АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Контрольная работа № 5 для студентов юридических специальностей заочной формы обучения

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Контрольная работа составлена в пяти вариантах, которые отличаются по содержанию, но имеют общую структуру: одинаковые по типу и количеству лексико-грамматические упражнения.

Предназначена для студентов 1 курса юридических специальностей заочной формы обучения.

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Контрольная работа № 5

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By the Constitution of 1787 (and the amendments to it) the government of the USA is composed of three branches: the executive one, the legislative one and the judicial one. The executive power in the United States is vested in the President of the United State, who is elected for a term of four years by electors of each state. The Presidential election is held every fourth year in November. The President of the USA must be a native-born citizen, resident in the country for fourteen years and at least thirty-five years old. The President is to carry out the programmes of the Government, to recommend much of the legislation to the Congress. He is to appoint Federal Judges, ambassadors to other countries and heads of various government departments, called secretaries.

2. The legislative power belongs to the Congress of the United States consisting of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of two members from each state and elected for a term of 6 years, one third being elected every two years. The number of representatives elected in each State depends on the number of people in each particular State.

3. In order to become a law all bills and resolutions must pass both Houses and must be signed by the President. An important role in the American legislation is played by so-called "lobbyists". They are often more influential than congressmen themselves.

4. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ of the United States and the head of the judicial branch of power. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of the USA and some Associate Justices. The United States is divided into eleven judicial circuits, each one being served with a Federal Court of Appeals. There are about ninety district courts in different parts of the United States. The district courts are the lowest ones in the Federal court system. Most of the criminal and civil cases are tried by these courts.

5. Each state has a constitution similar to the Constitution of the entire nation, all the power in each state being divided into executive, legislative and judicial. The head of each state is the governor of the state. Each state has its own system of courts similar to that of the Federal courts.

II. Дайте английские эквиваленты русским выражениям:
1) поправка; 2) исполнительная власть; 3) избираться на четырехлетний срок; 4) президентские выборы; 5) уроженец; 6) житель страны; 7) осуществлять; 8) законодательная власть; 9) палата представителей; 10) зависеть от; 11) в каждом конкретном штате; 12) влиятельный; 13) судебная отрасль власти; 14) Верховный суд; 15) Верховный суд США; 16) член Верховного суда; 17) судебный округ; 18) рассматривать в судебном порядке; 19) подразделяться на; 20) губернатор.

III. Письменно переведите первый, третий и четвертый абзацы текста.

IV. Найдите во втором абзаце текста одно предложение с Participle I и одно предложение с Participle II, где причастия выполняют функцию определения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

V. Найдите во втором и пятом абзацах текста по одному предложению с абсолютным причастным оборотом и переведите их на русский язык.

VI. Найдите и выпишите ответы на следующие вопросы.
1. Who is the executive power in the United States rested in?
2. Who can be the President of the country?
3. Who does the legislative power belong to?
4. How often is the Senate elected?
5. What is the highest judicial organ in the USA?
1. Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy, the Queen of Great Britain being not absolute ruler. Her powers are limited by Parliament. The power over the Parliamentary government in Britain is achieved in three main ways: 1) by direct representation in Parliament by businessmen and by politicians supporting businessmen; 2) by direct influence over the Cabinet, the supreme organ of the British Government which controls Parliament; and 3) by initiation, control and amendment of legislation in which they are interested.

2. The Bodies of government in the United Kingdom are: those of the legislature consisting of the Queen in Parliament and being the supreme authority of the country; those of the executive and those of the judiciary.

3. The executive bodies consist of: 1) the Cabinet and other ministers of the Crown being responsible for directing national policy, 2) government departments being responsible for administration at the national level; 3) local authorities administering and controlling many services at the local level; and 4) statutory boards being responsible for the operation of particular nationalized industries or public services. The highest judicial body in the English judicial system is the House of Lords.

4. The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the party that has a majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister usually takes policy decisions with the agreement of his Cabinet (a committee of leading Ministers). Each new Prime Minister may make changes in the size of his Cabinet and may create new ministries or make other changes. The Prime Minister holds Cabinet meeting at his (her) house at number 10 Downing Street, which is very near the Houses of Parliament in Westminster.

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Outlines of Constitutional Law

1. To understand English constitutional law it is necessary to study numerous documents, including constitutional treaties like the Bill of Rights, various statutes and judicial decisions and others. But the whole of the Constitution of Britain, often called "unwritten", will not be found in any of these documents.

