

**Негосударственное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Международный институт экономики и права»
(НОУ МИЭП)**

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**Методические указания для проведения практических занятий
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции»**

(для студентов факультета «Экономики и управления»)

Методические указания
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Методические указания для проведения
практических занятий по дисциплине
«Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции»

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемое пособие предназначено для самостоятельной работы обучающихся на бакалавриате МИЭП и составлено с учетом целей и задач основной образовательной программы высшего профессионального образования.

Целями изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции (английский язык)» являются:

- приобретение способности и готовности к социально-культурной коммуникации через овладение умениями опосредованного письменного и непосредственного устного иноязычного общения;
- овладение материалом в рамках основных тем по специальности, который необходим для дальнейшей профессиональной деятельности;
- повышение общего культурного уровня и уровня владения иностранным языком;
- изучение основного материала в рамках изучаемых тем по специальности, а также терминологии, необходимой для дальнейшей профессиональной деятельности;
- приобретение навыков планирования собственной деятельности;
- приобретение навыков формирования и выражения своего мнения в рамках предложенных тем;
- овладение разными техниками чтения аутентичных текстов на иностранном языке научно-популярной и научной направленности.

В связи с целями выдвигаются следующие задачи изучения дисциплины:

- обучение иностранному языку как средству личностной и профессиональной коммуникации.
- воспитание толерантности и уважения к духовным ценностям разных стран и народов.
- развитие когнитивных и исследовательских умений с использованием ресурсов на иностранном языке.
- развитие информационной культуры.
- расширение кругозора и повышение общей гуманитарной культуры студентов.

По окончании вузовского курса обучения выпускники со степенью бакалавра должны владеть профессионально ориентированной межкультурной коммуникативной компетенцией, уровень которой предусматривает степень сформированности соответствующих умений во всех видах речевой деятельности для пользования языком, в том числе, в профессиональных целях. Компетенция – это знания, навыки, умения и свойства личности (в жизни и профессии).

Программа курса и практические задания разработаны на основе инновационного модульного подхода к овладению иностранным языком обучающимися неязыковых специальностей, в частности, обучающимися по направлению «Юриспруденция».

Программа отражает модель обучения в условиях многоуровневой подготовки по английскому языку студентов лингвистических специальностей, предусматривает продолжение изучения иностранного языка выпускниками общеобразовательных школ по завершении ими школьного курса обучения и предполагает внедрение современных форм организации учебного процесса, к числу которых относятся: модульная технология, позволяющая включить в учебный процесс на правах обязательного компонента значительную часть учебной деятельности студентов в формате самостоятельного(автономного) овладения иноязычной компетенцией.

Сущность модульной технологии заключается в структурировании учебного процесса, учитывающим динамику овладения иностранным языком в рамках заранее определённых учебных блоков – модулей.

Обучающиеся должны уметь по окончании курса:

В области кодирования:

- понимать основной смысл высказываний в пределах тем, касающихся повседневного обучения;
- понимать в целом предложенную информацию;
- понимать различные сообщения и рассказы;
- понимать достаточно объёмные высказывания в ситуациях повседневного обучения;
- понимать общее направление беседы нескольких участников общения;
- понимать общую нить интервью;
- понимать объявления по громкой связи;
- понимать отдельные реплики в беседе;
- понимать суть общения.

В области чтения:

- понимать основное содержание текстов;
- понимать в текстах конкретную информацию, факты, даты, названия;
- понимать информацию;
- понимать общие положения о системе образования в разных странах;
- понимать основное содержание оригинальных текстов;
- понимать общий смысл статьи;
- понимать объявления;
- выявлять в тексте нужную информацию;
- понимать описание реальных событий.

В области говорения:

- рассказать о семье, родном городе, о достопримечательностях;
- рассказать о личных интересах, увлечениях;
- обосновать свои планы, намерения;
- кратко изложить информацию о последних событиях;
- выразить своё отношение к планам на будущее;
- кратко изложить факты о реальных событиях;
- кратко передать содержание статьи;

- изложить последовательность событий;
- делать подготовленные сообщения по данной тематике;
- выражать собственную точку зрения;
- охарактеризовать ситуацию.

В области письма:

- написать биографию;
- составить резюме;
- написать письмо;
- написать план своего выступления;
- составлять тексты описательного характера;
- описать в письме другу свои успехи в учёбе;
- написать тезисы доклада;
- написать краткий отчёт;
- написать отзыв;
- написать сочинение об отпуске;
- написать заметку.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Тема 1. Introduction to law.

Грамматика: Глагол (*Verb*). Времена группы Continuous. Прошедшее длительное время в английском языке (Past Continuous Tense).

1. Общие сведения. Правила образования.
2. Употребление Past Continuous Tense: примеры предложений.

Задание 1. Translate the following abstract in writing.

What motives do governments have in making and enforcing laws? Social control is undoubtedly one purpose. Public laws establish the authority of the government itself, and civil laws provide a framework for interaction among citizens. Without laws, it is argued, there would be anarchy in society (although anarchists themselves argue that human beings would be able to interact peacefully without laws if there were no governments to interfere in our lives).

Another purpose is the implementation of justice. Many philosophers have proposed concepts of justice that are much more theoretical than everyday notions of fairness, and sometimes governments are influenced by philosophers. But in general, governments are guided by more practical considerations such as rising crime rates or the lobbying of pressure groups.

Задание 2. Match the synonyms.

a) <i>structure</i>	1) <i>consistent</i>
b) <i>accomplishment</i>	2) <i>impose</i>
c) <i>conduct</i>	3) <i>framework</i>
d) <i>firm</i>	4) <i>implementation</i>
e) <i>cooperation</i>	5) <i>behaviour</i>
f) <i>enforce</i>	6) <i>interaction</i>
g) <i>covenant</i>	7) <i>agreement</i>

Задание 3. Answer the following questions.

