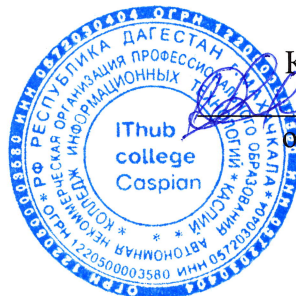


**Автономная некоммерческая организация
профессионального образования
«Колледж информационных технологий «КАСПИЙ»**
367013, г. Махачкала, пр-кт. Гамидова, зд.18м
ОГРН: 1220500003580, ИНН: 0572030404

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

Директор
Колледжа КАСПИЙ
М.И. Абакаров
от «02» марта 2026г.



**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
К ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ**

ФОРМА ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ – ЭКЗАМЕН

Дисциплина: «Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере»

Форма обучения: очная

Для студентов по специальности 42.02.02«Правоохранительная деятельность»

Курс: 3

Махачкала 2026 г.

1. Общие положения

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

ФОС включает контрольные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена.

2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

<i>Код ОК, ПК, ЛР</i>	<i>Освоенные умения</i>	<i>Усвоенные знания</i>
ОК 01 ОК 02 ОК 05 ОК 06 ОК 09 ПК 1.1.	- читать и переводить (со словарем) иноязычную литературу по профилю подготовки; -самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;	– лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;

3. Измерительные материалы для оценивания результатов освоения учебной дисциплины

3.1. Задания для проведения экзамена

1.Наличие конспектов всех практических занятий и контрольных работ.

Форма экзамена: устный

- чтение и перевод незнакомого текста (со словарем);
- беседа с преподавателем на английском языке по одной из изученных тем;
- выполнение грамматического задания

Условия выполнения задания:

1. Место (время) выполнения задания: Кабинет иностранного языка (лингфонный); основ латинского языка с медицинской терминологией. Мультимедийная лаборатория иностранных языков. Лингфонная лаборатория.

2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин

3. Источники информации, разрешенные к использованию на зачёте, оборудование: канцелярские принадлежности (ручка, карандаши), англо-русский словарь.

Перечень теоретических вопросов

1. Why do we need law?
2. The System and Classifications of Law.
3. Criminal Procedure.
4. The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.
5. Legislation in Russia.
6. The Constitution of the Russian Federation.
7. The System of State and Government of the Russian Federation.
8. Judiciary of the Russian Federation.
9. The System of Courts.
10. Police Work.
11. The Work of Police in Russia.

Перечень вопросов для выполнения практического задания

1. Present Continuous Tense.
2. Present Continuous Tense. Stative verbs.
3. Present Simple Tense.
4. Past Continuous Tense.
5. Past Simple Tense.
6. Future Forms.
7. Comparison Degrees of Adjectives.
8. Comparison Degrees of Adverbs.
9. Present Perfect Tense.
10. Articles.
11. Passive Voice Simple.
12. Passive Voice Continuous.
13. Passive Voice Perfect.
14. Past Perfect Tense.
15. Future Perfect Tense.
16. Конструкция used to.
17. Types of Questions.
18. Direct and Indirect speech.
19. Gerund.
20. Conditional Sentences.

Перечень практических заданий:

1. Чтение и перевод текста со словарём.

Текст № 1

In all legal systems there are institutions for modifying, interpreting and applying the law. Usually these take the form of a hierarchy of courts as a branch of government established to administer justice. The role of each court and its capacity to make decisions is strictly defined in relation to other courts. There are two main reasons for having a variety of courts. One is that a particular court can specialize in particular kinds of legal actions (for example, family courts). The other is that a person who is not satisfied with the decision of a lower court can appeal to a higher court for reassessment. The decisions of a higher court are binding upon lower courts.

Текст №2

The structure of the judicial system in Russia and the sphere of activities of its various parts are determined by the RF Constitution and federal constitutional laws. There are two main components within the federal system:

-the Constitutional Court of the RF interprets the country's Constitution and is supposed to function as a negative legislator;

-the Supreme Court of the RF is the highest judicial body in the multi-tiered system of courts of general jurisdiction: civil, criminal, administrative, military cases and economic disputes.

