

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**ОРЛОВСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ**

# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

*Сборник тестовых заданий  
для проведения рубежного контроля*

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## PARTICIPLE 1

### I. Write participle of the following verbs:

- a. Indefinite participle Active (to investigate)
- b. Perfect participle passive (to speak)
- c. Past participle (to spend)
- d. Perfect participle Active (to bring)
- e. Indefinite participle Passive (to bring)

### II. Use the proper forms of participles as an attribute:

1. The problem ... now is very important.  
a) Discussing                      b) being discussed                      c) having discussed
2. The film ... is very interesting.  
a) Spoke about                      b) speaking about                      c) spoken about
3. He answered through the ... door  
a) locking                      b) locked                      c) being locked
4. A bill ... in the House of Commons deals with the problems of crime.  
a) debating                      b) being debated                      c) having debated
5. A candidate ... a majority of votes becomes the Member of Parliament  
a) receiving                      b) being received                      c) Having received

### III. Use the proper forms of participles as an adverbial modifier:

1. ... the key Pete could not open the door.  
a) being lost                      b) having being lost                      c) having lost
2. ... the Bill the Member of Parliament are free to express their views.  
a) debating                      b) being debating                      c) having debating
3. ... to five years imprisonment, Jhonson had no right to elect.  
a) sentencing                      b) being sentenced                      c) having sentenced
4. ... home Mrs. Star found a suspicious man in her flat.  
a) coming                      b) having come                      c)came
5. ... in Orel for many years Paul knew the city well.  
a) living                      b) lived                      c) having lived

IV. Choose the right Russian equivalent:

1. Having finished the translation she typed it.

- a) заканчивая                      b) закончив                                      c) законченный

2. Norman rule introduced Norman French language, feudalism, and administration, based on castles.

- a) основанную                      b) основавшуюся                                      c) основавшую

3. The Government is made up of 100 people from the ruling party, chosen by the Prime Minister.

- a) избираемую                      b) избранную                                      c) избирающуюся

4. Having been defeated, the enemy had to retreat.

- a) терпя поражение                      b) потерпев поражение                                      c) терпящий поражение

5. Being engaged to Kate, John did not pay attention to other girls.

- a) помолвившись                      b) помолвленный                                      c) во время помолвки

V. Choose the right English equivalent.

1. (получив) the telegram Staphany hurried to meet her friend

- a) having received                      b) receiving                                      c) being received

2. (сломанное) by the wing the tree was lying on the road.

- a) breaking                                      b) having broken                                      c) broken

3. (подписанный) by both sides the treaty came into force

- a) being signed                                      b) having signed                                      c) having been signed

4. Her daughter can fall asleep (когда ей рассказывают) fairy tales.

- a) telling                                      b) being told                                      c) having told

5. They started to work (дав) instructions not to disturb then.

- a) giving                                      b) having given                                      c) having been given

## PARTICIPLE II

### I. Write participle of the following verbs:

- a. Indefinite participle Active (to write)
- b. Perfect participle passive (to study)
- c. Past participle (to vest)
- d. Perfect participle Active (to win)
- e. Indefinite participle Passive (to amend)

### II. Use the proper forms of participles as an attribute:

1. The msn ... a cigarette is my father.  
a) smoking                                      b) being smoked                                      c) having been smoked
2. The house ... in our street is a new theatre.  
a) building                                      b) being built                                      c) having built
3. Jane picked up a book ... by someone.  
a) losing                                      b) being lost                                      c) having been lost
4. The murder much ... about will be tried in a distinct court.  
a) speaking                                      b) spoken                                      c) having spoken
5. He brought the documents ... by the President.  
a) signing                                      b) having signed                                      c) signed

### III. Use the proper forms of participles as on adverbial modifier:

1. He looked at the window ... for her answer.  
a) waiting                                      b) being waited                                      c) having waited
2. ... the door on him, she waited a little.  
a) closing                                      b) closed                                      c) having closed
3. ... to the wrong address the letter did not reach him.  
a) sending                                      b) having sent                                      c) having been sent
4. ... with his walk he soon fell asleep and forgot his troubles.  
a) tired                                      b) being tired                                      c) having been tired
5. ... he spoke more quickly than when he told the truth.  
a) lying                                      b) been lied                                      c) having lied

IV. Choose the right Russian equivalent:

1. Mother is looking at her sleeping child.

- a) заснувшего                      b) спящего                      c) выспавшегося

2. When asked he refused to answer the question.

- a) во время опроса                      b) задав вопрос                      c) когда его спросили

3. Having read many articles on the problem, he made an interesting report.

- a) читая                      b) после чтения                      c) прочитав

4. We lived in a little village situated on the sea shore.

- a) расположившуюся                      b) располагающуюся                      c) расположенную

5. The women heard very little being absorbed in her own reflections.

- a) погрузившись                      b) погруженная                      c) погружаясь

V. Choose the right English equivalent.

1. (Сдав) all the examinations we decided to go on a tour

- a) passing                      b) having passed                      c) being passed

2. (Когда ему сказали) to stay he refused.