1. How are descriptive laws distinguished from prescriptive ones? Can you give examples of both types?
2. What kind of laws regulate interaction between people?
3. Why do governments make and enforce laws?
4. How can one tell public laws from civil laws?
5. Which issues influence governments in the implementation of justice?
6. Why do some laws appear to contradict common sense?
7. What examples of common sense issues put into action by laws are given in the text? Can you add more?
8. How is the nature of governments described in the text?

Задание 4. Give English equivalents for the following word combinations using your active vocabulary.

Явления природы; публичное право; осуществлять правосудие; непоколебимый закон тяготения; общественное мнение; предписанные водителям ограничения скорости; основываться на практических соображениях; обязательные для всех граждан законы; понизить уровень преступности; опираться на здравый смысл; нарушить соглашение с партнером; удерживать власть; перенимать традиции; обеспечивать правовую основу для взаимодействия граждан; гражданское право.

Задание 5. Вставьте необходимую форму глагола (Present Continuous или Past Continuous).

1. Why you (not to attend) the lecture on Saturday? Professor B.(to speak) about UFO and other mysterious objects.
2. When the telephone (to ring) I (to bake) a cake and (to ask) Mary who (to do) nothing at the moment to answer the call.
3. When the taxi (to arrive) I still (to pack) my things.
4. What you (to do) in the evening yesterday? – I (to watch) TV and my wife (to wash up).
5. When the clock (to strike) nine she (to run) up the stairs to her office because the lift (not to work).

Задание 6. Задайте любой тип вопроса к предложению:

Например: *I was flying to New York when they sent me a fax. – What were you doing when they sent you a fax?*

1. He was translating the text from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. yesterday.
2. The plane was taking off at 7 p.m.
3. What newspaper were you reading when I came to the library?
4. The whole family was having dinner when the telephone rang.
5. We were walking home when the rain started.

Задание 7. Продолжите предложения используя Past Continuous Tense.

1. When I entered
2. When we arrived in St. Petersburg
3. When we saw her
4. While she was cooking
5. While I was finishing my homework

Тема 2. Laws of the past.

Грамматика: Глагол (*Verb*). Времена группы Continuous. Будущее длительное время в английском языке (Future Continuous Tense).

1. Общие сведения. Правила образования.
2. Случаи употребления Future Continuous Tense: примеры предложений.

Задание 1. Translate the following abstract in writing.

A new word –“prohibition”- appeared: it meant that you could not produce or consume alcoholic drinks. Prohibition was not popular, and it was too expensive to make sure that the law was obeyed. So later the prohibition law was changed, because it was causing terrible crime, and people were drinking more alcohol than they had done before! Prohibition amendment was the only repealed amendment to the US Constitution.

Some American laws served their function at some point of time, but outlived their usefulness. However, they are still on the books...may be because no one can be bothered to get rid of them. In European countries there were also many unusual laws which arose from country's policy of that time.

Задание 2. Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

<i>Allow, tax, permission, originate, resign, acceptable, prohibit, cause</i>

- 1) That kind of behaviour is not in public place.
- 2) She is very strict with her children and them to watch television only at weekends.
- 3) Bad weather in Spain continues to problems for travelers.
- 4) You are not allowed to camp here without

- 5) Smoking is inside the building.
- 6) He makes it clear that he doesn't want to from active politics.
- 7) The government promised not to increase on petrol.
- 8) Although the technologyin the UK, it has been developed in the US.

Задание 3. Translate the following expressions.

- 1) странные (необычные) законы в разных странах
- 2) дворянам не позволялось иметь бороды
- 3) люди должны были платить "оконный налог"
- 4) они предпочитали жить без окон
- 5) законы, имеющие отношение к общественному поведению
- 6) географическое положение могло влиять на законы
- 7) однако, это было совершенно приемлемо для ...
- 8) удалось решить эту проблему
- 9) это являлось причиной преступности
- 10) некоторые законы изжили себя

Задание 4. Translate the sentences.

- 1) A lot of traffic accidents are caused by carelessness.
- 2) Inflation has caused fuel prices to rise sharply in recent month.
- 3) Robert's behaviour is causing his family a lot of anxiety.
- 4) Stop doing this – you're making me nervous.
- 5) His actions made him widely respected.

Задание 5. Поставьте глаголы в Future Continuous Tense:

1. At this time tomorrow we (to have) an English class.
2. If you come after eleven o'clock, they (to sleep).
3. Don't wait for me. I (to work) for some time.
4. In June that firm (to carry on) negotiations for the purchase of wheat.
5. So at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning he (to study) at the institute.
6. I (to prepare) for my exams in May.

Задание 6. Переведите на русский язык:

1. So, during this time, for example from three till five, Tom will be working in the library.
2. Will you be using your car this evening?
3. This time next week I'll be on holiday. I'll probably be lying on a beautiful beach.
4. I'll be going to the city center later. Can I get you anything?
5. Will you be passing the post office when you go out?

Задание 7. Задайте по 3-4 вопроса к следующим предложениям:

1. I shall be working when he returns.
2. Don't leave, we will be discussing the terms and conditions in a few minutes.

3. She can't come at two o'clock tomorrow because she'll be giving a lesson at that time.
4. Don't worry! He will be meeting us at the station.

Тема 3. Why do we need the law?

Грамматика: Местоимения: неопределённые, возвратные.

1. Неопределённые местоимения (*Indefinite Pronouns*). Случаи употребления неопределённых местоимений. Общие сведения.
2. Возвратные местоимения в английском языке (*Reflexive pronouns / self-pronouns*). Случаи употребления возвратных местоимений. Общие сведения.

Задание 1. Translate the following abstract in writing.

We need law, then, to ensure a safe and peaceful society in which individuals' rights are respected. But we expect even more from our law. Some totalitarian governments have cruel and arbitrary laws, enforced by police forces free to arrest and punish people without trial. Strong-arm tactics may provide a great deal of order, but we reject this form of control. The legal system should respect individual rights while, at the same time, ensuring that society operates in an orderly manner. And society should believe in the Rule of Law, which means that the law applies to every person, including members of the police and other public officials, who must carry out their public duties in accordance with the law.

