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НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ (НИ ТГУ)

Юридический институт

УТВЕРЖДЕНО:
Директор
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Оценочные материалы по дисциплине

Иностранный язык

по направлению подготовки

40.03.01 Юриспруденция

Направленность (профиль) подготовки:

Цифровой юрист

Форма обучения

Очная

Квалификация

Юрист / Юрист-специалист

Год приема

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1. Компетенции и индикаторы их достижения, проверяемые данными оценочными материалами

Целью освоения дисциплины является формирование следующих компетенций:
УК-5. Способен выстраивать межличностное и межгрупповое взаимодействие и общение на русском и иностранном языках, с учётом особенностей различных культурных, социально-исторических, этнических, философских, профессиональных контекстов.

Задачи освоения дисциплины:

– Освоить нормы, правила и способы осуществления коммуникации в устной и письменной форме на иностранном языке для решения задач в типовых ситуациях межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия

– Научиться аргументировано и ясно строить устную и письменную речь на русском и иностранном языках в бытовой и профессиональной сферах межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия

– Научиться применять понятийный аппарат для того, чтобы логически верно и грамотно строить устную и письменную речь на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач в типовых ситуациях межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия. Пользоваться основной справочной литературой, толковыми и нормативными словарями русского и иностранного языка; основными сайтами поддержки грамотности в сети «Интернет» для решения практических задач.

Результатами освоения дисциплины являются следующие индикаторы достижения компетенций:

РОУК-5.1. Знает правила и нормы коммуникации на русском и иностранном языках, культурные нормы общения, разнообразные методы аргументации и убеждения в процессе коммуникации

РОУК-5.2. Умеет вести дискуссию, выстраивать аргументацию на русском и иностранном языках; учитывать историческую обусловленность разнообразия и мультикультурности общества при межличностном и межгрупповом взаимодействии; осуществлять коммуникацию, учитывая разнообразие и мультикультурность общества

2. Оценочные материалы текущего контроля и критерии оценивания

Элементы текущего контроля:

- тесты;
- тексты для перевода;
- эссе;
- тексты для реферирования.

№	Этапы формирования компетенций (разделы дисциплины/модуля/практики)	Код и наименование результатов обучения	Вид оценочного средства (тесты, задания, кейсы, вопросы и др.)
1	Самопрезентация. Студенческая жизнь: свободное время и учебная деятельность, хобби Student's life	РОУК-5.1 и РОУК-5.2	Выполнение лексико-грамматического теста для оценки активного лексического запаса и контроля знаний о грамматических категориях и конструкциях. Проведение собеседования по коммуникативным вопросам (общая тематика).
2	ТГУ Tomsk State University	РОУК-5.1 и РОУК-5.2	Выполнение лексико-грамматического теста для оценки активного лексического запаса. Проведение собеседования по

			коммуникативным вопросам (общая тематика).
3	Юридический институт ТГУ Institute of Law of TSU	РОУК-5.1 и РОУК-5.2	Выполнение письменной контрольной работы с заданиями открытого и закрытого типа для оценки владения профессиональной терминологией. Проведение собеседования по коммуникативным вопросам (общая и профессиональная тематика).
4	Образование за рубежом Education Abroad	РОУК-5.1 и РОУК-5.2	Выполнение письменной контрольной работы с заданиями закрытого и открытого типа для оценки владения профессиональной терминологией. Проведение собеседования по коммуникативным вопросам (общая и профессиональная тематика).
5	Закон и общество Law and Society	РОУК-5.1 и РОУК-5.2	Выполнение письменной контрольной работы с заданиями закрытого и открытого типа для оценки владения профессиональной терминологией. Проведение собеседования по коммуникативным вопросам (общая и профессиональная тематика).