- a) telling                      b) having told                      c) being told

3. The plant (строящийся) here will produce cars.

- a) building                      b) having built                      c) being built

4. When (ее закрыли) in her room, Ann cried bitterly.

- a) locking                      b) Having locked                      c) locked

5. (оставшись) alone I decided to complete my work.

- a) leaving                      b) being left                      c) having left

## CONSTITUTION 1

I. Match the words and word combinations with their Russian equivalents:

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. govern a country             | a. силы страны           |
| 2. The individual and the state | в. Главные органы        |
| 3. powers of the state          | с. Человек и государство |
| 4. the system of government     | d. источники права       |
| 5. principal organs             | e. управлять страной     |
| 6. sources of law               | f. система правления     |

II. Possible combinations with the world

Government – парламентская демократическая, республиканская, федеральная, сильное, слабое, реакционное, местное, муниципальное.

III. Match the words with their definitions:

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. rule, n       | a. proper authority or claim   |
| 2. distribute, v | b. give to or sent out among a number of persons                         |
| 3. custom, n     | c. control or direct public affairs                                      |
| 4. preamble, n   | d. law or custom which controls behaviour                                |
| 5. govern, v     | e. introductions or preliminary state went                               |
| 6. right, n      | f. usual and generally accepted behaviour among member of a social group |

IV. Choose the right word or word combinations.

- Every state has...
  - certain rules and principles
  - a constitution
  - a written code
- Binding principles of constitutions are observed in the actual operations of...
  - the social life
  - elections
  - The political system
- The laws of the UK are not listed within a single document called the...
  - Bill of Rights
  - Habeas Corpus
  - constitutions
- Constitutional monarchy is a country with a ... who regards himself as in his actions...
  - Sovereign
  - President
  - Prime minister
- Written constitution serves as The fundamental law seeking to avoid ...
  - a concentration of power
  - separation of power
  - distribution of powers

V. Which statements are false:

1. The lifetime appointment of the Supreme Court justices and federal judges make them free of political obligations or influence.
2. Constitutional laws regulate the structure of the principal organs of government and their relation hip to each other and to the citizens.
3. The people can exercise their authority to amend Constitution directly.
4. English law makes no liberty for such an important feature of the British government as the Cabinet of ministers.
5. The US Constitution like many other written constitutions can be easily changed, e.g. "amended".
6. The British constitution creates the balance of power between monarch and who houses of Parliament.

## CONSTITUTION 2

I. Match the words and word combinations with their Russian equivalents:

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. separation of power      | a) распределение полномочий |
| 2. the system of government | b) органы управления        |
| 3. private individual       | c) определять отношения     |
| 4. organs of government     | d) разделение властей       |
| 5. distribution of powers   | e) частное лицо             |
| 6. govern relations         | f) система управления       |

II. Possible combinations with the word:

Power – разделение, наложение, делегировать, личные, политические, исполнительная, законодательная, судебная, концентрация, исключительные.

III. Match the words with their definitions:

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. article, n    | a. cause to obey a rule  |
| 2. adopt, v      | b. a form of government in which one person has the hereditary right to rule |
| 3. monarchy, n   | c. regard, v   |
| 4. regulation, n | d. piece of writing, completed in itself                                     |
| 5. regulate, v   | e. vote to accept  |
| 6. consider, v   | f. authoritative direction   |

IV. Choose the right word or word combinations:

- The separation of powers or overlapping of powers are called ...  
a) checks and balances      b) revision      c) control
- Putting a private industry under central government ownership and control is called  
a) consolidation      b) nationalization      c) conservation
- The House of Representatives may bring charges of misconduct by ... a bill of impeachment.  
a) electing      b) amending      c) voting
- Britain is a ... as the people have right to elect a representative to Parliament  
a) democracy      b) monarchy      c) republic
- Britain constitution is flexible because its rules can be modified through the simple procedure by which ... are enacted.  
a) bills      b) statutes      c) regulation

V. Which statements are false:

1. Unwritten constitution is based of the legal doctrine of the legislative supremacy of parliament.
2. The rules of constitution reflect a particular distribution of political power.
3. The leading enactments of the British constitution are: the Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement.
4. For Aristotle, the best form of government was that which combined elements, e.g. tyranny.
5. Once a Bill has received the Royal Assent it becomes an ACT of Parliament.
6. The structure of the local government is quite different that of the Federal level.

## PARTISIPLE CONSTRUCTION 1

### I. Which translation is correct:

1. These sad news were heard having caused a chock
  - a) Это печальное известие было услышано как вызвавшее шок
  - в) Это печальное известие, как мы считали, вызовет шок
  - с) Ходили слухи, что это печальное известие вызвало шок
  
2. She found him waiting for her.
  - a) Она обнаружила, что он ее ждет
  - в) Она обнаружила, что он ее будет ждать
  - с) Она обнаружила его ожидающим ее
  
3. Why do not you have your hair waved?
  - a) Почему ты не сделала завивку
  - в) Почему бы тебе не сделать завивку?
  - с) Почему ты не сделала завивку?
  