In our society, laws are not only designed to govern our conduct: they are also intended to give effect to social policies.

Задание 2. Match the word combinations.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>the purpose of law</i> | a) уважать права отдельного человека |
| 2. <i>to live in society</i> | b) отражать изменяющиеся потребности общества |
| 3. <i>to choose at random</i> | c) иметь разногласия и конфликты |
| 4. <i>to safeguard our personal property and our lives.</i> | d) верить в верховенство закона |
| 5. <i>to have disagreements and conflicts</i> | e) защищать основные права и свободы |
| 6. <i>to resolve disputes peacefully</i> | f) назначение (цель) права |
| 7. <i>to turn to the law</i> | g) иметь право открыто высказать свое мнение |
| 8. <i>to respect individual rights</i> | h) жить в обществе |

9. <i>to arrest and punish people without trial</i>	i) <i>выбирать что-либо наугад</i>
10. <i>to believe in the Rule of Law</i>	j) <i>стремиться изменить закон мирными средствами</i>
11. <i>in accordance with the law</i>	k) <i>арестовывать и наказывать людей без суда и следствия</i>
12. <i>to protect basic individual rights and freedoms</i>	l) <i>охранять нашу собственность и жизнь</i>
13. <i>to reflect the changing needs of society</i>	m) <i>в соответствии с законом</i>
14. <i>to have the right to speak out publicly</i>	n) <i>обращаться к закону</i>
15. <i>to seek to change the law by lawful means</i>	o) <i>разрешать споры мирными средствами</i>

Задание 3. Answer the following question:

1. What kind of society do we live in?
2. What is the society governed by?
3. What is the difference between laws and rules of morality?
4. Why do rules of morality and custom play an important role in our life?
5. Why are laws designed to control our behavior?
6. What are the goals of law?
7. When do people turn to law?
8. Why do we need the law?

Задание 4. Give English equivalents for the words in brackets.

The aim of (права) is to regulate the conduct of human beings in society. The aim of (правовой) theory is (рассмотреть) the nature, origin and classification of law. The theory of natural law is based on the belief that there is a set of perfect (юридических норм) for human conduct and (законы) devised by men must be induced by these rules. (Закон) is a term which is used in many different senses. To (юриста) law has far narrower meaning – the principle recognized and applied by the state in (суде). The English (правовая система) has still been copied by many nations. (Судебный процесс) becomes the center of a contest between both parties in which one emerges the winner. By the time of (судебного разбирательства) each (сторона дела) should gain as much information as possible.

Задание 5. Выполните задания.

A. Вставьте somebody, anybody, nobody или everybody.

1. The question was so difficult that ... could answer it. 2. ... forgot to switch off the light in the classroom yesterday. 3. Has ... got a dictionary? 4. I am afraid there is ... in the office now. It is too late. 5. ... knows that water is necessary for plants. 6. Is there ... here? 7. You must find ... who can help you. 8. ... can answer this question. It is very easy. 10. There is ... in the next room. I don't know him. 11. Please tell us the story. ... knows it. 12. Has ... here got important information?

B. Автор сделал несколько ошибок в этом рассказе. Помогите ему найти их. Обратите внимание на формы с -thing и -body.

Steve comes back home at 5. He doesn't use his keys because there's always something at home. To-night when he comes nothing opens the door. There's nobody in. «What's the matter?» — he thinks. — «Anything has happened». Steve begins knocking at the door with his fists and then listens. He hears nobody. Then he sees anybody at the door. It's the note. He reads: «Nobody wants to speak to you. We'll ring you up». Steve remembers about his keys, opens the door and runs in. There's anything unusual in the room...

Задание 6. Напишите по-английски (используя возвратные местоимения).

1. Я все знаю сам. 2. Они и сами живут где-то в пригороде. 3. Она сама хочет кого-нибудь попросить помочь ей. 4. Он что-то знает, но сам не хочет никому говорить об этом. 5. Вы сами знаете о нем что-нибудь? 6. Поверенный предпочитает все делать сам.

Задание 7. Переведите на русский язык (используя местоимения *many/few/ a few, much/ little/ a little* там, где необходимо).

1. У вас мало времени, да? — Нет, у меня много времени сегодня. 2. Многие люди имеют дома хорошие книги. 3. У него много трудностей в работе? — Нет, немного. 4. У нас есть немного времени до суда. 5. У меня к вам сегодня очень мало вопросов. 6. Давайте немного прогуляемся до собрания, хорошо?

Тема 4. Law and society.

Грамматика: Глагол (*Verb*). Времена группы Perfect. Настоящее совершенное время (Present Perfect Tense).

1. Общие сведения. Правила образования.

2. Особенности употребления Present Perfect Tense.

Задание 1. Translate the following abstract in writing.

The life has changed. We live in a complicated world. Scientific and social developments increase the tempo of our daily living activities. Now we need rules and regulations, which govern our every social move and action. We have made laws of community.

Transactions in modern society are so complex that few of us would risk making them without first seeking legal advice. For example, buying or selling a house, setting up a business, or deciding whom to give our property to when we die. The whole it seems that people all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other. Multinational companies employ lawyers to ensure that their contracts are valid whenever they do business.

Задание 2. Answer the following question.

- 1) Were there any laws when the world was at a very primitive stage of development?
- 2) Why do we need rules and regulations nowadays?
- 3) Do we notice laws? Why?
- 4) When do we start thinking about the legal implications of our everyday activities?
- 5) In what cases do people seek legal advice?
- 6) Why do companies employ lawyers?

Задание 3. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

Model: a) I think it is true. The text tells us that...

b) To my mind, it is false because...

- 1) We usually think about the legal implications of everyday activities.
- 2) Few of us would risk making transactions without first seeking legal advice.
- 3) Even though the TV set fails to work and the owner of the shop didn't return your money or replace the TV set, we don't start thinking of taking legal advice.
- 4) When you buy a train ticket a lawyer may tell you it represents a contract with legal obligations.
- 5) You may not sue against the person who didn't pay his debt.
- 6) You can testify at the doctors.
- 7) A defendant can accuse a plaintiff.
- 8) The court may listen to testimony of one side.
- 9) All transactions in modern society are very complex.
- 10) Nobody should have basic knowledge of law.