There is also a separate system of courts of the constituent entities: 1) regional constitutional courts (or charter courts) with the power to interpret regional constitutions and charters; 2) justices of the peace with general jurisdiction to handle small claims and petty offenses.

Текст №3

The activity of all Russian courts may be classified as follows: a court of trial, a court of appeal, a court of cassation.

The judiciary in England and Wales is represented by two distinct divisions of courts with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The lowest courts in civil actions are county courts, which deal with claims within a general limit of 25,000 pounds.

Cases involving larger amounts of money are heard by one of the divisions of the High Court. This court has unlimited civil jurisdiction and consists of three branches: the Queen's Bench Division, the Chancery Division, and the Family Division.

There are two types of English court with criminal jurisdiction: - magistrates' courts (or courts of first instance) with unpaid lay magistrates or Justices of the Peace, usually sitting in groups of three; these courts deal with about 95 per cent of criminal cases; and - Crown Courts for more serious or indictable offences where hearing is held before a jury; the main function of the jury is to determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant; professional judges preside over the Crown Court and pass a sentence (if the defendant is found guilty).

Текст №4

If the jury cannot reach a unanimous verdict, the judge may direct it to bring in a majority verdict provided that, in the normal jury of 12 people, there are not more than two dissenters. If the jury returns a verdict of 'not guilty', the prosecution has no right of appeal and the defendant cannot be tried again for the same offence. If 'guilty' the defendant has a right of appeal to the appropriate court. A jury is completely independent of the judiciary. Once members are sworn in,

they are protected from all interference. Both the prosecution and the defence can object to particular jurors.

Petitions of appeal against sentences of the Crown Court are examined in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) and appeals from the High Court and county courts are heard in the Court of Appeal (Civil Division) and. The highest court in the land is the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom which consists of 12 judges appointed by the Monarch.

Текст №5

Courts of general jurisdiction in the United States are subdivided into two principal systems: the federal courts, or United States courts, and the state courts.

Federal courts have the power to rule on both criminal and civil cases. Judges of federal courts are appointed for life by the President with the approval of the Senate. The Supreme Court of the United States is the highest court in the nation. It interprets the laws and reviews them to determine whether they conform to the U.S. Constitution. All lower courts follow the rulings of the Supreme Court.

There are two other levels of federal courts:

-the courts of appeals in each of the 11 federal judicial circuits and in the District of Columbia;

-the US district courts in each of 94 federal judicial districts.

Текст №6

Each state has an independent system of state courts operating under the constitution and laws of this state. The character and names of the courts differ from state to state but as a whole they have general jurisdiction and handle criminal and other cases that do not come under federal jurisdiction. Between the lower courts and the supreme appellate courts, in a number of states, are intermediate appellate courts. Courts of last resort, the highest appellate tribunals of the states in criminal and civil cases and in law and equity, are generally called 'supreme courts'.

In some states, judges are publicly elected, in others they are appointed by state governors or by special bodies such as judicial councils. It may be even a combination of these methods, e.g., appointment followed by election. Some state judges hold office for fixed periods, but others are installed for life or up to a retiring age.

Текст №7

Whatever the country, a trial court has its staff which usually consists of legally qualified judges, clerks and bailiffs. The participants in the legal process may be the following: a plaintiff – the party bringing a lawsuit, a defendant – a party being sued, a jury – a group of ordinary people summoned to pass a verdict, a prosecutor - the lawyer for the plaintiff in a criminal case, an advocate - a lawyer for defence or just a legal counsel in civil cases, witnesses - people who give testimony, experts - they express their own opinions.

Текст №8

Events in a trial usually happen in a particular order, though the order may be changed by the judge. The usual order of events is as follows:

Step one: selection of the jury. From a large group of potential jurors 12 men and women are chosen by counsels for the parties and sworn in. In civil cases the number of jurors can be determined by the parties and the trial may require only six jurors.