4. She found him being watched a police officer in plain clothes
  - a) Она обнаружила, что он следит за полицейским в гражданской одежде.
  - в) Она обнаружила, что за ним следит полицейский в гражданской одежде.
  - с) Она обнаружила его, выследившим полицейского в гражданской одежде.
  
5. The young woman felt the robber coming in.
  - a) Молодая женщина чувствовала, что грабитель вошел
  - б) Молодая женщина почувствовала входящего грабителя
  - с) Молодая женщина почувствовала, что грабитель входит.

### II. Change the complex sentences into simple ones using the objective Participle Constructions:

1. Lena found that her husband was waiting for her.
2. The dog heard that his name was pronounced through the open door.
3. You will find that your sister has grown.
4. John suddenly felt that his voice was trembling.
5. The man watched as the children were playing hockey.

### III. Use the Absolute Participle Construction in the subordinate clauses

1. As the door of the room was open, we looked in.
2. When the lamp has been lit, Mrs. Fox opened her son's letter.
3. As his study finished, he had three month's leave.
4. It was too late and we look lamps.
5. I knocked at the door but there was nobody to answer.

IV. Fill in the proper form of Participle:

1. The criminal case was heard ... with the conviction of the murderer.  
a) having completed                      b) completing                      c) being completed
2. The parade was watched ... in the Red Square.  
a) being held                      b) holding                      c) having held
3. The bill was reported ... at this session  
a) debating                      b)having debated                      c) being debated
4. Mary was heard ... in the garden  
a) having been singing                      b) having sung                      c) singing
5. His mother wasn't noticed ... into the room.  
a) having been come                      b) being come                      c) having come.

## PARTISIPLE CONSTRUCTION 2

### I. Which translation is correct:

1. Travelers noticed cold and clean water stream nig down the rock.
  - a) Путешественники увидели холодную и чистую воду, струящуюся со скалы.
  - b) Путешественники увидели, что холодная и истая вода струится со скалы.
  - c) путешественники видели, как холодная и чистая вода стекла со скалы.
  
2. You seem having caught cold.
  - a) Ты, оказывается подхватил простуду.
  - b) Кажется, ты простудился.
  - c) Как оказалось, ты простудился.
  
3. She heard the robber tiptoeing to her room.
  - a) Она слышала, как грабитель на цыпочках крадется к ее комнате.
  - b) Она слышала, как грабитель на цыпочках подкрался к ее комнате.
  - c) Она слышала грабителя, на цыпочках крадущегося к ее комнате.
  
4. The Commander-in-chief saw the enemy having retreated.
  - a) Главнокомандующий видел, отступает.
  - b) Главнокомандующий видел отступающего врага.
  - c) Главнокомандующий видел, что враг отступил.
  
5. The two Members of Parliament were heard debating the bill.
  - a) Было слышно, что два парламентария обсудили законопроект.
  - b) Слышали, как два парламентария обсуждали законопроект.
  - c) Слышали двух парламентариев, обсуждавших законопроект.

### II. Change the complex sentences into simple ones using the objective Participle Constructions:

1. The teacher watched as two girls were chatting at the lesson.
2. Nobody heard that the man had fired.
3. Mother noticed as the child was playing with matches.
4. You may find your girlfriend has married.
5. Everybody saw the test results were copied.

### III. Use the Absolute Participle Construction in the subordinate clauses

1. As my mother was ill, I couldn't go to the concert.
2. When the lesson was over, the cadets left the classroom.
3. As it was Sunday, the cadets went on leave.
4. When the criminal case had been completed, the militia officer passed it to the court.
5. As the bill has passed both the houses the President signet it.

IV. Fill in the proper form of Participle:

1. The wounded man had his leg...

- a) amputated                      b) amputating                      c) having amputating

2. He saw the clouds...

- a) being gathered                      b) having been gathered                      c) gathering

3. Fireman heard a child ... in the burning building.

- a) crying                      b) being cried                      c) having been cried

4. The policeman watched the drivers ... the traffic rules.

- a) being observed                      b) having been observed                      c) observing

5. Mary's footsteps were heard ... the room.

- a) being crossed                      b) crossing                      c) having been crossed

## GREAT BRITAIN (1)

### I. What do you know about Great Britain?

1. London is ... years old.
  - a) one hundred
  - b) nine thousand
  - c) two thousand
2. The first name of the town on the river Thames was ... .
  - a) Alexandria
  - b) Londinium
  - c) Rome
3. The White Tower was built by... .
  - a) Caesar
  - b) Napoleon
  - c) William the Conqueror
4. The National Gallery has a collection of ... .
  - a) sculptures
  - b) animals
  - c) picture
5. The administrative center of London is ... .
  - a) the East End
  - b) the City
  - c) Westminster
6. Westminster Palace is situated ... of the Thames.
  - a) on the left bank
  - b) on the right bank
  - c) in the mouth
7. Westminster Palace is known as ... .
  - a) the House of Parliament
  - b) Scotland yard
  - c) the Queen's residence
8. The flag flies on the top of Victoria Tower when ... is ... .
  - a) Cabinet, at Meeting
  - b) the Queen, in residence
  - c) Parliament in session
9. Trafalgar Square is in the ... of London.
  - a) center
  - b) East End
  - c) Port
10. What is double-decker?
  - a) a bus
  - b) a disco
  - c) a taxi

### II. Read and interpret into Russian:

#### Swimming the Channel

The English Channel is only twenty miles across. It separates Great Britain from the continent. It is also Great Britain's natural border because there are two strong currents. One strong current runs up the Channel from the south and another meet near the mouth of the Thames river creating such strong currents that it is impossible to swim in a straight line across the channel. To escape the currents, swimmers the south, the distance is more than doubled by Egypt this maneuver. Besides the sea in the Channel is usually cold.