Задание 4. Translate into Russian.

- 1) When governments make laws for their citizens, they use a system of courts backed by the power of the police to enforce these laws.
- 2) Of course, there may be instances where the law is not enforced against someone-such as when young children commit crimes, when the police have to concentrate on certain crimes and therefore ignore others, or in countries where there is so much political corruption that certain people are able to escape justice by using their money or influence.
- 3) But the general nature of the law is enforced equally against all members of the nation.
- 4) Made laws are nevertheless often patterned upon informal rules of conduct already existing in society, and relations between people are regulated by a combination of all these rules.
- 5) This relationship can be demonstrated using the example of a sports club.
- 6) People all over the world are becoming more and more accustomed to using legal means to regulate their relations with each other.

Задание 5. Составьте предложения в Present Perfect Tense по образцу.

Например: I am very tired. (to work) – I have worked hard.

1. She can speak English. (to learn)
2. He can share his impressions about the film. (to see)
3. The boss isn't here. (to leave)
4. They can tell us a lot about London. (to visit)
5. I have no money. (to spend)

Задание 6. Правильно вставьте наречие (сигнальное слово) в предложении в Present Perfect Tense.

Например: (already) He reads this book. – He has already read this book.

1. (ever) Have you travelled?
2. (always) She has been a bright student.
3. (just) They have had a walk in the park.
4. (yet) Have you finished your homework?
5. (lately) Have you heard from them?

Задание 7. Ответьте на вопросы.

Например: Why is she happy? (to win a lottery) – She has won a lottery.

1. Why is she tired? (to have a lot of work)
2. Why do you look so unhappy? (to fail at exam)
3. Why is she crying? (to lose one's money)
4. Why does he stay home? (to break his leg)

5. Why is she so sad? (to hear bad news)

Тема 5. Aims of law.

Грамматика: Глагол (*Verb*). Времена группы Perfect. Прошедшее совершенное время в английском языке (Past Perfect Tense).

1. Правила и примеры образования предложений в данном времени.
2. Особенности употребления и основные функции прошедшего совершенного времени в английском языке.

Задание 1. Translate the following abstract in writing.

Laws should guarantee to people who buy and sell goods, form companies, sign contracts, take employment, and so on that the state will protect or enforce these arrangements.

The third aim of law is to settle disputes among citizens about what the law is and whether or not it was broken. If we take these three aims together, we may see that law not only threatens those who break it (that means they do what the law forbids) but promises to protect people's interests. The law imposes restrictions on people but also gives them certain guarantees.

Задание 2. Find in the text the equivalents for the following expressions.

1. давать возможность процветать
2. установить рамки
3. определенный образ поведения
4. платить налоги
5. не подчиняться правилам
6. наниматься на работу
7. обеспечивать соблюдение соглашений
8. разрешать спорные вопросы
9. налагать ограничения
10. давать гарантии

Задание 3. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He has a large family to provide for.
2. He died without providing for his widow.
3. I am provided with everything I need.
4. She could not provide her children with food and clothes.
5. The warrant (ордер) provided for his arrest.
6. A clause in the agreement provides that you shall bear the cost of all repairs to the building.
7. They deal with general inquiries, and also provide free legal advice.
8. Free parking is provided for hotel guests.
9. You may remain provided you keep silent.

10. I shall give you my dictionary provided that you return it tomorrow.

11. We made certain provisions against theft.

Задание 4. Translate into English.

- 1) Он предоставил все необходимые сведения.
- 2) Я не знаю, кто должен предоставить им жилье.
- 3) Приказ предусматривал создание нового отдела.
- 4) Агентство предоставляет гражданам все виды юридической помощи.
- 5) Этот пункт соглашения предусматривает обязанности сторон.
- 6) По закону работодатель должен обеспечить безопасные условия для работы.

Задание 5. Соотнесите следующие предложения на английском языке с их переводом на русском языке.

<p>1. The director inquired if the agreement had been signed.</p> <p>2. He confirmed they had completed the acquisition of the company.</p> <p>3. She said she had seen him the previous day.</p> <p>4. He rose from the chair on which she had been sitting.</p> <p>5. Put down what we have just been discussing.</p>	<p>a. Он подтвердил, что они завершили процесс покупки компании.</p> <p>b. Запишите то, что мы только что обсуждали.</p> <p>c. Он поднялся со стула, на котором сидел (непосредственно перед тем, как встал).</p> <p>d. Директор спросил, подписано ли уже соглашение.</p> <p>e. Она сказала, что видела его накануне.</p>
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Задание 6. Задайте все типы вопросов к следующим предложениям.

1. She confirmed they **had finished** the meeting.
2. He **had hardly entered** the office, when it started to rain.
3. We **had come** to an agreement on the terms of payment before you arrived.

Задание 7. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Он сказал, что мы встречались несколько лет назад.
2. К 2015 году он уже закончил университет.
3. Мы закончили работу к твоему приходу.
4. Она сказала, что видела его накануне.
5. Он подтвердил, что он завершил подготовку к новому проекту.

Тема 6. Kinds of law.

Грамматика: Глагол (*Verb*). Времена группы Perfect. Будущее совершенное время в английском языке (Future Perfect Tense).

1. Правила и примеры образования предложений в данном времени.
2. Особенности употребления и основные функции будущего совершенного времени в английском языке.

Задание 1. Translate the following abstract in writing.

Roman codes covered such areas of law as contracts, property, inheritance, torts, the family, unjust enrichment, the law of persons, and legal remedies, but said little about criminal law. Consequently, most Continental criminal codes are entirely modern inventions.

Each country in the world, even each state of the United States, has its own system of law. However, it is generally true to say that there are two main traditions of law in the world. One is based on English Common Law, and has been adopted by many Commonwealth countries and most of the United States. Common Law is a legal system based on traditions, customs and precedents of immemorial antiquity or on the previous judgments and decrees of the courts.