	Оценочные мероприятия	Примеры типовых контрольных заданий
1	Выполнение лексико-грамматического теста для оценки активного лексического запаса и контроля знаний о грамматических категориях и конструкциях РОУК-5.1	<p>1. George _____ dinner when his friend called. a) ate b) was eating c) eats</p> <p>2. While Mary was cleaning the flat, her husband _____. a) slept b) was sleeping c) has slept</p> <p>3. At three o'clock this morning, Martha _____. a) studied b) was studying c) will study</p> <p>4. When Mark arrived, the Johnsons _____ dinner, but they stopped in order to talk to him. a) had b) were having c) was having</p> <p>5. John ... to France last year. a) went b) was going c) has left</p> <p>6. When the teacher _____ the room, the students were talking. a) entered b) was entering c) enters</p> <p>7. While Jane was writing the report, Henry _____ for more information. a) has looked b) was looking c) is looking</p> <p>8. At one time, Mr. Roberts _____ this novel. a) owned b) was owning c) owns</p> <p>9. We ... English this year. a) learn b) learns c) are learning</p> <p>10. The baby _____ because it is hungry. a) cry b) cries c) is crying</p> <p>11. ...are not made by governments or written down.</p>

		<p>a) customs b) laws c) rules d) constitutions</p> <p>12. Tom is a person you can ... on. a) depend b) put c) go d) rely</p> <p>3. The city bank was ... by teenage computer-hackers. a) stolen b) gone c) robbed d) kidnapped</p> <p>14. You're so selfish and do everything for your personal ... a) pleasure b) benefit c) luck d) body</p> <p>15. The young teacher failed to ... order in the class. a) restore b) maintain c) organize d) bring</p> <p>16. He mustn't be blamed: it was ... a) self-protection b) self-control c) self-respect d) self confidence</p> <p>17. What a shame! You've ... money. a) stolen b) taken c) given d) lost</p> <p>18. ... is a serious crime. a) murder b) murderer c) drinking d) kidnapper</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>Проведение собеседования по коммуникативным карточкам-стимулам (общая тематика)</p> <p>РОУК-5.2</p>	<p>Дополните данный текст предложениями о жизни студента первокурсника, употребляя такие наречия, как always, sometimes, rarely, occasionally, hardly ever, never, usually, often, normally, frequently.</p> <p>We usually lead a very busy life. All the students normally have to be at the lectures at 9:00. Some students occasionally come late but most of them are never late. We rarely go out in the evenings because we are to do a lot of reading. We hardly ever read less than 60 pages a day and we often write about 40 pages each. We are never idle because we have tests once a month and tutorials every couple of weeks. Sometimes we feel overloaded with information but we never complain or regret taking up legal studies. Every day we follow the same routine.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>Чтение текста и ответы на вопросы, отражающие понимание содержания</p> <p>РОУК-5.2</p>	<p>Read the text and find differences between the two universities.</p> <p>Oxford and Cambridge: the similarities and differences</p> <p>The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have a great deal in common, including their collegiate structure, personalized teaching methods and wealth of resources available to students. There are some differences between the two institutions which we'll explain below.</p> <p>Colleges</p> <p>Both Oxford and Cambridge are collegiate, meaning they're made up of a number of individual colleges, as well as academic departments.</p> <p>Every student is a member of the University, their department and their college. It's the Universities (through the academic departments) that are responsible for course content, core teaching (lectures, seminars, practicals, projects), examinations and awarding degrees. This means that students are studying for the same degree, whichever college they go to.</p> <p>A college will be a student's home while they're studying – colleges provide a range of facilities, academic and pastoral support, and organize small-group tuition (which may be with a tutor/supervisor from another college).</p> <p>The college system offers the benefits of being part of a large, diverse University, and also a member of a smaller, interdisciplinary college community, which usually includes both undergraduate and graduate students. Students will have access to their college's facilities, such as extensive library and IT provision, as</p>