III. Fill in the words below: (situate manufacture, factory, mine, feature, inhabitants, iron, steel, industry)

1. The district around Birmingham is known as The Black Country because it is a land of (заводов и шахт)
2. Most of the goods (производимых) in Birmingham are transported to different parts of the world.
3. Birmingham is a city with over a million (население)
4. The city has grown rapidly because of its (сталелитейной промышленности)
5. The British isles (располагаются) to the west of the European continent.
6. The fog is a very typical (черта)

IV. Agree or disagree with the statement:

1. Robert Burns, the great Irish poet, is the author of many poems.
2. Robert Louis Stevenson, the author of the world's famous "Treasure Island" was born in Edinburgh, the capital of Wales.
3. Population is the total number of inhabitants in any town or country.
4. In England the cinema is usually called "the pictures"
5. Cinemas in England are usually large and more comfortable than the theatres.

## GREAT BRITAIN (2)

### I. What do you know about Great Britain?

1. London was founded in the first century A.D. by ...
  - a) the Romans
  - b) the Greeks
  - c) the Chinese
2. In 1066 ... and his people went to England from ...
  - a) William the Conqueror
  - b) Napoleon
  - c) Caesar
- 1) Normandy, France      2) Rome, Italy      3) Novgorod, Russia
3. Great Fire destroyed the city of London in ...
  - a) 1665
  - b) 1875
  - c) 1901
4. The British Museum library Contains about ... books.
  - a) two thousand
  - b) six million
  - c) one hundred thousand
5. Britain's national newspapers the Daily Telegraph and the Daily Express have offices in ...
  - a) Trafalgar Square
  - b) Fleet Street
  - c) Piccadilly Circus
6. Westminster Palace is the seat of the ...
  - a) cabinet of Minister
  - b) Queen
  - c) British Parliament
7. The Palace of Westminster together with Victoria tower and ... Tower form an architectural complex.
  - a) TV
  - b) Clock
  - c) Radio transmitting
8. Big Ben is the name of ...
  - a) police officer
  - b) the clock
  - c) the Tower
9. The Square was named in commemoration of Nelson's great victory of 1805 over ...
  - a) Alexander Makedonsky
  - b) William the Conqueror
  - c) Napoleon
10. What is a double-decker?
  - a) a bus
  - b) a taxi
  - c) a train

## II. Read and interpret into Russian:

Why was Ireland given this name?

The legend tells us that the famous green isle was at one time hidden under water. But the water only retreated (отступать) for a short time every seventh year. It was known that the island could be saved from the sea only by burying a piece of iron in its heart as soon as it appeared out of water. Since that time iron was believed to be a luck-bringing metal.

When another seven years passed and the island appeared out of the water, a brave man came to it and buried his sword (меч) in its heart.

After that the island was not swallowed up by the waves again. Because of this legend, the island became known as iron land or Ireland. It is because of this tradition that iron is always believed to be lucky by the Irish.

## III. Fill in the words below: (continent, расположиться, ambassador, population, financing, monument)

1. What the (население) of the place you live in now?
2. The most mysterious of lakes, Loch Ness, ... in Scotland.
3. An undersea tunnel connects Great Britain with the (континент).
4. Much discussion took place about the (финансирование) of an underwater tunnel.
5. Barthold is the sculptor of the (памятника) the Statute of Liberty, a French gift to America.
6. Kate is a representative of an aristocratic family of the British (посла).

## IV. Agree or disagree with the statement:

1. Englishmen think of themselves as members of the community rather than individuals.
2. Bad climate made Englishmen inactive and pessimistic.
3. The Snowdon is a waterfall of 3000 feet high.
4. Wales is Britain's largest shipbuilding centre.
5. The Strait of Dover connects Great Britain and the Continent.

## GREAT BRITAIN (1)

### I. Match the words with their definition:

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. capital, n  | 6. forest, n    |
| 2. travel, v   | 7. canal, n     |
| 3. museum, n   | 8. residence, n |
| 4. island, n   | 9. climate, n   |
| 5. mountain, n |                 |

- a) building in which objects illustrating art, history, science are displayed
- b) large area of land covered with trees.
- c) mass of very high land going up to a peak
- d) channel cut through land for use of boat ships, etc
- e) weather conditions of a place or area
- f) to get from one place to another on foot, by car, etc
- g) piece of land surrounded by water
- h) town or city where the government of the country is carried on
- i) place where one resides; a house