Задание 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What categories of law are there in English legal system?
2. What matters do they deal with?
3. What are “codified systems”?
4. What are the world’s main systems of law? Do you know other systems?
5. What is Statutory Law? Equitable Law?
6. What is the special field of the Court of Chancery?

Задание 3. Decide what category of law would deal with the following crimes.

- a) robbery
- b) violation of human rights
- c) speed limit excess
- d) failure to pay customs duties
- e) misuse of authority
- f) breach of contract
- g) unreasonable dismissal

Задание 4. Give English equivalents for the following.

- обязательное соглашение
- договорное право
- правонарушение
- совершить преступление
- причинять вред
- как действует закон
- соответствовать различным категориям
- гражданский кодекс
- средства правовой защиты

- основываться на традициях, обычаях и прецедентах
- добиться справедливости
- своего рода дополнение к...

Задание 5. Переведите на русский язык.

1. Pete will have completed his work by 4 o'clock tomorrow.
2. She will have changed her mind by the end of the evening.
3. We will have seen all the places of interest by the end of our holiday.
4. The guests will have left before his boss come.
5. They will have bought the new equipment by autumn.

Задание 6. Задайте все типы вопросов к следующим предложениям.

1. You *will have spent* much effort before you can finish your project.
2. We *shall have translated* the article by five o'clock.
3. That plant *will have fulfilled* its yearly plan of production by the 5th of December.

Задание 7. Дополните предложения, используя глаголы в Future Perfect.

Например: By the end of month I have finished writing a report.

1. By three o'clock tomorrow _____.
2. By the time he rings me up _____.
3. By the time the programme starts _____.
4. When she arrives back home _____.
5. By the end of this year _____.

Тема 7. Several types of a business lawyer.

Грамматика: Условные предложения в английском языке (Conditional sentences).

Условные предложения: 1-й тип.

1. Виды условных предложений в английском языке.
2. Первый тип условных предложений в английском языке.

Задание 1. Translate the following abstract in writing.

In larger firms, the business lawyers are usually segregated from the litigators in their own department, which is most commonly called the "corporate department" even though lawyers in that department do not confine their practice to corporate law. In many large firms, there will be several such departments, each of which will be devoted to a particular specialty (such as antitrust law, tax law or securities regulation), or to, a particular group of clients.

The corporate law department in most large business organizations is expected to perform most of the routine, day-to-day legal tasks once performed by junior attorneys in the organization's outside law firm.

Задание 2. Match the following words and expressions and make up sentences with some of them.

<i>to range in size</i>	<i>посвящать</i>
<i>to devote to</i>	<i>походить, быть похожим на</i>
<i>to perform tasks</i>	<i>в пределах, в размерах, насчитывать</i>
<i>in theory / practice</i>	<i>в попытке</i>
<i>in an effort to</i>	<i>выполнять задания</i>
<i>to be similar to</i>	<i>в теории / на практике</i>

Задание 3. Make up questions to the sentences.

1. The business lawyers are usually segregated from the litigators in their own department, which is most commonly called the "corporate department" even though lawyers in that department do not confine their practice to corporate law.

2. Each department in any large firm will be devoted to a particular specialty (such as antitrust law, tax law or securities regulation), or to, a particular group of clients.

3. Business lawyers in a small firm usually are generalists, and often are expected to handle litigation as well as office matters.

Задание 4. Translate into English.

1. Частные юридические фирмы могут насчитывать от двух до нескольких сотен юристов.

2. Он посвятил всю свою жизнь защите прав людей.

3. Мне приходится выполнять ежедневную рутинную работу.

4. Теоретически работа адвоката кажется интересной и приносящей доходы, хотя на практике это совсем не так.

5. В основном, работа частного адвоката похожа на работу государственного адвоката.

Задание 5. Поставьте глагол в соответствующую форму (I тип условных предложений).

1. If you (have) any questions, you may come up to me.

2. If she (be) more attentive, she (not to lose) her papers.

3. He (make) a report on Monday if he (have) time.

4. If you (look through) the task properly, you (not to make) any mistakes.

5. Tell him to ring me up if you (see) him.

6. If I lend you \$100 when you (to repay) me?

Задание 6. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The police will arrest him if they catch him.
2. Someone will steal your car if you leave it unlocked.
3. If you don't go away I'll send for the police.
4. I'll be very angry if he makes any more mistakes.
5. If he goes on telling lies nobody will believe a word he says.
6. Unless you are more careful, you will have an accident.

Задание 7. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Я дам вам эти журналы при условии, что вы вернете их на следующей неделе.
2. Он не окончит свою работу вовремя, если он не будет усердно работать.
3. Мы будем благодарны, если вы нам пришлете ваш каталог.
4. Если вы его увидите, попросите его позвонить по телефону.
5. Мы будем обязаны, если вы подтвердите (будете любезны подтвердить) получение этого завещания.
6. Если завтра у меня будет возможность, я заеду к вам в офис.

Тема 8. Legal professions.

Грамматика: Условные предложения в английском языке (Conditional sentences).

Условные предложения: 2-й тип.

1. Правила образования второго типа условных предложений.
2. Особенности употребления и перевода данного типа условных предложений.

Задание 1. Translate the following abstract in writing.

The role of the lawyer varies significantly across legal jurisdictions, and therefore can be treated in only the most general terms. Lawyers' roles vary greatly, depending upon their practice environment and field of specialization.

In most countries there is only one legal profession. This means that all the lawyers have roughly the same professional education leading to the same legal qualifications, and they are permitted to do all the legal work.

In England the system is different. Here the profession is divided into two types of lawyers, called solicitors and barristers. Solicitors and barristers are both qualified lawyers, but they have different legal training; they take different examinations to qualify; and once they have qualified, they usually do different types of legal work.

Задание 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is a lawyer?
- 2) What is so special in legal profession in England?
- 3) What is the difference between solicitors and barristers?
- 4) What have you learned about educational requirements to those who want to become a lawyer?