Step two: opening statements. The lawyers for each side discuss their views of the case that the court is to hear and also present a general picture of what they intend to prove about the case.

What the lawyers say in their opening statements is not evidence and, therefore, does not help prove their cases.

Текст № 9

Civil cases are usually disputes between or among private citizens, corporations, governments, government agencies, and other organizations. Most often, the party bringing the suit is asking for money damages for some wrong that has been done. For example, a tenant may sue a landlord for not fixing a leaky roof or a landlord may sue a tenant for not paying rent. People who have been injured may sue a person or a company they feel is responsible for the injury.

The party bringing the suit is called the plaintiff; the party being sued is called the defendant. There may be many plaintiffs or many defendants in the same case. The plaintiff, being the party which institutes proceedings, should prove the case against the defendant.

Текст №10

In each civil case the judge tells the jury what evidence must be provided by the plaintiff in order to win a case. This is called "the plaintiff's burden of proof". In most civil cases the plaintiff's burden is to prove the case by a preponderance of evidence, that is, that the plaintiff's version of what happened in the case is more probably true than not true.

A criminal case is brought by the state or by a city or county against a person or persons accused of having committed a crime. The state, city, or county is called the plaintiff; the accused person is called the defendant.

Since the outcome of a criminal trial may result in the defendant's loss of liberty or even life, the courts evolved a rule which casts upon the prosecution a heavy burden of proof.

Текст №11

No rule of criminal law is of more importance than that which requires the prosecution to prove the defendant's guilt and not for the latter to establish his innocence; he is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved.

In criminal cases the plaintiff cannot succeed on a mere balance of probabilities. The guiding principle of presumption of innocence demands that accused must be acquitted if there is any reasonable doubt whether he or she is guilty. An acquittal therefore either means that the jurors believe the accused and are satisfied of his innocence, or that, while not satisfied that he is innocent, they do not feel sure of his guilt. In England there is no middle verdict such as the Scottish verdict of "not proven" to cover this sort of situation; "not guilty" is the only alternative to a conviction.

Текст №12

The English word "law" means various forms of behavior. Some laws are descriptive: they simply describe how people, or even natural phenomena, usually behave. An example is the law of gravity; another is laws of economics. Other laws are prescriptive - they prescribe how people ought to behave. For example, the speed limits are laws that prescribe how fast we should drive.

In all societies, relations between people are regulated by prescriptive laws. Some of them are customs - that is informal rules of social and moral behavior. Some are rules we accept if we belong to particular social and cultural groups. And some are laws made by nations and enforced against all citizens.

Текст №13

Governments have many ways to be sure that citizens obey the law. They explain to the public what the law is and try to provide social support for law and order. They use police forces to investigate crimes and catch criminals. They use courts to complete the investigation of criminal and civil offences and to pass sentences to punish the guilty and deter others. And they try to re-educate and reform people who have broken the law. Which of these is most effective in enforcing the law?

Текст №14

The laws of all countries are in written records - the legal codes of countries, the statutes and case judgments of common law countries, etc. Many people do not know where to find these records. But ignorance of the law is almost never a defence for breaking it. Governments usually expect citizens to know the laws.

However, there are many laws, such as those prohibiting theft, assault and dangerous driving, which simply reflect social and moral attitudes to every day behavior. In such cases a person knows he is breaking the law, even if he doesn't know exactly which law it is.

Текст №15

The police have many functions in the legal process. Though they deal with criminal law, they may also be used to enforce judgment made in civil courts. As well as gathering information for offences to be prosecuted in the courts, the police have wide powers to arrest, search and question people suspected of crime and to control the actions of members of the public during public demonstrations. In some countries, the police have judicial functions; for example, they may make a decision as to guilt in a driving offence and impose a fine, without a court. In Britain, when someone is found in possession of marijuana, the police may confiscate it and issue a formal warning and not to take the matter to a court.