		<p>well as the resources of the wider University.</p> <p>Teaching</p> <p>Teaching methods are very similar at both Universities, as students attend lectures, classes and laboratory work as appropriate for their course. Unlike at many other universities, students at Oxford and Cambridge also benefit from highly personalized teaching time with experts in their field. The only difference is in the name: Oxford refers to these sessions as ‘tutorials’ while Cambridge calls them ‘supervisions’.</p> <p>Students are required to prepare an essay or other piece of work in advance for these sessions. Usually, tutorials/supervisions take place weekly, with students meeting their tutor/supervisor to discuss the work in small groups (most often of up to three students, though the group size varies between courses and years). These sessions aren't formally assessed so they don't contribute to the final degree classification, but they're used to review progress and ensure students receive regular feedback.</p>
4	<p>Проверка знания времен Simple Tenses</p> <p>РОУК-5.1</p>	<p>Поставьте сказуемое в соответствующую временную форму:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We (study) Criminalistics next year. 2. It (take) me an hour to get to work. How long (it/take) you? 3. It was warm, so I (take) off my coat. 4. Don't worry about your exam. I'm sure you (pass) it. 5. We went to the Kate's house but she (not to be) at home. 6. What time (the banks/close) in Britain? 7. The bed was very uncomfortable. I (not to sleep) very well. 8. It's raining. Don't go out. You (get) wet. 9. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I (not to disturb) her. 10. I don't understand this sentence. What (this word mean)?
5	<p>Проверка знаний постановки специальных вопросов</p> <p>РОУК-5.1</p>	<p>Поставьте вопросы, начинающиеся с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I studied history yesterday. (Who) 2. My friend comes home late. (Why) 3. I will write you a letter. (What) 4. We play football at a stadium. (Where) 5. I read a very interesting book last week. (What book) 6. He speaks English very well. (How)
6	<p>Выполнение лексико-грамматического теста для контроля грамматических знаний и речевых умений и навыков</p> <p>РОУК-5.1</p>	<p>Прочитайте текст и вставьте нужные по смыслу слова:</p> <p>This is a story told by an American tourist who has recently been to Italy. Fill in the blanks, using the words given below, and translate the sentences into Russian.</p> <p>Every country has its _____ That's perfectly true. When I first came to a tiny Italian village I was shocked: everyone was smiling and waving at me. The _____ of hospitality _____ local people to _____ the foreigners from any trouble. In daylight and even at night you can go out without _____ of being _____ or _____ Though the Italian laws are _____ like all the laws, in the country you</p>

		<p>can _____ open-heartedness and every possible support of the natives. The law of _____ is for huge industrial cities.</p> <p>Слова: The jungle, robbed, kidnapped, customs, laws, to protect, rely on, fear, prescribe, imperfect</p> <p>Соотнесите следующие русские слова и фразы с их английскими эквивалентами и составьте с ними предложения:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1 уделять время</td> <td>a) to make use of</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 досуг</td> <td>b) to be keen on</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 в соответствии</td> <td>c) leisure</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 страстно увлекаться</td> <td>d) possibilities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 способности</td> <td>e) to spare time</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 возможности</td> <td>f) to one's liking</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 по своему вкусу</td> <td>g) according to</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 провести с пользой</td> <td>h) abilities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 вести насыщенную жизнь</td> <td>i) live a busy life</td> </tr> </table>	1 уделять время	a) to make use of	2 досуг	b) to be keen on	3 в соответствии	c) leisure	4 страстно увлекаться	d) possibilities	5 способности	e) to spare time	6 возможности	f) to one's liking	7 по своему вкусу	g) according to	8 провести с пользой	h) abilities	9 вести насыщенную жизнь	i) live a busy life
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7	<p>Проверка активного лексического запаса и его использование в заданном контексте.</p> <p>РОУК-5.1 РОУК-5.2</p>	<p>Переведите текст на русский язык и вставьте в него 5 своих собственных предложений там, где считаете уместным.</p> <p>Hobby</p> <p>In your quest for a balanced life, have you neglected your hobbies? As children, we are experts at finding hobbies. We play sports, take dance and music lessons, collect action figures and spend our days learning everything from languages to wood shop. But somewhere on the path to adulthood, we stop trying new things and spend less time on our non-career interests. It's not too late.</p> <p>Hobby is what a person likes to do in his spare time. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting. The most popular hobby is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities from gardening to traveling, from chess to volleyball. Making things include drawing, painting, handicrafts. Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This hobby is becoming more and more popular. Many people collect something - coins, stamps, compact discs, toys, books. Some collections have some value. Rich people often collect paintings, rare things and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries.</p> <p>I think one of the most popular hobbies nowadays is surfing the Internet. If you use the net to get new information and add to your education, you do the right thing. But, unfortunately, both teenagers and adults simply waste their time chatting, making false friends and killing their life.</p> <p>Of course, I like to spend my spare time with my friends. We talk about all sorts of things (politics, teachers, girls). We discuss films, books, TV programmes. In fine weather we like to be in the open air. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest. We make a fire, bake potatoes and have a lot of fun. When</p>																		

		the weather is bad, my friends come to my place. We have a good time together. No matter what hobby you have, this pastime should be useful, beneficial and pleasant. The way you spend your free time should add to your mind, soul and body. One should develop both mentally and physically to become a well-rounded person, a person who would be interesting to communicate with.
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Тест засчитывается, если студент правильно ответил как минимум на половину вопросов

Результаты выполнения заданий определяются оценками «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно».