2. The English constitution though partly written is yet to be regarded as "unwritten" from the standpoint of constitutional lawyers, as it is not codified as a whole in any particular document or documents. The English Constitution is flexible because Parliament can "make or unmake" any law by the same procedure and with the same ease.

3. Theory and practice concerning English constitutional law are divergent, as it is seen from the following illustrations:
   a) in theory the Sovereign is to be an active party to the making of laws, but in practice he has a shadowy veto;
   b) in theory certain persons (e.g. Lord Mayor) are invested with judicial powers at trials in the Central Criminal Court; but in practice they don't take part in judicial work there;
   c) in theory certain public departments should be controlled by boards consisting of various high officials (e.g. the Board of Trade), but the real head is a single Minister of the Crown (e.g. the President of the Board of Trade).

4. Certain important Conventions control the entire working of the Constitution. These Conventions relate to the
functions of the king as a person, the duties of the Ministers of the Crown and so on.

5. The differences between the English and American Constitutions are:
   a) in the USA the President is in practice more of a ruler than the English king but his legal powers are more restricted;
   b) the English Constitution is flexible, the American – rigid, i.e., in England all laws can be altered with ease, and in the USA complicated machinery is necessary for the alteration of the Constitution;
   c) the American Constitution is written, the English Constitution being unwritten;
   d) the American President is not dependent on the vote of the Congress; in England the Cabinet is dependent on the vote of the House of Commons. England is the only country possessing hereditary legislators.

II. Дайте английские эквиваленты русским выражениям:
   1) конституционное право; 2) многочисленный; 3) договор, закрепленный в конституции; 4) Билль о правах; 5) законодательные акты; 6) судебное решение; 7) рассматривать как (в качестве); 8) в каком-либо конкретном документе; 9) противоречивый; 10) призрачное вето; 11) облекать чем-либо (властью); 12) судебное разбирательство; 13) центральный уголовный суд; 14) принимать участие; 15) чиновник высокого ранга; 16) как личность; 17) гибкий; 18) сложный механизм; 19) изменение конституции; 20) законодатели, которые становятся таковыми по праву наследования титула.

III. Письменно переведите второй, третий и четвертый абзацы текста.

IV. Найдите:
   a) в первом абзаце предложение, где Participle I выполняет функцию определения, и предложение, где Participle II выполняет функцию определения;
   b) в пятом абзаце текста предложение, в котором Participle I выполняет функцию определения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

V. Найдите в пятом абзаце текста предложение с абсолютным причастным оборотом и переведите его на русский язык.

VI. Найдите и выпишите ответы на следующие вопросы.
   1. Why is it difficult to study English constitutional law?
   2. Why is the English Constitution to be regarded as "unwritten"?
   3. Why is the English Constitution flexible?
   4. Is the British Sovereign an active party to the making of laws?
   5. What controls the entire working of the Constitution?
   6. Does the American President depend on the legislators?

   Вариант IV

I. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.

The Central Criminal Court

1. In 1834 the Central Criminal Court, often called the Old Bailey, was set up by statute as the Court in which the Commissioners were to do their work. Since that time the proceedings held at the Sessions house were those of the Central Criminal Court. By the Judicature Act of 1875 the Central Criminal Court was constituted as a part of the High Court of Justice.

2. Its jurisdiction having been subsequently extended, the Central Criminal Court covers indictable offences (offences other than those triable summarily before magistrates), committed within the City of London, the counties of London and Middlesex, and much of the surrounding country-side. It also has jurisdiction over offences committed on the High Seas (открытое море; за пределами территориальных вод) (thus inheriting the criminal jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty (Адмиралтейский суд)). And less serious offences, if committed within the City of London, are tried at the Central Criminal Court.

3. The Court must sit for at least twelve sessions a year, and each session lasts for nearly a month. The vacations observed by the civil side of the Supreme Court have no place here. At the beginning of each session the list of persons commissioned to hear cases is read out. The persons so commissioned are the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Chancellor, all the judges of the High Court and certain other persons.

4. The Court may sit in two or more divisions ("courts") and these may be as many as five. The majority of the work is done by the three officials together with one or more Special Commissioners. But on the third day of each session a professional judge sits to try the most serious cases and continues until they have been disposed of.

5. There is a tendency towards a more humane administration of the criminal law. For many years the reform in the punishment of offences after conviction has been accompanied by a trend towards a more satisfactory treatment of accused prisoners before they are convicted. But the old traditions die hard.