Текст №16

One important distinction is between private – or civil - law and public law. Civil law concerns disputes among citizens within a country, and public law concerns disputes between citizens and the state, or between one state and another. The main categories of English civil laws are:

Contracts: binding agreements between people (or companies):

Torts: wrongs committed by one individual against another individual's person, property or reputation;

Trusts: arrangements whereby a person administers property for another person's benefit rather than his own Land Law.

Текст №17

Most countries make a rather clear distinction between civil and criminal procedures. For example, an English criminal court may force a defendant to pay a fine as punishment for his crime and he may sometimes have to pay the costs of the prosecution. But the victim of the crime pursues his claims for compensation in a civil, not a criminal, action.

The standards of proof are higher in a criminal action than in a civil one since the loser risks not only financial penalties but also can be sent to prison. In English law the prosecution must prove the guilt of a criminal “beyond reasonable doubt”. Thus, in a civil case a crime cannot be proven if the person or persons judging it doubt the guilt of the suspect and have a reason (not just a feeling or intuition) for this doubt. But in a civil case, the court will consider all the evidence and decide what is most probable.

Текст №18

Crime is a part of public law — the law regulating the relations between citizens and the state. Crimes are acts which the state considers to be wrong and which can be punished by the state. There are some acts which are crimes in one country but not in another. For example, it is a crime to drink alcohol in Saudi Arabia, but not in Egypt. It is a crime to smoke marijuana in England, but not (in prescribed places) in the Netherlands. It is a crime to have more than one wife at the same time in France, but not in Indonesia. In general, however, there is quite a lot of agreement among states as to which acts are criminal. A visitor to a foreign country can be sure that stealing, physically attacking someone or damaging their property will be unlawful. But the way of dealing with people suspected of crime may be different from his own country.

Текст №19

In many legal systems it is an important principle that a person cannot be considered guilty of a crime until the state proves he committed it. The suspect himself need not prove anything, although he will of course help himself if he can show evidence of his innocence. The state must prove his guilt according to high standards and there are elements that must be proved. In codified systems, these elements are usually recorded in statutes. In common law systems, the elements of some crimes are detailed in statutes; others, known as “common law crimes”, are still described mostly in case law.

Текст №20

There is no hard and fast definition of constitutional law. According to one very wide definition, constitutional law is that part of the law which relates to the system of government of the country. It is more useful to define constitutional law as meaning those laws which regulate the structure of the principal organs of government and their relationship to each other and to the citizen, and determine their main functions. Where there is a written constitution, emphasis is placed on the rules which it contains and on the way in which they have been interpreted by the highest court with constitutional jurisdiction, it is increasingly recognised that in most branches of law the purpose and operation of legal rules can be understood only with a knowledge of the social background against which the legal rules operate: legal procedures for the resolution of disputes arising within a family, a trade union or a limited company are an incomplete guide to the role of these institutions in society.

Выполнение задания по грамматике.

Перечень заданий по грамматике:

1. Что подходит для данных предложений – Present Simple или Present Continuous?

1. Mr Parker always (take) a coffee from the coffee shop to his office in the morning. Today he (not go) to the coffee shop because he is late.
2. I never ... (go) into town by car during the rush hour.
3. We ... (have) a lot of barbecues this summer.
4. ... you ... (know) if it is true that lots of people in Switzerland ... (speak) several languages fluently?
5. The buses ... (run) every half hour. – I needn't take the bus. I ... (come) home with Jenny and Paul, remember?

2. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в одном из прошедших времен: Past Simple Tense или Past Continuous Tense.

1. While our dog Sam was sleeping, the neighbour's cat Tilly ... (eat) all his food.
2. Tilly ... (hide) under our car when Sam realized his food was gone.
3. Another cat slowly ... (sneak красться) into our garden while Sam was sniffing to find the thief.
4. When the other cat was walking past his hut, Sam ... (notice) her.
5. While Sam was hunting the intruder (незванный гость), Tilly (go) into Sam's hut, (take) his ball and (run) back to her own garden.