### II. Match the proper translation:

- 1. Shipbuilding
  - a) овцеводство
  - b) фермерство
  - c) кораблестроение
- 2. island
  - a) Ирландия
  - b) Исландия
  - c) остров
- 3. population
  - a) население
  - b) популяция
  - c) популярность
- 4. consist
  - a) консистенция
  - b) состоять
  - c) состояние

### III. Choose the right word or word combination:

- 1. Scotland's most important river is the Clyde, on which ...stands.
  - a) London
  - b) Manchester
  - c) Glasgow
- 2. The most famous forest in Gr. Br. Is Sherwood Forest, the Rome of ... .
  - a) Robert Burns
  - b) Robin Hood
  - c) the Beatles

3. The mild climate of Great Britain is very good for...
  - a) traveling
  - b) Shipbuilding
  - c) Sheep farming
4. In the City of London there is the official residence of...
  - a) the Lord Mayor of London
  - b) the Queen
  - c) The Prime Minister
5. The East End includes the poor district's the industrial center and the London  
...
  - a) Banks
  - b) Docs
  - c) Lakes

IV. Agree or disagree with the statement:

1. To the British Isles belong some 5500 small islands.
2. Northern Ireland is situated in the south-east part of Ireland.
3. The rivers in Great Britain don't freeze in winter.
4. People in the countries outside the British Isles often call the inhabitants of the British Isles the scots.
5. Great Britain is rich in coal, iron and other metals.
6. Stratford-upon-Avon is the birthplace of W: Scott.
7. Many people go to Scotland to visit beautiful lakes which are called Lochs.

## GREAT BRITAIN (2)

### I. Match the words with their definition:

1. the Tube
2. sightseeing
3. channel
4. peak
5. rain
6. river
7. population
8. produce
9. coast

- a) stretch of water joining to seas
- b) number of people living in a place, country
- c) manufacture
- d) natural stream of water
- e) condensed moisture of the atmosphere falling in separate drops
- f) seashore
- g) observation of places of interest
- h) pointed top of a mountain
- i) the underground railway

### II. Match the proper translation:

#### 1. Inhabitant

- a) абитуриент
- b) обитатель
- c) житель

#### 2. Central

- a) централ
- b) центр
- c) центральный

#### 3. Produce

- a) производить
- b) продукт
- c) производство

#### 4. Branch

- a) поросль
- b) водоросли
- c) отрасль

III. Choose the right word or word combination:

1. Glasgow and Liverpool have highly developed ... industry.  
a) Electronic      b) ship-building      c) agricultural
2. The only industry in Wales was ... .  
a) iron-mines      b) silver-mines      c) coal-mines
3. It often rains in all parts of the British Isles in ... .  
a) all seasons      b) autumn      c) summer
4. there are no great ... in the British Isles today  
a) lakes      b) people      c) forests
5. The clock from which all people in Great Britain ... is Big Ben.  
a) take time      b) receive TV programmes      c) observe sights

IV. Agree or disagree with the statement:

1. Four nationalities of the United Kingdom are the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish, having own language
2. In Wales there are the Cambrian Hills with the highest peak Snowdon.
3. In the city of London there is official residents of the Lord Mayor of London
4. The Prime Minister has his official residence in Fleet Street
5. New Scotland yard, the center of the Metropolitan Police, is situated in the East End.
6. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
7. Oxford is famous with the oldest theatre where Shakespeare played.

I. Определите видо-временную форму сказуемых. Переведите предложения.

1. A new foreign film is being dubbed the Moscow studio.
2. Our room has been papered lately.
3. When will the dinner be cooked?
4. Problems of vital importance are touched upon in this book.

II. Вставьте соответствующую контексту видо -временную форму сказуемого:

1. By that time everyone ... that he ... the last exam.  
a) had already known                      1) passed  
b) already knew                              2) has passed  
c) knows                                        3) had passed
2. When we entered the room, we ... that Ann either ... something or... something.  
a) have noticed              1) was looking for              was hiding  
b) noticed                      2) looked for                      hid  
c) had noticed                3) has looked for                has hidden
3. He is the only person who ... abroad.  
a) will be answered  
b) will answer  
c) will have been answered

III. Преобразуйте предложения в Passive Voice.

1. The speaker touched upon problems of vital importance.
2. Russian scientists have made many wonderful discoveries.
3. When I came in Professor was examining the student of our group.

IV. Какой из вариантов соответствует правилу о согласовании времен:

1. When we ... home, mother... dinner.  
a) has come                                      1) will still be cooking  
b) came    2) will still cook  
c) comes     3) would still be cooking

2. Sam was very glad to learn that his dog  
 a) is found  
 b) will be found  
 c) had been found
3. When Ann came, we weren't ready yet. She said that she ... in the garden until we ... her.  
 a) would wait  
 b) was waiting  
 c) would be waiting
- 1) will call  
 2) called  
 3) would call
4. I wondered why ... with much attention.  
 a) is he always listened to  
 b) he is always listened to  
 c) he was always listened to

V. Преобразуйте прямую речь в косвенную:

1. He said to us: "I am sure that their team will win the game because they are much stronger than the freshmen."  
 2. On Monday Tom asked me : "Can you lend me your book?"  
 3. The teacher warned : "I shall say when the next student will be allowed to enter".