Оценка «отлично» выставляется, если в задании допущено не более 2 ошибок.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется, если в задании допущено не более 4 ошибок.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если в задании допущено не более 6 ошибок.

Пример текста для перевода со словарем

Текст 1.

Discover the University of Washington

The UW is one of the world's preeminent public universities. Our impact on individuals, our region and the world is profound — whether we are launching young people into a boundless future or confronting the grand challenges of our time through undaunted research and scholarship. Ranked No. 10 in the world in Shanghai Jiao Tong University's 2015 rankings, the UW educates more than 54,000 students annually. We turn ideas into impact and transform lives and our world. For more about our impact, visit our news site, [UW News](#).

So what defines our students, faculty and community members? Above all, it's our belief in possibility and our unshakable optimism. It's a connection to others near and far. It's a hunger that pushes us to tackle challenges and pursue progress. It's the conviction that together we can create a world of good. Join us on the journey.

Washington State University is a public institution that was founded in 1890. It has a total undergraduate enrollment of 24,904, its setting is rural, and the campus size is 1,742 acres. It utilizes a semester-based academic calendar. Washington State University's ranking in the 2018 edition of Best Colleges is National Universities, 140. Its in-state tuition and fees are \$11,391 (2017-18); out-of-state tuition and fees are \$25,817 (2017-18).

The main campus of Washington State University is located in Pullman, though there are also regional locations throughout the state in Spokane and the Tri-Cities, as well as in Vancouver. The school has a sizeable Greek community that recruits about 20 percent of the student population. In addition to fraternities and sororities, there are about 300 other student clubs and organizations to check out. The school's sports teams, including the Washington State University football squad, compete in the NCAA Division I Pac-12 Conference. Freshmen must live on campus, unless they're older than 20 or are married. Students with children or who are enrolled in graduate school may apply to live in university-owned apartments.

The university is committed to research, and there are opportunities for students to get involved in projects as undergraduates. Washington State also offers a wide variety of graduate school options, including degree programs through the [College of Business](#), the [College of Engineering](#) and the [College of Education](#). Notable alumni of Washington State University include broadcast journalist Edward R. Murrow and "Far Side" cartoonist Gary Larson.

Текст 2.

Different Kinds of Rules

Rules are the basic commonsense rules of everyday life. We must have rules that forbid us to do things which almost everyone thinks of as plainly and morally wrong.

We must not kill or rob. This all seems very obvious and we would expect to find the same rules in countries throughout the world. Nevertheless, we must have rules in our own country which make killing and robbing crimes, and provide a system of punishment for those who commit these and other crimes.

Rules govern things that have become important in our community and about which we have learned from experience. It is the rule that the driver and passengers in a car must wear seat-belts. This is the law in many countries, but of course it was not always so. We did not have any cars until the early 1900s. We did not have any motorways until the 1960s. We are required to wear seat-belts because there were so many road accidents, and we learned from experience that in most cases they provide protection from injury. Without a rule making people use them, they might not bother to do so.

Rules have gradually developed over a period of many years, because it has become the custom to do things in a particular way, and that custom has become a settled and accepted way of behaviour. An example of this is our «mercantile law», which deals with the way people trade with one another. Mercantile customs are important not merely in a domestic setting. Trade between countries throughout the world is based upon customs, and international trading practices have been accepted as part of our own commercial law.

People do sometimes use the expression «laws» when they are talking about the rules by which they live their own lives: «This is the law in our family»; «This is the law in our school»; «These are the laws of football». We all know what may happen if we break these «laws» — there will likely be punishment or, in the case of sport, penalties of one kind or another.

