Normally the companies tend to determinate their objective very widely to include activities which the company may eventually engage in the future. The company law is intended to stop the company from using its capital for illegal purposes : money laundering stock exchange speculations.

Test 2**Units 8-12****Variant 1****1. Complete the sentences:**

- 1) The number of _____ of Internet criminals has increased, so more of those criminals have been sent to prison as a result.
- 2) _____ law protects original works of authorship which are written down and recorded.

- 3) In court, to _____ means to reduce the seriousness of a charge.
- 4) _____ are payments made for the sale of songs and other copyright material.
- 5) _____ and agreement are generally interchangeable.
- 6) Broadly speaking, terms and _____ have the same meaning.
- 7) _____ is illegal practice; avoidance schemes, however, are perfectly legal.

2. Give the definition to the following:

1. Counterfeiting
2. Damages
3. Fine
4. Class action
5. Breach of contract

3. Fill in the necessary prepositions:

- 1) Manufacturing a product so it looks very similar to an existing product, so that customers are cheated, is known as passing _____.
- 2) What is the nature of the claim made _____ Chavron?
- 3) This Agreement is made _____ 2.10.2017 _____ and _____ Company General Electric and Company Corporate Affairs.
- 4) Unless notice _____ termination is provided _____ either party _____ least six months prior _____ the end of the current year.
- 5) The court fined the company _____ \$25000 for failing to observe regulations.

4. Translate from Russian into English:

- 1) Законы о защите прав потребителя налагают новые требования на производителей.
- 2) Работа современных компаний-производителей невозможна без соблюдения природоохранного законодательства.
- 3) Интеллектуальная собственность имеет дело с нематериальными ценностями, такими, как патенты, авторские права и торговые марки.
- 4) Почему такой вид преступления как мошенничество стало в последнее время международной проблемой?
- 5) Стороны заключают контракт на определенных условиях.
- 6) Некоторые контракты должны быть заключены только в письменной форме.
- 7) В последнее время все больше контрактов заключается по интернету.

5. Translate from English into Russian:

Consumer Protection Law

Consumer protection law governs legal relationship between manufacturers and the consumer. The definition of a consumer is simple and straightforward. Anyone who buys products and services is in fact a consumer. Virtually the consumer law is designed to protect the interest of the consumer. However the consumer legislation seeks to find a reasonable compromise between the interests of consumers and products. The concept of product liability principle underlines consumer protection legislation.

Consumer legislation is an independent legal branch as a matter of fact. If a consumer takes legal action, he is expected to prove :

1. That he has a contract with the supplier
2. That the supplier is in breach of contract
3. The goods supplied are merchantable
4. That the goods do not answer supplied description.

If a supplier is late with payment or delivery, it is also a breach of a contract. Services must be provided with reasonable care and reasonable cost. Under consumer law a consumer can waive out of his right for legal action and resolve the problem by negotiations. Product liability is the fundamental principle of the consumer law. The consumer law prohibits commerce of low quality adulterated injurious products. The law provides penalties for unfair advertising. The court may rule to stop the production of injurious products. It is understood that producers have the best interest to provide products. Companies have the right to choose product and benefit from free competition in the

market place. Companies seek to extend product liability principle to movies, TV and music. Parents can sue a TV company for low quality programs, injurious to child's mentality.

Test 2

Units 8-12

Variant 2

1. Complete the sentences:

- 1) The police arrested a man carrying a case of _____ watches. They were cheap copies of an expensive Swiss-made model.
- 2) Protecting copyright falls into the area of _____ law.
- 3) People who carry out frauds are called _____.
- 4) contract and _____ are generally interchangeable.
- 5) Broadly speaking, _____ and conditions have the same meaning.
- 6) Passing a new law is one thing; successfully _____ it is an entirely different matter.
- 7) The man gave away details of our manufacturing processes – it must be a case for instant _____ ! He can't work for us any longer.