3. Раскройте скобки, соблюдая правила построения утверждений, отрицаний и вопросов в Future Simple и Future Continuous:

1. He (to be) at work tomorrow.
2. She (not to play) golf at 5 pm tomorrow.
3. I (not to be) with you all day.
4. You (to work) tomorrow at 7 pm?
5. They (not to become) friends tomorrow.

4. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужном времени, используя конструкцию *to be going to do*

1. We ... (live) forever.
2. Who ... (look after) your son?
3. She ... (read) more this year.
4. What ... they (research)?
5. He always said that he ... (be) an artist.

5. Вставьте прилагательные. Используйте сравнительную и превосходную степень.

1. A Mercedes is _____ (expensive) than a Fiat.
2. Maradona is _____ (good) football player ever.
3. A swordfish is _____ (fast) than a jellyfish.
4. A dolphin is _____ (intelligent) than a shark.
5. If you need any _____ (far) information, please contact our head office.

6. Вставьте наречие в нужной степени сравнения.

1. Lorry speaks French (fluently) than several months ago.
2. Clackson looked at me (long) than before. Did she fall for me?
3. Oranges grow (well) in hot countries.
4. Which team played (badly)?
5. What do you like (much): tea or coffee?

7. Используйте глаголы в скобках в форме *Past Simple* или *Present Perfect*.

1. She (change) _____ a lot since she left school.
2. I (see) _____ this film and I don't want to see it again.
3. Jazz (originate) _____ in the United States around 1900.
4. Tom Hanks (win) _____ an Oscar several times already.
7. Sean (eat, never) _____ Chinese food before.

8. Выберите правильную форму глагола *Past Simple* или *Present Perfect*.

1. I (to wash) the dishes yesterday.
2. He (not to be) there a few days ago.
3. You ever (to read) this book?
4. She already (to be) in London.
5. They (not to complete) the project a week ago.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present*, *Past* или *Future Simple Passive*.

1. The house _____ (to build) in 2025.
2. Money _____ (to keep) in a bank.
3. All the money _____ (to spend) on clothes last week.
4. London _____ (to visit) by hundreds of tourists every year.
5. The new cinema _____ (to build) next year.

10. *Will or be going to*.

1. She is sure that he _____ (not/manage) to catch the train.
2. His parents think Jim _____ (become) a doctor one day.
3. They have bought new sports shoes. They _____ (start) running next week.
4. It's getting dark. I _____ (turn) on the light.
5. They _____ (be) eighteen next month.

11. Переделайте предложения в пассивный залог *Passive voice*.

1. They accused him of stealing their jewellery.
2. Her colleagues gave her a nice present for birthday.
3. They pay Rob a lot of money for this job.
4. We decorate our office for Christmas every year.
5. The car looks nice. I have just washed it.

12. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в *Present Perfect*.

1. He (not answer) my letter yet.
2. You ever (eat) caviar?
3. She already (become) a student.
4. How long you (be) here?
5. I (lose) my gloves.

13. Вставьте глаголы в *Past Perfect*.

1. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw).

- The boy (to give) the girl the flowers which he (to bring) from the field.
- Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands.
- When I (to wake) up yesterday, parents already (to go) to work.
- Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer.

14. Вставьте глагол во времени *Future Perfect*.

- By the end of the spring we ... (do) five exams.
- You ... (eat) something by the time the bus arrives?
- By the time he is 30 years old he ... (make) his first million of dollars.
- Our plane ... (not land) by 9 o'clock.
- Your favourite programme already ... (start) by the time we come home.

15. Завершите следующие предложения, используя конструкция *used to*.

- I (drink) orange juice but then I (have) an allergy on it.
- You (study) English but then you (move) to Italy.
- We (play) together but then John (go) to another school.
- Anthony (go) on foot but then he (buy) a car.
- Romeo (be) unserious but then he (meet) Juliette.