There are certain rules which are to be obeyed by everyone — by you, by your parents and family, by your teachers — by everyone who is old enough to behave responsibly. As we shall see, many of these rules have grown up out of custom — the customs of town and country which have developed over the centuries, and have been adopted by people afterwards. Many more rules have been laid down for us all by Parliament. If any of us break these rules we may be brought before a court of law. We may be punished by the court, or ordered to make amends in some way. All the rules that could result in the courts deciding to take action against us if we break them are called laws.

Критерии оценивания письменного перевода текста

плохой	2	Перевод содержит много фактических ошибок; в переводе грубо нарушены системно-языковые нормы и стиль языка перевода; коммуникативное задание не выполнено (переведено менее 50% текста)
низкий	3	Перевод неполный (переведено менее 70% текста); плохая «читабельность» текста; в переводе нарушены системно-языковые нормы и стиль языка перевода; допускается до 4 фактических ошибок, неадекватно решены проблемы реализации коммуникативного задания.
средний	4	Перевод полный, без пропусков и произвольных сокращений текста оригинала, допускается до 3 фактических ошибок; культурные и функциональные параметры исходного текста в основном адекватно переданы; коммуникативное задание реализовано, но недостаточно оптимально.
высокий	5	Перевод полный, без пропусков и произвольных сокращений текста оригинала, содержит -1-2 фактических ошибки; адекватно переданы культурные и функциональные параметры исходного текста.

3. Оценочные материалы итогового контроля (промежуточной аттестации) и критерии оценивания

Содержание зачета:

1. Лексико-грамматический тест. Проверяет РОУК-5.1. Время выполнения -40 минут.
2. Построение монологических и диалогических высказываний с использованием изученной лексики и формул речевого общения в рамках пройденных разговорных тем (без подготовки). Проверяет РОУК -5.1 и РОУК-5.2
3. Реферирование аутентичного текста на английском или русском языке с применением служебных слов (устно) (объем текста -1600 п.зн.. Время выполнения-20-25 минут) Проверяет РОУК-5.2

Типовые задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

Лексико-грамматический тест I

1. There were _____ newspapers on the table.
a) nothing b) any c) some
2. Sorry, but I can do _____ for you.
a) nothing b) anything c) something
3. The phone _____ (ring) while I _____ (watch) TV.
a) ringed, watching b) rang, was watching c) was ringing, was watching
4. You look bored. Would you like to do?
a) nothing b) anything c) something
5. - Can you repair Helen's bicycle? It's a flat tyre.
- Yes. I know. She told me. I _____ (repair) it tomorrow.
a) 'm going to repair b) will repair c) repairing
6. Tom _____ (read) in the bed, when he suddenly _____ (hear) a scream.
a) was reading, heard b) reads, heard c) was reading, was hearing
7. The kettle _____ (boil). Can you turn it off please?
a) boils b) boiling c) is boiling
8. He will go to Italy next summer, _____ he?
a) didn't b) won't c) will
9. He finished his work yesterday, _____?
a) didn't he b) did he c) doesn't he
10. The population of the world _____ (increase) very fast.
a) increases b) increase c) is increasing
11. _____ Thames flows into _____ North Sea.
a) -, the b) the, the c) the, -
12. What is (unusual) food that you've eaten?
a) the unuasalest b) the most unusual c) the unusual
13. John came to see me _____. It was last Monday, I think.
a) another day b) the other day c) other day
14. Nick bought a new tie. It _____ 10 dollars.
a) costed b) cost c) had cost
15. Who _____ to take part in our concert?
a) does want b) want c) wants
16. The room is large, but _____ windows are not large.
a) their b) its c) her
17. How often (your car) _____?
a) breaks b) is breaking c) does break
18. Sally was upset about _____ and refused to talk to _____.
a) nothing, everybody b) anything, nobody c) something, anybody
19. Our city's real estate is in such high demand that buyers are expected to pay extremely high prices for the _____ properties.