2. Give the definition to the following:

1. fishing
2. prosecution
3. victim
4. guilty verdict
5. sue

3. Fill in the necessary prepositions:

- 1) It is essential to comply _____ the new labeling regulations.
- 2) What kind of suit have lawyers brought _____ Chevron?
- 3) Risk _____ loss _____ or damage _____ the Products shall pass _____ the Distributor.
- 4) Each Product distributed _____ accordance _____ this Agreement.
- 5) The Italian Banking Association entered _____ and the Union _____ Arab banks entered _____ a memorandum _____ understanding _____ September 2017.

4. Translate from Russian into English:

- 1) Жертв мошеннических компьютерных схем можно найти по всему миру.
- 2) Нарушение авторского права является пиратством.
- 3) Соблюдение закона об охране окружающей среды – важный компонент заключения многих успешных международных соглашений.
- 4) Большинство контрактов заключается или в устной, или в письменной форме.
- 5) Устные контракты имеют такую же юридическую силу, как и письменные по английскому законодательству.
- 6) Контракт – это соглашение, которое заключено между двумя и более сторонами.
- 7) Что нужно делать, чтобы бороться с мошенничеством в международном масштабе?

5. Translate from English into Russian:

Consumer Protection Law

Consumer protection law governs legal relationship between manufacturers and the consumer. The definition of a consumer is simple and straightforward. Anyone who buys products and services is in fact a consumer. Virtually the consumer law is designed to protect the interest of the consumer. However the consumer legislation seeks to find a reasonable compromise between the interests of consumers and products. The concept of product liability principle underlines consumer protection legislation.

Consumer legislation is an independent legal branch as a matter of fact. If a consumer takes legal action, he is expected to prove :

1. That he has a contract with the supplier
2. That the supplier is in breach of contract
3. The goods supplied are merchantable

4. That the goods do not answer supplied description.

If a supplier is late with payment or deliver, it is also a breach of a contract. Services must be provided with reasonable care and reasonable cost. Under consumer law a consumer can wave out of his right for legal action and resolve the problem by negotiations. Product liability is the fundamental principle of the consumer law. The consumer law prohibits commerce of law quality adulterated injurious products. The law provides penalties for unfair advertising. The court may rule to stop the production of injurious products. It is understood that producers have the best interest to provide products. Companies have the right to choose product and benefit from free competition in the market place. Companies seek to extend product liability principle to movies, TV and music. Parents can sue a TV company for law quality programs, injurious to child.

Test 3

Units 13-17

Variant 1

1. Complete the sentences:

- 1) The number of _____ of Internet criminals has increased, so more of those criminals have been sent to prison as a result.
- 2) _____ law protects original works of authorship which are written down and recorded.
- 3) In court, to _____ means to reduce the seriousness of a charge.
- 4) _____ are payments made for the sale of songs and other copyright material.
- 5) _____ and agreement are generally interchangeable.
- 6) Broadly speaking, terms and _____ have the same meaning.
- 7) _____ is illegal practice; avoidance schemes, however, are perfectly legal.
- 8) Protecting copyright falls into the area of _____ law.
- 9) When you buy something in the shop, you have rights under _____ laws.
- 10) Companies must obey not only laws and regulations, but also _____ of practice.

2. Give the definition to the following:

1. oral contract
2. written contract
3. royalties
4. claim
5. parties

3. Fill in the necessary prepositions:

- 1) Manufacturing a product so it looks very similar to an existing product, so that customers are cheated, is known as passing _____.
- 2) What is the nature of the claim made _____ Chavron?
- 3) This Agreement is made _____ 2.10.2017 _____ and _____ Company General Electric and Company Corporate Affairs.
- 4) Unless notice _____ termination is provided _____ either party _____ least six months prior _____ the end of the current year.
- 5) There is increasing interest _____ Islamic finance _____ private sector.
- 6) The court fined the company _____ \$25000 for failing to observe regulations.
- 7) The word *Held* introduces the court's decision, together _____ an explanation _____ how the law applies _____ the situation _____ question.

4. Translate from Russian into English:

- 1) Законы о защите прав потребителя налагают новые требования на производителей.
- 2) Работа современных компаний-производителей невозможна без соблюдения природоохранного законодательства.
- 3) Интеллектуальная собственность имеет дело с нематериальными ценностями, такими, как патенты, авторские права и торговые марки.