- 5) What degrees can you obtain at the university?
- 6) What have you learned about methods and quality of legal education in different countries?
- 7) What kind of options do lawyers have in common law countries?
- 8) Why is career mobility constrained in civil law countries?

Задание 3. Give English equivalents for the following.

1. консультировать клиентов по вопросам права
2. выполнять все виды юридической работы
3. солиситоры и барристеры
4. сдавать квалификационные экзамены
5. право преподается на юридическом факультете
6. университетский колледж, готовящий бакалавров
7. степень магистра
8. добиваться получения степени бакалавра
9. присвоить ученую степень доктора юриспруденции (США)
10. защита диссертации
11. научно- исследовательская работа
12. учебная практика
13. ученичество, место начального практического обучения
14. штатный юрисконсульт компании
15. страны общего права (англо-саксонской системы права)
16. страны романо-германской (континентальной) системы права

Задание 4. Match the words and definitions.

1. *Bachelor's degree (LLB)*, 2. *Master's degree (LLM)*, 3. *Jurist doctor degree (JD)*,
 4. *Doctor of philosophy (PH.D)*, 5. *Solicitor*, 6. *Barrister*, 7. *Common law*, 8. *Civil law*

1. Law developed by judges through decisions of courts. _____
2. The degree awarded to an individual upon the successful completion of law school. _____
3. An academic degree awarded for an undergraduate course or major that generally lasts for three or four years. _____
4. Lawyers who traditionally deal with any legal matter including conducting proceedings in courts. _____
5. An academic degree granted to individuals who have undergone study demonstrating a mastery or high-order overview of a specific field of study or area of professional practice. _____
6. A legal system inspired by Roman law. _____
7. A postgraduate academic degree awarded by universities. _____

8. A member of one of the two classes of lawyers found in many common law jurisdictions with split legal professions specializing in courtroom advocacy, drafting legal pleadings and giving expert legal opinions. _____

Задание 5. Поставьте глагол в соответствующую форму (II тип условных предложений).

1. If I (know) his address I'd give it to you.
2. If he (clean) his windscreen he'd be able to see where he was going.
3. If I (drive) your car into the river you (be able) to get out?
4. If I (win) a big prize in a lottery I'd give up my job.
5. If he knew that it was dangerous he (not come).
6. I could get a job easily if I (have) a degree.

Задание 6. Переделайте условные предложения I типа в условные предложения II типа, выполнив необходимые преобразования.

1. The police will arrest him if they catch him.
2. Someone will steal your car if you leave it unlocked.
3. If you don't go away I'll send for the police.
4. I'll be very angry if he makes any more mistakes.
5. If he goes on telling lies nobody will believe a word he says.
6. Unless you are more careful, you will have an accident.

Задание 7. Дайте совет по образцу, используя второй тип условных предложений.

Например: I can't go to sleep at night.

You: If I were you, I would take a walk before going to sleep.

1. I feel bored with everything. – If I were you,
2. Sally asked me to lend her \$1000. – If I were you, ...
3. I am so tired! – If I were you,
4. I am thinking of buying a new car. – If I were you, ...
5. They've got no arguments. – If I were you, ...
6. The witnesses of the accident have disappeared. – If I were you, ...

Тема 9. Legal skills.

Грамматика: Условные предложения в английском языке (Conditional sentences).

Условные предложения: 3-й тип.

1. Правила образования третьего типа условных предложений.
2. Особенности употребления и перевода данного типа условных предложений.

Задание 1. Translate the following abstract in writing.

Legal Research. Researching legal concepts, case law, judicial opinions, statutes, regulations and other information is an important legal skill.

Technology. Technology is changing the legal landscape and is an integral part of every legal function. To remain effective in their jobs, legal professionals must master communications technology including e-mails, voice messaging systems, videoconferencing and related technology.

Knowledge of Substantive Law and Legal Procedure. All legal professionals, even those at the bottom of the legal career chain, must have basic knowledge of substantive law and legal procedure.

Time Management. In a profession based on a business model (billable hours) that ties productivity to financial gain, legal professionals are under constant pressure to bill time and manage large workloads.

Organization. In order to manage large volumes of data and documents, legal professionals must develop top-notch organizational skills.

Задание 2. Give English equivalents for the following.

1. профессиональные компетенции юриста
2. представлять информацию в ясной и краткой форме
3. овладеть юридической терминологией
4. развивать способность внимательно слушать собеседника
5. составлять сложные юридические документы
6. овладеть основами грамматики
7. составлять ходатайства, записки по делу
8. обслуживать клиента честно и ответственно
9. просматривать и усваивать большой объем информации
10. навыки логического рассуждения
11. делать выводы и умозаключения
12. осваивать технологии общения (коммуникации)
13. на нижней ступеньке карьерной лестницы
14. знания материального права и судопроизводства
15. выдерживать большие рабочие нагрузки
16. почасовая оплата
17. развивать навыки самоорганизации высокого класса
18. работа в команде

Задание 3. Match the words and definitions.

1. Document, 2. Communication, 3. Client, 4. Top – notch, 5. Draft. 6. Skill, 7. Research

1. An ability to do something well, especially because you have learned and practiced it. _____
2. To write a plan, letter, report, bill, etc. that will need to be changed before it is in its finished form. _____

3. A piece of paper that gives official written information about something. _____
4. Someone who pays for services or advice from the person or organization.

5. Serious study of a subject that is intended to discover new facts or test new ideas.

6. Having the highest quality or standard. _____
7. The process by which people exchange information or express their thoughts or feelings. _____

Задание 4. Study the following expressions. Find the Russian equivalents for them. Use them in your sentences.

1. *legal professional*
2. *legal documents*
3. *legal services*
4. *legal authorities*
5. *legal procedure*

Задание 5. Поставьте глагол в соответствующую форму (III тип условных предложений).