16. Задайте все пять типов вопросов к предложению:

My grandparents have got a very nice house in the country.

17. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в одну из трех форм: *Present Simple Passive, Past Simple Passive, Future Simple Passive*.

- The coin _____ (to find) under the bed. - Монетка была найдена под кроватью.
- When _____ (to lose) your passport _____? - Когда был потерян ваш паспорт?
- The ship (to abandon) _____ by everyone. - Корабль всеми покинут.
- Your words (not to forget) _____ . - Ваши слова не будут забыты.

18. Употребите один из случаев выражения будущего времени в предложениях.

- We (have) a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
- I (not/go) away for my holidays next month because I haven't got enough money.
- The concert (start) at 7.30 in the evening.
- George, is it true that you (get married) next week?
- The art exhibition (open) on 3 May and (finish) on 15 July.

19. Поставьте подходящее местоимение.

- Would you like ... (some/any/no) milk?
- You can leave at ... (some/any/no) time.
- Could you give me ... (some/any/no) help, please?
- We must buy ... (some/any/no) vegetables for dinner.
- I haven't got ... (some/any/no) eggs for pancakes.

20. Поставьте артикли *a (an), the* перед существительным, где нужно.

- Ann has got two children: ... boy and ... girl. ... boy's name is Steve. ... girl's name is Susan.

2. I have got ... pets: ... dog and ... cat. ... dog is black and ... cat is white.
3. What ... clever dog! ... dog can understand my questions.
4. We bought ... vase yesterday. ... vase was very large.
5. ... forth poem was ... shortest.

Критерии оценивания обучающегося:

- оценка **«отлично»** - глубокие исчерпывающие знания и творческие способности в понимании, изложении и использовании учебно-программного материала; умение свободно решать практические задания (задачи, конкретные ситуации, расчеты и т.п.); логически последовательные, содержательные, полные, правильные и конкретные ответы на все поставленные вопросы и дополнительные вопросы преподавателя; свободное владение основной и дополнительной литературой, другими информационными источниками, рекомендованными учебной программой;

- оценка **«хорошо»** - твердые и достаточно полные знания всего программного материала, правильное понимание сущности и взаимосвязи рассматриваемых процессов и явлений; последовательные, правильные, конкретные ответы на все поставленные вопросы при свободном устранении замечаний по отдельным вопросам; стабильный характер знаний и умений и способность к их самостоятельному применению и обновлению в ходе последующего обучения и практической деятельности, достаточное владение информационными источниками, литературой, рекомендованной учебной программой;

- оценка **«удовлетворительно»** - стабильные знания и понимание основного программного материала в объеме, необходимом для последующего обучения и предстоящей практической деятельности; правильные, без грубых ошибок ответы на поставленные вопросы при устранении неточностей и несущественных ошибок в освещении отдельных положений при наводящих вопросах преподавателя; недостаточное владение информационными источниками, рекомендованной учебной программой;

- оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** - неправильные ответы на основные вопросы, грубые ошибки в ответах, непонимание сущности излагаемых вопросов; существенные пробелы в знании основного программного материала, принципиальные ошибки при применении теоретических знаний, которые не позволят студенту продолжить обучение или приступить к практической деятельности без дополнительной подготовки по данному курсу; неуверенные и неточные ответы на дополнительные вопросы.

Грамматическое задание

% правильно выполненного задания	Оценка
95 – 100 %	5
80 – 94 %	4
60 – 79 %	3
Менее 60 %	2

Источники информации для подготовки к экзамену

Основные источники:

Основные источники:

1. Карпова, Т. А., English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей: учебник / Т. А. Карпова. — Москва: КноРус, 2025. <https://book.ru/book/957605>

Дополнительные источники:

1. Куценко, Л. И., Английский язык для юристов: учебник / Л. И. Куценко, Г. И. Тимофеева. — Москва: КноРус, 2024. <https://book.ru/book/950775>

Интернет – ресурсы:

1. Информационно-библиотечная система Book- <https://www.book.ru>