- 4) Почему такой вид преступления как мошенничество стало в последнее время международной проблемой?
- 5) Стороны заключают контракт на определенных условиях.
- 6) Некоторые контракты должны быть заключены только в письменной форме.
- 7) Закон о защите прав потребителя развивался быстрее в более богатых и развитых странах.

5.Translate from English into Russian:

Computer Law

All countries have enacted legislation which governs collection, processing and distribution of information. Data protection act also governs storage of personal information. Any company which operates computers is subject to the provisions of Data Protection Law.

The Data Protection Law provides legal basis for the development and usage of a personal information. the law gives certain rights to individuals.

Business can develop personal information for different purposes : training, promotion, fringe benefits, assessment attention of a personal performance and provisioning references. If a company purchases a computer or software, the purchase is in line with the Data Protection Act.

For registration of the computer the company makes available the following information : description of the software, the purpose for which the information is developed. The list of persons to whom the information can be disclosed, the procedure of the computer clearance and the countries to which the computer information can be transferred. Any individual has an absolute unrestricted right of access to his personal life. Unrestricted absolute right of access means that an individual can at any time request a copy of his personal life for a small charge. If a company holds personal information and it does not inform individuals in the question, the company management can be found guilty of a criminal offence. In line with the data protection act personal data can be obtained only lawfully and for lawful purposes. the personal information must be checked for accuracy and kept up-to date. under this law the company management is legally bound to promptly inform the individual that the company has started the collected information about him. The company management is also obliged to make provisions for protection of information from accidental loss alteration and unauthorized access. the law strictly enforces the provisions of the Data Protection Law.

Units 13-17

Variant 2

1. Complete the sentences:

- 1) The police arrested a man carrying a case of _____ watches. They were cheap copies of an expensive Swiss-made model.
- 2) Protecting copyright falls into the area of _____ law.
- 3) People who carry out frauds are called _____ .
- 4) contract and _____ are generally interchangeable.
- 5) Broadly speaking, _____ and conditions have the same meaning.
- 6) Individuals pay _____ to the state on their earnings.
- 7) Companies pay _____ on profits.
- 8) Passing a new law is one thing; successfully _____ it is an entirely different matter.
- 9) The man gave away details of our manufacturing processes – it must be a case for instant _____ ! He can't work for us any longer.
- 10) The people or companies who enter into a contract are called _____.

2.Give the definition to the following:

- 1.tax avoidance
- 2.tax evasion
- 3.contract of employment
- 4.draft
- 5.parties

3. Fill in the necessary prepositions:

1. It is essential to comply _____ the new labeling regulations.

2. What kind of suit have lawyers brought _____ Chevron?
3. Risk _____ loss _____ or damage _____ the Products shall pass _____ the Distributor.
4. Each Product distributed _____ accordance _____ this Agreement.
5. The Italian Banking Association entered _____ and the Union _____ Arab banks entered _____ a memorandum _____ understanding _____ September 2017.
6. The word *Held* introduces _____ a summary _____ the arguments presented _____ the claimant and the defendant.
7. Turkey's Islamic finance sector is tiny, accounting _____ less than 5% _____ deposits.

4. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Жертв мошеннических компьютерных схем можно найти по всему миру.
2. Нарушение авторского права является пиратством.
3. Соблюдение закона об охране окружающей среды – важный компонент заключения многих успешных международных соглашений.
4. Большинство контрактов заключается или в устной, или в письменной форме.
5. Устные контракты имеют такую же юридическую силу, как и письменные по английскому законодательству.
6. Контракт – это соглашение, которое заключено между двумя и более сторонами.
7. Что нужно делать, чтобы бороться с мошенничеством в международном масштабе?

5. Translate from English into Russian:

Intellectual Property. Protection.