1. I shouldn't have believed it if I (not see) it with my own eyes.
2. If I (realize) what a bad driver you were I wouldn't have come with you.
3. If I had realized that the traffic lights were red I (stop).
4. You (not get) into trouble if you had obeyed my instructions.
5. He would have been arrested if he (try) to leave the country.
6. You (save) me a lot of trouble if you had told me where you were going.

Задание 6. Переделайте следующий рассказ по образцу, используя третий тип условных предложений.

Например: If Mike hadn't slept until twelve yesterday, he wouldn't have failed the exam.

Mike has failed his exams. Yesterday he slept until twelve. Instead of revising he went skateboarding with his friends. He fell down and hurt his leg. He spent three hours at hospital. He came home at nine. He was tired and angry. He fell asleep in front of the TV. He was late for his exam. The professor got very angry. Mike couldn't answer the questions properly. He asked for another examination card. The professor told him to come again autumn.

Задание 7. Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения.

1. Если бы я видел его вчера, я бы спросил его об этом.

2. Если у вас возникнут проблемы, можете обратиться к нам за консультацией.
3. Если бы мы работали вчера больше, наша работа была бы готова.
4. Я позвоню вам, если найду его адрес.
5. Если бы я не пошел к ним вчера, мы бы не обсудили с ним этот вопрос.
6. Если бы у меня был словарь, я бы перевел этот документ сегодня.

Тема 10. Legislation in Russia.

Грамматика: Действительный (активный) и пассивный (страдательный) залого (Active voice и Passive voice).

1. Употребление активного и пассивного залогов в английском языке.
2. Способы перевода предложений в пассивном залого.

Задание 1. Translate the following abstract in writing.

All bills must first be considered by the State Duma. Upon adoption by a majority of the full State Duma membership, a draft law is considered by the Federation Council, which has fourteen days to place the bill on its calendar. The Federation Council cannot make amendments in bills passed by the Duma and can either approve or reject them. If the Federation Council rejects a bill passed by the State Duma, the two chambers may form a conciliation commission to work out a compromise version of the legislation. If two chambers cannot reach a compromise, or the Duma insists on passing the bill as is, the veto of the Federation Council can be overridden, if two thirds of the Duma's constitutional composition vote in favor of the bill. The State Duma and the Federation Council usually meet separately. Joint sessions are organized when the President of Russia delivers his annual address to the Federal Assembly and in some other very rare occasions.

Задание 2. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is the main legislative body in Russia? What does it consist of?
- 2) What powers of the State Duma are enumerated in the Constitution?
- 3) What are the special powers of the Federal Council?
- 4) How do the State Duma and the Federal Council meet?
- 5) Which chamber of the Federal Assembly is more powerful? Why?
- 6) Why do you think we have laws in our city, state, and country?
- 7) What would our country be like if there were no laws or rules to follow?
- 8) What do you know about legislation? What is the aim of this procedure?

Задание 3. Give English equivalents and make up 5 sentences with some of them.

1. законодательная деятельность
2. законодательный орган
3. нижняя палата
4. верхняя палата
5. перечислять

6. постановление, указ
7. принимать закон
8. разделение властей
9. одобрять
10. выборы
11. прийти к компромиссу
12. вето
13. назначение (на должность)
14. вносить поправки

Задание 4. Give Russian equivalents.

1. to create legislation
2. a law-making body
3. to have special powers
4. a dismissal of the Chairman
5. to bring a charge against the President
6. to adopt decrees on issues
7. to vote on draft laws
8. introduction of the law
9. approval of changes
10. to require
11. to reject a bill
12. to consider
13. to make amendments in bills
14. a chamber
15. to override the veto
16. conciliation commission

Задание 5. Используйте пассивный залог в следующих предложениях.

Model: *Workers build roads. – Roads are built by workers.*

1. The local council builds a lot of new buildings.
2. The mayor's office will open a new civic centre next month.
3. Landscape designers will create new parks.
4. Construction companies will open new hotels next year.
5. Designers will modernize old plants and factories.

Задание 6. Задайте специальные вопросы к следующим предложениям.

1. The delegates *will be met* at the station. *Where...? Who...?*
2. The film is much spoken about. *What...?*
3. Many people were employed by the firm last year. *How many...? When...?*
4. This person is being interviewed now. *When...? Who...?*
5. Ten people have been arrested. *How many...? Who...? Why...? When...?*

Задание 7. Переведите на русский язык.

1. We are interested in buying these goods.
2. Everybody went on working.
3. On coming to the office he got down to work.
4. We regretted having done it.
5. The contract was signed by the president of the company.
6. The criminal must be sent to prison.
7. Ten pictures had been stolen from the museum by the time the police arrived.
8. They were questioned by the police last week.

Тема 11. Legal systems in different countries.

Грамматика: Прямая и косвенная речь в английском языке (*Direct Speech и Reported Speech*).

1. Особенности косвенной речи в английском языке. Правила образования и порядок слов в предложении.
2. Пунктуация при употреблении косвенной речи.

Задание 1. Translate the following abstract in writing.

Continental systems have resulted from attempts by governments to produce a set of codes to govern every legal aspect of a citizen's life. Versions of Roman law had long influenced many parts of Europe, including the case law traditions of Scotland, but had little impact on English law. It is important not to exaggerate the differences between these two traditions of law. For one thing, many case law systems, such as California's, have areas of law that have been comprehensively codified. For another, many countries can be said to have belonged to the Roman tradition long before codifying their laws, and large uncoded areas of the law still remain. French public law has never been codified, and French courts have produced a great deal of case law in interpreting codes that become out of date because of social change. The clear distinction between legislature and judiciary has weakened in many countries, including Germany, France and Italy, where courts are able to challenge the constitutional legality of a law made by Parliament.

Задание 2. Match up these words with their definitions.