II. Дайте английские эквиваленты русским выражениям:
1) центральный уголовный суд; 2) специальный уполномоченный; 3) Высокий суд правосудия; 4) расширять юрисдикцию; 5) преступление, подлежащее судебному преследованию; 6) преступления, рассматриваемые в порядке упрощенного производства; 7) члены городского магистрата; 8) гражданское отделение суда; 9) Верховный суд; 10) оглашать (что-либо); 11) лорд-мэр; 12) лорд-канцлер; 13) рассматривать наиболее серьезные дела; 14) разрешать (дело); 15) более гуманное исполнение уголовного закона; 16) наказание преступлений; 17) осуждение (по суду); 18) тенденция; 19) обращение (с заключенными); 20) быть живучим.

III. Письменно переведите третий, четвертый и пяты абзацы текста.

IV. Найдите в первом абзаце текста два предложения и одно предложение во втором абзаце, в которых Participle II выполняют функцию определения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

V. Найдите во втором абзаце предложение с абсолютным причастным оборотом и переведите его на русский язык.

VI. Найдите и выпишите ответы на следующие вопросы.
1. When was the Central Criminal Court set up?
2. What does its jurisdiction cover?
3. How many sessions must the Court sit?
4. Who is usually commissioned to hear cases?
5. Who does the majority of the work?
6. What tendency is there in the Central Criminal Court?

Вариант V

I. Прочитайте и устно переводите текст.

Scotland Yard

1. Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London. Scotland Yard is situated on the Thames Embankment close to the Houses of Parliament and the familiar clock tower of Big Ben, its jurisdiction extending over seven hundred and forty square miles excepting the ancient City of London, which possesses its own separate police force.

2. One of the most successful developments in Scotland Yard crime detection and emergency service has been the "999 system". On receipt of a call the 999 Room operator ascertains by electronic device the position of the nearest available police car, which is contacted by radio. Almost instantly, a message is also sent by teleprinter to the police stations concerned, so that within seconds a police car is on its way to the scene and all neighbouring police stations available police car, which is contacted by radio. Almost instantly, a message is also sent by teleprinter to the police stations concerned, so that within seconds a police car is on its way to the scene and all neighbouring police stations have been notified.

3. Apart from the 999 Room, one of the most interesting places in Scotland Yard is the Map Room. Here is the Central Crime Map, the Deaths by Violence Map, the Accidents Map and the Vehicles Recovered Map.

4. An interesting branch of Scotland Yard is the branch of Police Dogs, first used as an experiment in 1938. Now these dogs are an important part of the Force, One dog, for example, can search a warehouse in ten minutes, whereas the same search would take six men an hour. There is also the River Police or Thames Division, having its own crime investigation officers. They handle all crimes occurring within its river boundaries.

5. There are two other departments of Scotland Yard – the witness Room (known as the Rogues's Gallery) where a photographic record of known or suspected criminals is kept, and the Museum, which contains murder relics, forgery exhibits and coining moulds.

6. The name "Scotland Yard" originates from the plot of land adjoining Whitehall Palace where, in about the fourteenth century, the royalty and nobility of Scotland stayed when visiting the English Court. The popular nickname of London policeman "bobby" is a tribute to Sir Robert Peel, whose Christian name attached itself to members of the force.

II. Дайте английские эквиваленты русским выражениям:
1) штаб-квартира; 2) неподалеку от; 3) за исключением; 4) наиболее удачное усовершенствование; 5) устанавливать, выяснять; 6) на пути к месту преступления; 7) уводярать, извещать; 8) карта насильственной смерти; 9) карта несчастных случаев; 10) использовать в качестве эксперимента; 11) обыскивать склад; 12) следователь; 13) в пределах речных границ; 14) комната (музей) свидетельских показаний; 15) картотека фотографий; 16) подозреваемые преступники; 17) орудие совершения убийства; 18) примеры подделок; 19) прозвичье; 20) дань.

III. Письменно переведите второй, пятый и шестой абзацы текста.

IV. Найдите в четвертом абзаце текста два предложения с Participle I и одно предложение с Participle II, где причастия выполняют функцию определения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.
V. Найдите в первом абзаце текста предложение с абсолютным причастным оборотом и переведите его на русский язык.

VI. Найдите и выпишите ответы на следующие вопросы.
1. Where is Scotland Yard situated?
2. What is "999 system"?
3. What maps are kept in the Map Room?
4. Why are dogs an important part of the Force?
5. What crimes does the River Police handle?
6. Where does the name "Scotland Yard" originate from?

ДЛЯ ЗАМЕТОК