Intellectual property is a valuable asset which must be protected. Business spend much many to accomplish objective. For example, levy's company, which manufactures pants, spend millions to protect its property is protected by patents, copyrights and trademarks. a patent is an exclusive right to a product technology which is granted for a time period on 17 years. The patent office at US varies about 100.000 patent applications every year. the US patent office gives out more then 70.000 patents every year. Many leading companies and new industries base the activities on the use of new patents. a patent must have industrial application. Patents and intellectual property legislation promote the development of science technology and industry. business closely watches the expiration of patents. A patent must be carefully described. if the description of a patent is not complete, it may be possible for someone o use any part of the process which is not mentioned in the patent. in many countries creative works are automatically protected by copyrights.

There is no need to apply for copyrights legislation. The copyrights are property of writers, poets, musicians and performers. A trademark is a symbol which is used to identify a product and its origin. Manufactures must register the trademarks. A trademark remains exclusive property of many factories forever. If a trademark doesn't indicate the origin of the product, it is cancelled. Enforcement of the intellectual property laws is a major problem. in some countries infringement of intellectual property rights is a criminal offence and can carry heavy sentences. If a plaintiff takes legal action, he makes claim injunction and damage claim.

The purpose of intellectual property laws is not to prevent the use of patents, but to make people pay for it. Intellectual property laws apply internationally. Certain legal systems allow certain amount of copy, without permission. The intellectual property laws provide protection for companies which seek to keep their production secrets sensitive technological information. For a company employer it is a criminal offence to pass confidential information outside. In employment contract makes provision about disclosing of production secrets. This provision of the contract continues to apply even after an employer has left the company. If in fact an employer discloses this secret information, the company will immediately respond by law suit.

Показатели и критерии оценивания планируемых результатов освоения компетенций и результатов обучения, шкала оценивания

Шкала оценивания		Формируемые компетенции	Индикатор достижения компетенции	Критерии оценивания	Уровень освоения компетенций
85 – 100 баллов	«отлично»/ «зачтено»	УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) ОПК-5. Способен логически верно, аргументировано и ясно строить устную и письменную речь единым образным корректным использованием профессиональной юридической лексики	УК-4.1. Выбирает на государственном языке РФ и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль и средства взаимодействия в общении с деловыми партнерами УК-4.2. Ведет деловую переписку на государственном языке РФ и иностранном(-ых) языках УК-4.3. Использует диалог для сотрудничества в социальной и профессиональной сферах УК-4.4. Умеет выполнять перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного(-ых) на государственный язык РФ и с государственного языка РФ на иностранный(-ые) ОПК-5.1. Корректно использует профессиональную юридическую лексику ОПК-5.2. Логически верно, аргументированно и ясно строит устную и письменную речь в официально-деловом; научном и публицистическом стиле	Знает верно и в полном объеме: УК-4.1. 3-1. нормы устной речи, принятые в профессиональной среде УК-4.2. 3-1. нормы письменной речи, принятые в профессиональной среде УК-4.4. 3-1. жанры устной и письменной речи в профессиональной сфере ОПК-5.1. 3-1. значение специальных юридических терминов, принципы построения речевых конструкций ОПК-5.2. 3-1. характерные особенности официально-делового; научного и публицистического стиля в юридической деятельности Умеет верно и в полном объеме: УК-4.1. У-1. выбирать стиль общения на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке применительно к ситуации взаимодействия УК-4.1. У-2. владеть иностранным языком на уровне, необходимо и достаточно для общения в профессиональной среде УК-4.2. У-1. вести деловую переписку на государственном языке РФ и/или иностранном языке УК-4.3. У-1. нормы и модели речевого поведения применительно к конкретной ситуации академического и профессионального взаимодействия УК-4.3. У-2. выстраивать монолог, вести диалоги,	Продвинутый