- a) most smallest b) small c) smallest

20. The students of Oxford University are _____ in different kinds of sports, they _____ in _____ between Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

- a) engaged / take part / . competitions
b) participate /live / lodgings /
c) participated / play/ competitions

Keys

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. b
6. a
7. c
8. b
9. a
10. c
11. b
12. b
13. b
14. b
15. c
16. b
17. c
18. c
19. c
20. a

Лексико-грамматический тест2

1. 'Have you finished that report?' 'No, not _____.'
A just B already C yet
2. What _____ you do yesterday afternoon?
A are B did C do
3. I _____ in the park when it started raining.
A sat B was sitting C sit
4. _____ you ever been to the museum?' 'No, this is the first time.'
A Had B Has C Have
5. He couldn't remember where he _____ his car.
A had parked B was parking C has parked
6. We _____ work tomorrow.
A haven't to B don't have to C must to
7. I _____ the gym on Thursday evenings.
A go usually to B always go C often go to
8. Hello! Come in. I've _____ made some coffee.
Would you like some?
A just B already C yet

9. _____ to the basketball match on Saturday?
A Are you going B Do you go C Will you go
10. I need some advice. What _____ I do?
A should B must C could
11. This castle _____ in 1600.
A was built B built C was build
12. He _____ me not to tell anyone.
A say B told C said
13. They've lived in the same house _____ forty years.
A for B since C ago
14. I _____ come and see you tonight if I can borrow Joe's car.
A must B might C have to
15. That case is too heavy for you. I _____ you.
A 'll help B help C 'm going to help
16. The radio news said there _____ a road accident an hour earlier.
A been B had been C would been
17. Who _____ yesterday?
A you saw B did see you C did you see
18. I think they _____ buy a new car. Their old one looks terrible.
A should B should to C mustn't
19. Nina couldn't come to my birthday party, but I went to _____.
A her B she's C hers
20. I don't have _____ money left, because I bought a new jacket.
A much B many C lots

Answer key 1 C, 2 B, 3 B, 4 C, 5 A, 6 B, 7 C, 8 A, 9 A, 10 A, 11A, 12B, 13A, 14B, 15A, 16 B, 17C, 18A, 19 C, 20A

Примеры текстов для реферирования

Text 1 Read and retell the text

WELCOME TO NEW COLLEGE

New College is a community. Whether you are a student, a tutor, a member of staff, or an Old Member, you are part of the New College family.

As a College, we seek to create a friendly, warm atmosphere in which every one of our many members can flourish, both socially and in their academic or professional work, regardless of their background.

Architecturally, New College is one of the University's most impressive colleges, with our original buildings dating from the 14th century. We have three main quads, as well as lovely gardens, one of the best-preserved sections of medieval city wall in the country, and such beautiful cloisters that they featured in Harry Potter.

We are located in the heart of the city, offering convenient access to subject departments and the cafes, pubs, and shops of the city center. One of the nicest things about New College, though, is that despite this central location and the fact that we are one of the largest colleges (both in terms of our student numbers and the size of our site), we are relatively hidden away. Even though we're just two minutes' walk from the bustle of the city centre, walking around our peaceful grounds it feels more like two miles!

Accommodation

New College offers accommodation for first and second years (and fourth years if you're on a four year course). This means that you will have the chance to get to know everyone in your year group for two years, before deciding who to live with when you move out into private accommodation in third year.

Around 70% of our rooms are en suite and our rooms are decided by ballot - if you happen to have a smaller room in first year, you'll be at the top of the ballot for second year so it's all fair!

First year rooms are let for 60 days per term (we have 3x8week terms) so that you don't have to pay for them when you're back at home or on holiday.

Text 2

Read and retell the text about law

Law is a body of official rules and regulations, generally found in constitutions, legislation, judicial opinions, and the like, that is used to govern a society and to control the behavior of its members. The nature and functions of law have varied throughout history. In modern societies, some authorized body such as a legislature or a court makes the law. It is backed by the coercive power of the state, which enforces the law by means of appropriate penalties or remedies.

Law serves a variety of functions. Laws against crimes, for example, help to maintain a peaceful, orderly, relatively stable society. Courts contribute to social stability by resolving disputes in a civilized fashion. Property and contract laws facilitate business activities and private planning.

Laws limiting the powers of government help to provide some degree of freedom that would not otherwise be possible. Law has also been used as a mechanism for social change; for instance, at various times laws have been passed to inhibit social discrimination and to improve the quality of individual life in matters of health, education, and welfare.