VI. Вставьте соответствующую личную форму:

1. As soon as the weather..., we ... to the picnic  
 a) will permit  
 b) permits  
 c) would permit
- 1) shall go  
 2) would go  
 3) go
2. If the weather ... to 100 degrees C, it...  
 a) is heated  
 b) will heat  
 c) will be heated
- 1) will boil  
 2) boils  
 3) is boiled
3. Ann, if you ... so many classes, you ... the reason to the teacher.  
 a) miss  
 b) will miss  
 c) has missed
- 1) have to explain  
 2) would have to explain  
 3) will have to explain

VII. Определите форму причастия:

1. having controlled  
 a) Participle I Perfect Active  
 b) Participle II  
 c) Participle Perfect Passive

2. being adopted

- a) Participle II
- b) Participle I Indefinite Passive
- c) Participle I Perfect Passive

3. constituted

- a) Participle I Perfect Active
- b) Participle II
- c) Participle I Indefinite Active

VIII. Переведите предложения:

1. The City being the business and financial center of London, very few people live in the City.

2. We could see militia officers of the State Auto Inspection Department regulating traffic.

A Kidnapper was seen having grabbed the briefcase with ransom.



3. We decided that we ... every Sunday when winter ....

- a) skied                      1) comes
- b) will ski                    2) came
- c) would ski                 3) would come

4. He said he didn't know when

- a) was her birthday
- b) is her birthday
- c) her birthday was

V. Преобразуйте прямую речь в косвенную:

1. He thought: "I will not be refused a visa to France next month".
2. I asked: "Will the names of the candidates be announced next week".
3. Olga said to me: "I am tired to talk to him, but it has been useless".

VI. Вставьте соответствующую личную форму:

1. When we ... home, mother ... dinner.

- a) will come                1) will cook
- b) come                      2) cooks
- c) would come             3) will still be cooking

2. Plants will die, if you ... them.

- a) will not water
- b) do not water
- c) would not water

3. If you ... hard, you ... your exam.

- a) worked                 1) would pass
- b) will work               2) passed
- c) work                     3) will pass

VII. Определите форму причастия:

1. is being elected

- a) Participle II
- b) Participle I Perfect Active
- c) Participle I Indefinite Passive

2. signed

- a) Participle II
- b) Participle I Indefinite Passive
- c) Participle I Perfect Passive

3. having held

- a) Participle II
- b) Participle I Indefinite Active
- c) Participle I Perfect Active

VIII. Переведите предложения:

1. New York having been the gateway to the USA, visitors to the USA get the American Way of life, culture and language in one of the largest cities in the world.
2. A police officer was seen having taken a boy to the police station.
3. A clerk at the hotel heard a rich banker asking the way to Victoria Station.

## US GOVERNMENT 1

### I. Match the combinations with their Russian equivalents:

- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. to appoint judges        | a) судебная власть                   |
| 2. the Chief justice        | b) наложить запрет на закон          |
| 3. to impeach the President | c) внести законопроект               |
| 4. to enforce law           | d) подвергнуть президента импичменту |
| 5. the Secretary of State   | e) одобрить законопроект             |
| 6. local authorities        | f) органы местной власти             |
| 7. to introduce a bill      | g) назначать судей                   |
| 8. civil liberties          | h) государственный секретарь         |
| 9. to veto a law            | i) проводить закон в жизнь           |
| 10. judicial power          | j) судебный округ                    |
| 11. to approve a bill       | k) Верховный судья                   |
| 12. judicial circuit        | l) гражданские свободы               |

### II. Give possible combinations with the words:

Law (создавать, принимать, уголовное, гражданское, статутное, статья, подписать, выполнять, толковать)

Power (ветвь, судебная, законодательная, исполнительная, управление, использовать, разделение)

Government (министерство, член, местные, обязанности, президентское)

### III. Choose the right word or word combination:

- The President ... for a limited number of years.  
a) takes policy decisions    b) holds office    c) exercises power
- A proposal for a new laws is a ... .  
a) amendment    b) Bill    c) Initiative
- The president's agreement to a bill is the ... .  
a) resolution    b) Royal Assent    c) signature
- The ... can veto any bill passed by Congress.  
a) Prime Minister    b) President    c) Vice President
- In each House a Bill is considered  
a) disputes    b) readings    c) discussions
- The President has the power to ... ambassadors to the countries.  
a) nominate    b) dismiss    c) approve
- The Supreme judicial power is vested in the ... .  
a) resident    b) associate justice    c) Chief justice

8. Most of the criminal cases are tried in the ... .

- a) district courts                      b) circuit courts                      c) appellate courts

IV. Match the words with their definitions:

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. secretary, n | a) right possessed by, or granted to a person or persons |
| 2. President, n | b) take a question to a higher court                     |
| 3. statute, n   | c) head of the executive branch of power                 |
| 4. amendment, n | d) change made to a law                                  |
| 5. appeal, v    | e) law made by parliament                                |
| 6. power, n     | f) head of a government department                       |

V. Mark false statements:

1. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century each state behaved like independent.
2. The law-making powers were given to a Congress.
3. Europeans called America “The New World”
4. There is not a strict and complete separation of judicial.
5. The bill can’t become a law unless it passed one of the Houses
6. The judicially checks the powers of the legislative branch.
7. The state government has the right to declare war.
8. Unlike the President, the governor doesn’t enjoy the powers of administration, appointment and veto.