				<p>полилог с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, аргументированно отстаивать свои позиции и идеи</p> <p>УК-4.4. У-1. выполнять корректный устный и письменный перевод с иностранного языка на государственный язык РФ и с государственного языка РФ на иностранный язык профессиональных текстов</p> <p>ОПК-5.1. У-1. использовать профессиональную юридическую лексику в устной и письменной речи в соответствующем стиле</p> <p>ОПК-5.2. У-1. логически последовательно выстраивать аргументацию, ясно выражать свою мысль</p>	
70 – 84 баллов	«хорошо»/ «зачтено»	<p>УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (ых) языке (ах)</p> <p>ОПК-5. Способен логически верно, аргументировано и ясно строить устную и письменную речь единым образным корректным использованием профессиональной юридической лексики</p>	<p>УК-4.1. Выбирает на государственном языке РФ и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль и средства взаимодействия в общении с деловыми партнерами</p> <p>УК-4.2. Ведет деловую переписку на государственном языке РФ и иностранном(-ых) языках</p> <p>УК-4.3. Использует диалог для сотрудничества в социальной и профессиональной сферах</p> <p>УК-4.4. Умеет выполнять перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного(-ых) на государственный язык РФ и с государственного языка РФ на иностранный(-ые)</p> <p>ОПК-5.1. Корректно</p>	<p>Знает незначительными замечаниями:</p> <p>УК-4.1. 3-1. нормы устной речи, принятые в профессиональной среде</p> <p>УК-4.2. 3-1. нормы письменной речи, принятые в профессиональной среде</p> <p>УК-4.4. 3-1. жанры устной и письменной речи в профессиональной сфере</p> <p>ОПК-5.1. 3-1. значение специальных юридических терминов, принципы построения речевых конструкций</p> <p>ОПК-5.2. 3-1. характерные особенности официально-делового; научного и публицистического стиля в юридической деятельности</p> <p>Умеет незначительными замечаниями:</p> <p>УК-4.1. У-1. выбирать стиль общения на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке применительно к ситуации взаимодействия</p> <p>УК-4.1. У-2. владеть</p>	Повышенный

			использует профессиональную юридическую лексику ОПК-5.2. Логически верно, аргументированно и ясно строит устную и письменную речь в официально-деловом; научном и публицистическом стиле	иностранном языке на уровне, необходимо и достаточном для общения в профессиональной среде УК-4.2. У-1. вести деловую переписку на государственном языке РФ и/или иностранном языке УК-4.3. У-1. нормы и модели речевого поведения применительно к конкретной ситуации академического и профессионального взаимодействия УК-4.3. У-2. выстраивать монолог, вести диалоги, полилог с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, аргументированно отстаивать свои позиции и идеи УК-4.4. У-1. выполнять корректный устный и письменный перевод с иностранного языка на государственный язык РФ и с государственного языка РФ на иностранный язык профессиональных текстов ОПК-5.1. У-1. использовать профессиональную юридическую лексику в устной и письменной речи в соответствующем стиле ОПК-5.2. У-1. логически последовательно выстраивать аргументацию, ясно выражать свою мысль	
50 – 69 баллов	«удовлетворительно»/ «зачтено»	УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (ых) языке (ах) ОПК-5. Способен логически верно, аргументированно и ясно строить устную и письменную речь в едином образном	УК-4.1. Выбирает на государственном языке РФ и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль и средства взаимодействия в общении с деловыми партнерами УК-4.2. Ведет деловую переписку на государственном языке РФ и иностранном(-ых)	Знает на базовом уровне, с ошибками: УК-4.1. 3-1. нормы устной речи, принятые в профессиональной среде УК-4.2. 3-1. нормы письменной речи, принятые в профессиональной среде УК-4.4. 3-1. жанры устной и письменной речи в профессиональной сфере ОПК-5.1. 3-1. значение специальных юридических терминов,	Базовый