Law is not completely a matter of human enactment; it also includes natural law. The best-known version of this view, that God's law is supreme, has had considerable influence in the United States and other Western societies. The civil rights movement, for example, was at least partially inspired by the belief in natural law. Such a belief seems implicit in the view that law should serve to promote human dignity, as for instance by the enforcement of equal rights for all.

Law develops as society evolves. Many primitive communities knew law as a blend of custom, morality, religion, and magic. Even a later legal system, known as the Common law of England, began with common customs, but over time it involved the Courts into the law-making process that was responsive to changes in the society.

Темы для монологических высказываний:

1. Student's life
2. Tomsk State University
3. Institute of Law
4. Education Abroad
5. Law and Society

Примеры вопросов для устного собеседования:

1. What are your plans for the future?
2. What is your dream job? Can you name types of legal profession?
3. What kind of a lawyer do you want to be?
4. What can you tell me about your faculty and specialization?
5. What are your favorite and least favorite subjects?
6. What would you like to study in future?
7. Would you like to get a master's degree?
8. If you could take up a new hobby, what would you do?
9. What are the requirements for those who want to enter the Law Institute?
10. Is it prestigious to study at the Law Institute?
11. How do qualified lawyers find their job?
12. Do most law students become lawyers?
13. What legal activities do they carry out?
9. Can you compare studies abroad and at Tomsk State University according to the next questions?
10. Does the course (1) give an academic legal education or (2) teach students to become lawyers?
11. What intellectual abilities does the course develop?

12. Does the course only include strict (pure) law?
13. Do most Law graduates become lawyers?
14. Should people who want to read law study (1) science subjects or (2) humanities (history, languages, etc.) at school?
15. Can students choose the subjects they study in the first and second years of the law course?
16. Do students have the same options in the second year and in the third year?
17. Why is law necessary?

Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания результатов обучения

Лексико-грамматический тест. Данная форма контроля используется в рамках промежуточной аттестации и на этапе итоговой аттестации, с помощью которого определяется уровень сформированности компетенции. Тесты для текущего контроля дисциплины разработаны в электронном учебном пособии «Грамматический тренинг» и оцениваются компьютерной программой автоматически.

Тесты промежуточного и итогового контролей оцениваются по процентной шкале оценки знаний, где проценты соответствуют баллам: 56% - 70% - «удовлетворительно»; 71%-90% - «хорошо»; 91%-100% - «отлично».

Составление диалогов и монологических высказываний. Составление диалогов и монологических высказываний осуществляется по пройденным темам с использованием лексического и грамматического материала. Контроль сформированности навыков и умений осуществляется с помощью ситуативных заданий, при выполнении которых обучающиеся должны решить поставленную коммуникативную задачу, прибегая к коммуникативным приемам, клише и другим вербальным средствам коммуникации. .

Оценочным инструментом является таблица критериев оценки устных ответов.

Критерии оценивания диалогов и монологических высказываний .

низкий	«3»	выстраивает монолог-описание, монолог-повествование по увиденному, прочитанному; делает краткие сообщения по увиденному/прочитанному; начинает и заканчивает диалог-расспрос об увиденном, прочитанном, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета; имеет заметные сложности в ведении и поддержании беседы; имеет сложности в начинании и ведении диалога-обмена мнениями и диалога-интервью; имеет заметные сложности в уточнении, расспросе собеседника во время диалога.
средний	«4»	выстраивает монолог-описание, монолог-повествование без видимых сложностей по увиденному/прочитанному; начинает и заканчивает диалог-расспрос об увиденном, прочитанном, всегда соблюдая нормы речевого этикета; начинает и заканчивает диалог-обмен мнениями и диалог-интервью; имеет некоторые сложности при расспросе собеседника для уточнения информации и при поддержании беседы; не всегда может логично высказать свою точку зрения по увиденному/прочитанному.
высокий	«5»	легко выстраивает монолог-описание, монолог-повествование и монолог-рассуждение по увиденному, прочитанному; начинает, поддерживает и заканчивает диалог-расспрос об увиденном, прочитанном, диалог-обмен мнениями и диалог-интервью, всегда соблюдая нормы речевого этикета; уточняет информацию (переспрос, перефразирование и др.); расспрашивает собеседника в процессе диалога; без видимых проблем высказывает свою точку зрения по увиденному, прочитанному.