7. Local governments have a court system which considers... .

- a) criminal cases                      b) civil cases                      c) local law problems

8. Each state have ... forms of government.

- a) federative                      b) republican                      c) local

IV. Match the words with their definitions:

- |                  |                                    |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. approve, v    | a) body of persons governing       |
| 2. court, n      | b) fixed or limited period of time |
| 3. interpret, v  | c) confirm, agree to               |
| 4. justice, n    | d) place where case are tried      |
| 5. government, v | e) explain the meaning             |
| 6. term, n       | f) judge in a court                |

V. Mark false statements:

1. Any congressman may initiate new legislation.
2. A bill on taxes of the budget begins in the Senate.
3. There are Court of Appeal of the federal level.
4. supreme Court justices hold office for a term of four years and then reelected.
5. All criminal cases are tried in the Supreme Court.
6. The US President is the heard of legislative branch of power.
7. The US President may initiate legislation or veto a bill.
8. The Vice –President is a president of the Congress.



- a) Lords                      b) Commons                      c) both

7. The members of the upper chamber inherit their ...

- a) seats                      b) honors                      c) duties

8. The house of Lords can't reject laws passed by Commons but can ... them.

- a) review                      b) debate                      c) amend

IV. Match the words with their definitions:

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. executive, v    | a) hall used by group of law-makers                           |
| 2. Cabinet, n      | b) town or district that sends a representative to Parliament |
| 3. constituency, n | c) plan of aims and actions made by government.               |
| 4. chamber, n      | d) carry out  |
| 5. policy, n       | e) team of ministers  |

V. Mark false statements:

1. Statutory boards are government agencies formed to operate public services.
2. In the UK laws made by parliament are known as Statute Laws.
3. The Speaker acts as a chairman of the debates in the House of Lords.
4. There are only 427 seats for 659 MPs in the Houses of Commons.
5. Parliament approves Acts of Parliament before they come into force as bills.
6. The political party with the majority of MPs in the House of Commons is the Opposition, led by the Prime Minister.
7. The exclusive job Parliament does to check that the Government is running the country properly.
8. No new law can be made by Parliament unless it has completed a number of stages in both Houses of Parliament and received the Royal Assent.

## Bodies of Government in the UK (2)

I. Match the word combinations with their Russian equivalents:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. parliamentary elections              | a) государственные комиссии                   |
| 2. executive bodies                     | b) национализированные отрасли промышленности |
| 3. to take policy decisions             | c) верховная власть                           |
| 4. hereditary power                     | d) исполнительные органы                      |
| 5. direct representation                | e) исполнительная ветвь власти                |
| 6. executive branch of power            | f) руководство государственной политикой      |
| 7. to be responsible for administration | g) ограничить власть                          |
| 8. to limit powers                      | h) прямое представительство                   |
| 9. statutory boards                     | i) парламентские выборы                       |
| 10. nationalized industries             | j) отвечать за управление                     |
| 11. the supreme authority               | k) принимать политические решения             |
| 12. directing national policy           | l) наследуемая власть                         |

II. Give possible combinations with the words:

Heredit (власть, имущество, титул, право, трон)

Industry (отрасль, тяжелая, легкая, национализированная, развитая)

body (власти, управления, правительства, полиции)

III. Choose the right word or word combination:

- The supreme legislative power is vested in ...
  - Parliament
  - The Prime Minister
  - The Prime Minister and his Cabinet
- Parliament in Great Britain is composed of ...
  - Two chambers
  - a cabinet and ministers
  - the Queen and the Prime Minister
- In the UK law made by judges is known as ...
  - Statute Law
  - Act of Parliament
  - "case law"
- Before a new law becomes Act of Parliament it is called a ...
  - bill
  - rule
  - resolution
- The house of Commons is presided over by the ...
  - Prime Minister
  - Lord Chancellor
  - Speaker
- The home of the British Parliament is the ...

- a) Westminster Abbey    b) Buckingham Palace    c) Palace of Westminster
7. The Lord Chancellor is always a member of the...  
 a) House of Commons    b) the House of Lords    c) the Cabinet
8. The Queen is the head of the executive and ... power the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the UK.  
 a) Legislative    b) judicial    c) legislative and judicial

IV. Match the words with their definitions:

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. alter, v    | a) system of government by a single   |
| 2. assent, n   | b) make or become different   |
| 3. lobby, n    | c) group of people who try to influence members to support or oppose proposed legislation |
| 4. monarchy, n | d) consent to give or allow   |
| 5. grant, v    | e) royal agreement to a bill passed by Parliament   |

V. Mark false statements:

1. The house of Commons is the non-elected part of the United Kingdom's two-chamber Parliament
2. MPs debate important issues of the day such as public services, terrorism and relations with other countries.
3. An MP will often be able to advise on how to address a particular issue and may write to the relevant authority or Minister.
4. Most Cabinet members are heads of Government Departments.
5. The Queen's role in the administration of justice is entirely symbolic.
6. The role of the Sovereign in the enactment of legislation is purely formal today.
7. The Queen has many different duties to perform every day.
8. The Appellate Committee duties of Lords receives appeals from the courts in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and in civil cases from Scotland.