		<p>корректным использованием профессиональной юридической лексики</p>	<p>языках</p> <p>УК-4.3. Использует диалог для сотрудничества в социальной и профессиональной сферах</p> <p>УК-4.4. Умеет выполнять перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного(-ых) на государственный язык РФ и с государственного языка РФ на иностранный(-ые)</p> <p>ОПК-5.1. Корректно использует профессиональную юридическую лексику</p> <p>ОПК-5.2. Логически верно, аргументированно и ясно строит устную и письменную речь в официально-деловом; научном и публицистическом стиле</p>	<p>принципы построения речевых конструкций</p> <p>ОПК-5.2. 3-1. характерные особенности официально-делового; научного и публицистического стиля в юридической деятельности</p> <p>Умеет на базовом уровне, с ошибками:</p> <p>УК-4.1. У-1. выбирать стиль общения на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке применительно к ситуации взаимодействия</p> <p>УК-4.1. У-2. владеть иностранным языком на уровне, необходимо и достаточном для общения в профессиональной среде</p> <p>УК-4.2. У-1. вести деловую переписку на государственном языке РФ и/или иностранном языке</p> <p>УК-4.3. У-1. нормы и модели речевого поведения применительно к конкретной ситуации академического и профессионального взаимодействия</p> <p>УК-4.3. У-2. выстраивать монолог, вести диалоги, полилог с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, аргументированно отстаивать свои позиции и идеи</p> <p>УК-4.4. У-1. выполнять корректный устный и письменный перевод с иностранного языка на государственный язык РФ и с государственного языка РФ на иностранный язык профессиональных текстов</p> <p>ОПК-5.1. У-1. использовать профессиональную юридическую лексику в устной и письменной речи в соответствующем стиле</p> <p>ОПК-5.2. У-1. логически последовательно выстраивать</p>	
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				аргументацию, ясно выражать свою мысль	
менее 50 баллов	«неудовлетворительно»/ «не зачтено»	<p>УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (ых) языке (ах)</p> <p>ОПК-5. Способен логически верно, аргументировано и ясно строить устную и письменную речь единым образным и корректным использованием профессиональной юридической лексики</p>	<p>УК-4.1. Выбирает на государственном языке РФ и иностранном(-ых) языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль и средства взаимодействия в общении с деловыми партнерами</p> <p>УК-4.2. Ведет деловую переписку на государственном языке РФ и иностранном(-ых) языках</p> <p>УК-4.3. Использует диалог для сотрудничества в социальной и профессиональной сферах</p> <p>УК-4.4. Умеет выполнять перевод профессиональных текстов с иностранного(-ых) на государственный язык РФ и с государственного языка РФ на иностранный(-ые)</p> <p>ОПК-5.1. Корректно использует профессиональную юридическую лексику</p> <p>ОПК-5.2. Логически верно, аргументировано и ясно строит устную и письменную речь в официально-деловом; научном и публицистическом стиле</p>	<p>Не знает на базовом уровне:</p> <p>УК-4.1. 3-1. нормы устной речи, принятые в профессиональной среде</p> <p>УК-4.2. 3-1. нормы письменной речи, принятые в профессиональной среде</p> <p>УК-4.4. 3-1. жанры устной и письменной речи в профессиональной сфере</p> <p>ОПК-5.1. 3-1. значение специальных юридических терминов, принципы построения речевых конструкций</p> <p>ОПК-5.2. 3-1. характерные особенности официально-делового; научного и публицистического стиля в юридической деятельности</p> <p>Не умеет на базовом уровне:</p> <p>УК-4.1. У-1. выбирать стиль общения на государственном языке РФ и иностранном языке применительно к ситуации взаимодействия</p> <p>УК-4.1. У-2. владеть иностранным языком на уровне, необходимо и достаточном для общения в профессиональной среде</p> <p>УК-4.2. У-1. вести деловую переписку на государственном языке РФ и/или иностранном языке</p> <p>УК-4.3. У-1. нормы и модели речевого поведения применительно к конкретной ситуации академического и профессионального взаимодействия</p> <p>УК-4.3. У-2. выстраивать монолог, вести диалоги, полилог с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, аргументированно отстаивать свои позиции</p>	Компетенции не сформированы

			и идеи УК-4.4. У-1. выполнять корректный устный и письменный перевод с иностранного языка на государственный язык РФ и с государственного языка РФ на иностранный язык профессиональных текстов ОПК-5.1. У-1. использовать профессиональную юридическую лексику в устной и письменной речи в соответствующем стиле ОПК-5.2. У-1. логически последовательно выстраивать аргументацию, ясно выражать свою мысль	
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