Критерии оценивания реферирования текста.

низкий	«3»	понимает основное содержание несложных аутентичных общественно-политических, публицистических и прагматических текстов туристской направленности; не выделяет запрашиваемую информацию; имеет сложности в понимании научно-популярных и научных текстов; имеет сложности в осуществлении поиска информации в соответствии с поставленной задачей;
средний	«4»	полностью понимает аутентичные общественно-политические, публицистические (медийные) тексты и прагматические тексты, выделяет запрашиваемую информацию; понимает основное содержание научно-популярных и научных текстов, выделяет запрашиваемую информацию в соответствии с поставленной проблемой с помощью наводящих вопросов; имеет небольшие сложности в осуществлении поиска информации в соответствии с поставленной задачей;
высокий	«5»	полностью понимает аутентичные общественно-политические, публицистические (медийные) тексты и прагматические тексты, выделяет запрашиваемую информацию; полностью понимает содержание научно-популярных и научных текстов, выделяет запрашиваемую информацию в соответствии с поставленной проблемой; осуществляет поиск информации в соответствии с поставленной задачей;

4. Оценочные материалы для проверки остаточных знаний (сформированности компетенций)

Пример текста для реферирования.

Law Department of Moscow State University

The Law Department of Moscow State University (MGU) is the oldest school for higher legal education in the country. It was founded in 1755 and in 1804 was reorganized as the Division of Ethics and Politics, In 1835 a Faculty of Law again made its appearance in the structure of MGU. In 1919 at MGU a Faculty of Social Sciences came into being, within which a Division of Politics and Law was established (taking the place of the Law Faculty), and this in turn was renamed the Law Division in 1921. In 1925 a Faculty of Soviet Law was established at MGU in place of the Law Division. This faculty ceased to exist in 1931, and its place was taken by two independent institutions: the Moscow Institute of Soviet Law of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR, and the Moscow Institute of Soviet Government under the All-Union Central Executive Committee (VTsIK). In March 1942 the Law Faculty was revived and continues to exist. In 1954 the Moscow The Faculty occupies the following positions in the rankings:

- 4th place in the list of the Russian legal professional-training universities (graduates salaries) (ranking compiled by Superjob);
- 15th place in the annual Russian university ranking compiled by Expert RA rating agency in 2015, 14th place in the same ranking in 2016 and 13th place in the same ranking in 2017. We can observe that steady progress has been made;
- It is on Top-10 list of Russian universities with the best graduate employability indicators (ranking compiled by the Kommersant newspaper);

- It is on the list of Russian legal professional-training universities (ranking compiled by www.pravo.ru portal).

Примеры заданий:

Matching

1. Fred plays tennis...	a) every Monday.
2. Fred is playing tennis...	b) for several times.
3. Fred has played tennis...	c) at the moment.
4. Fred played tennis...	d) at that time.
5. Fred was playing tennis...	e) next Monday.
6. Fred will play tennis...	f) when he was 15.

1 – a, 2 – c, 3 – b, 4 – f, 5 – d, 6 – e.

Correct mistakes

1. When she was younger, she has played tennis every day.
2. It's already 10:00, but Jane hasn't finished her homework already.
3. Joe crashed his car three times since Christmas.
4. Did you done your homework, or have you been watching TV?
5. Karl has been driving since five years.
6. This hotel has been already in business for twenty years

Keys: 1 has played ->played, 2 already -> yet, 3 crashed -> has crashed, 4 Did ->have, 5 since -> for, 6 has been already -> has already been

Vocabulary

1. Find the explanations for the words of the column A

A

Challenges	• talks given by an expert on a particular subject
Academic environment	• deep understanding of a situation or problem
Lectures	• marks or scores of a student work
Tutorials	• feeling of worry, nervousness
Insights	• a school, university, or other
Skills	

Hang out	educational institution
Grades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • services without compensation
Anxiety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abilities
Volunteering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discover new things, places, or ideas
Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • time for enjoyment or relaxation
Explore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difficulties that require effort and skill • spend time with friends • small group sessions led by a teacher

Информация о разработчике

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