1) <i>Divergence</i> ; 2) <i>Derive from</i> ; 3) <i>Inherit</i> ; 4) <i>Exaggerate</i> ; 5) <i>Encourage</i> ; 6) <i>Comprehensive</i> ; 7) <i>Impact</i>
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- a) _____ – to say or do something that helps someone feel confident enough to do something;
- b) _____ – to originate, have a starting-point, source;
- c) _____ – the big and permanent changes that happen as a result of something important;
- d) _____ – getting father apart from each other;

- e) _____ – including much;
- f) _____ – to receive some qualities from ancestors;
- g) _____ – to say that something is much bigger, better, more important than it really is.

Задание 3. Answer the questions.

1. What is the reason for spreading of the common law in the world?
2. Is the Unified federal law a small part of American law?
3. Are there any differences in legal systems of individual states in the USA, Canada and India? Give examples of diversity.
4. What countries were influenced by the Continental system of law?
5. Which of the systems influenced socialist countries?
6. What does law court mean for the Chinese?

Задание 4. Try to match the following words with the proper meaning.

1. <i>be due to</i>	a) <i>отражать</i>
2. <i>widespread</i>	b) <i>ослаблять, ослабевать</i>
3. <i>unified</i>	c) <i>распространенный</i>
4. <i>reflect (v)</i>	d) <i>удерживать(ся)</i>
5. <i>extensively</i>	e) <i>объединенный</i>
6. <i>alongside</i>	f) <i>большое количество</i>
7. <i>a great deal of</i>	g) <i>быть обязанным</i>
8. <i>interpreting</i>	h) <i>обширно</i>
9. <i>weaken (v)</i>	i) <i>около, вместе</i>
10. <i>refrain</i>	j) <i>толкование, объяснение</i>

Задание 5. Преобразуйте предложения из косвенной в прямую речь.

- 1) My friends said that they had finished the work.
- 2) He told me that he had bought the newspaper the day before.
- 3) He said that he had lost the key.
- 4) They said that they were going to leave the next day.
- 5) He told us that he was writing a letter to his parents.
- 6) He said he understood French very well.

Задание 6. Преобразуйте предложения с прямой речью в косвенную.

- 1) He asked me: "Do you live in Moscow?"
- 2) We asked him: "Are you busy now?"

- 3) They asked her: "Will you go to the theatre?"
- 4) He asked me: "Have you read this book?"
- 5) I asked him: "Can you play chess?"
- 6) They asked me: "Did you go to the seaside last summer?"
- 7) She asked the child: " Are you sleeping?"
- 8) We asked him: "Have you finished your work?"

Задание 7. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

- 1) Она попросила позвонить ей завтра.
- 2) Джон попросил меня не помогать ему переводить статью с английского на русский.
- 3) Они сказали, что лекция начнётся в 5 часов.
- 4) Том спросил, сколько раз в неделю я занимаюсь английским.
- 5) Она спросила меня, был ли я когда-нибудь в Бостоне.
- 6) Преподаватель попросил студентов открыть книгу на 2-й странице.
- 7) Он спросил меня, когда мы снова встретимся.
- 8) Они спросили меня, где я учусь.

Тема 12. Human rights.

Грамматика: Согласование времен в английском языке: Sequence of Tenses.

1. Общие сведения. Согласование времён в английском языке.
2. Правила соблюдения согласования времён.

Задание 1. Translate the following abstract in writing.

A human right is one to which people all over the world are entitled, whatever their nationality and wherever they live. As a rule, human rights are violated when governments violate their own constitutions, and very often their policies make citizens to escape to another countries. But legally, most countries of the world have signed international agreements concerning the treatment of individuals. The most important agreement is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted by UN General Assembly in 1948. Article 1 of UDHR declares that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and Article 2 states that it does not depend upon race, color, sex, language, religion or any other difference among people.

Задание 2. Match the following words and expressions and make up sentences with some of them:

<i>human rights</i>	<i>нарушать права человека</i>
<i>to violate human rights</i>	<i>принимать (закон, декларацию)</i>
<i>to entitle</i>	<i>зд.бежать из, спасаться</i>
<i>to be entitled to</i>	<i>давать право</i>

<i>to meet the standards</i>	<i>иметь право на</i>
<i>to escape</i>	<i>зд.придерживаться норм</i>
<i>to depend (on)</i>	<i>права человека</i>
<i>to adopt(a law, a declaration)</i>	<i>зависеть</i>

Задание 3. Put in the right words into the sentences:

(against, politician, the right, agrees)

This _____ within _____ to radical equality but he strongly protest _____ sexual equality.

(inequality, doing, are, women, less)

_____ suffer economic and social _____ when they _____ paid _____ for _____ the same work as men.

Задание 4. Translate into Russian:

1. The most important agreement is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted by UN General Assembly in 1948.
2. Sometimes some countries impose economic sanctions against those countries where human rights are violated.
3. A constitutional right is one which a state guarantees to its own citizens and sometimes even to foreigners who are within its jurisdiction.
4. A human right is one to which people all over the world are entitled, whatever their nationality and wherever they live.
5. Human rights are basic minimum standards of freedom and security for all people.

Задание 5. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:

1. He knew the firm planned to take a controlling stake in that company.
2. The paper reports that two thousand workers have been ready to go on strike.
3. I didn't know that you had worked at the Hermitage.
4. They understood there were multiple opportunities for acquisitions.
5. They believed that China and India would account for 60 per cent of the expected sales.
6. He said that his colleague had been the best lawyer.
7. They say we must follow their instructions if want to get the necessary information.
8. I have no idea if any of them will be present there.

Задание 6. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, подчеркните глаголы и объясните в каком времени указан данный глагол в предложении:

1. She says she will never see me again if I don't tell her the truth immediately.
2. They remembered that the strike broke out on September 28.
3. He said he would sign a paper on Sunday if he had time.
4. I'll ask them where they were yesterday.
5. We didn't know what had happened to the children.

Задание 7. Определите почему в данных случаях не соблюдают правила согласования времен.

1. The pupils were told that the Earth moves around the Sun.
2. Mark to Ann: Kate said she will meet the delegation of our partners.
3. He said that he must discuss the problem with his boss.
4. Steve said that when he came in his colleague was making a report.
5. I answered that I hadn't met her since we moved.

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