## Conditional Sentences (1)

### I. Choose the correct form of the verb:

- The alarm will ring if there ... a fire.  
a) is                      b) were                      c) will be
- If I were a good driver, I ... need driving lessons  
a) won't                  b) don't                      c) wouldn't
- If I had been taller, I ... the police force.  
a) will join              b) would have joined      c) would join
- If it is raining, he ... catch a cold  
a) will                      b) would                      c) will be
- If I could have stopped, there ... an accident.  
a) were no                b) wouldn't have been      c) will not be
- What would you do, if the lift ... between two floors?  
a) got stuck              b) will stuck                  c) have stuck

### II. Paraphrase the following sentences using Conditionals:

- The weather won't be nice tomorrow. I'll stay at home.
- Will you go to a party? You will be invited there.
- She pushed me. I fell over.
- Bertha is quite popular. She is invited to many parties.
- The burglar was in a hurry to get away. He didn't have time to do everything expertly.
- You can take a taxi. You will get to the Institute quicker.

### III. Use the correct form in brackets.

- If you (to be) a true romantic, you (to work) as a militia officer?
- If the detective (to go) through the case history first, he (to find) the robber sooner.
- We (understand) you, if you (to speak) slowly.
- If (to have) money, I (go) to the Crimea this summer.
- If (to stop) , there (not to be) an accident.
- If George (to be) less patient, he (to fire) you long ago.

### IV. Make sentences. Choose from the boxes:

- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| IF I am late this evening           | IF at last some of it were not true |
| I were in your shoes                | Ann wouldn't have revised the rules |
| The test hadn't been so complicated | he will catch cold                  |
| People would not repeat this story  | don't wait for me                   |
| He stands in the rain               | she would have thanked him          |
| Sue had known the man               | I should accept their offer.        |

## Conditional Sentences (2)

### I. Choose the correct form of the verb:

1. If it had not been for the rain, there ... a good harvest  
a) wouldn't be    b) wouldn't have been    c) would have been
2. If I met two men fighting with knives I ... the police.  
a) will call    b) should call    c) should have called
3. If he had seen the red light he ... .  
a) will stop    b) would stop    c) would have stopped
4. If the Bill doesn't pass both the houses, the President ... it  
a) won't sign    b) wouldn't sign    c) don't sign
5. If the Titanic had not hit an iceberg, she ... on her first voyage.  
a) would not sink    b) would not have sink    c) did not sink
6. If he didn't like people, he ... a doctor  
a) would had become    b) wouldn't become    c) wouldn't have become

### II. Paraphrase the following sentences using Conditionals:

1. It will be hard to find hotel. I arrived too late.
2. I am very glad. My parents will come to see me.
3. Paul will buy a cake. We shall have a nice tea party
4. The Spanish government equipped Columbus with ships. He discovered a new continent.
5. Mo candidate won a majority, the final choice of the convention will be unexpected.
6. His innocence was proved. He was released in the court room.

### III. Use the correct form in brackets.

1. If Lucy (to read) books in the original, her English (to be) better.
2. I (to surprise) if they (to get) married.
3. If we (to have) any money, we (buy) a new computer.
4. If you (not to persuade) me, I (not to trust) him with my money.
5. If the rescue team (to arrive), the murder victim (to service)
6. If Pete (to have) a headache, he (to take) aspirin.

### IV. Make sentences. Choose from the boxes:

- |    |   |    |                             |
|----|---|----|-----------------------------|
| IF | The weather was very cold               | IF | Paul would visit more       |
|    | The guide knew a lot about the sights.  |    | you have places of interest |
|    | I don't know the way                    |    | shall ask someone           |
|    | Mark had been able to reach her quickly |    | Margo hadn't sunk           |
|    | Mike really hurt the man                |    | I shouldn't swim            |
|    | This accident might not have happened   |    | There would be a wound      |

## The bodies of Government in the USA and UK (1)

### I. Find synonymic expressions:

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. veto, v           | a) discuss, v            |
| 2. hold office       | b) participate, v        |
| 3. signature, n      | c) one's name written    |
| 4. debate, v         | d) execute, v            |
| 5. impeach, v        | e) duty, n               |
| 6. take part         | f) to remove from office |
| 7. responsibility, n | g) reject, v             |
| 8. carry out         | h) serve, v              |
| 9. representative, n | i) congressman, n        |

### II. Fill in English equivalents to the Russian ones:

1. Полномочия of the US national government to make war and deal with other nations are executive.
2. Congress is законодательная ветвь and the President is supposed to execute the laws.
3. The courts толкуют the laws determining exactly what laws mean.
4. The US President nominates the highest officials in the исполнительной ветви and the Senate утверждает them.
5. The President may be отстранен от должности if he commits crimes in office.
6. The US President often вносит предложения legislation to Congress.
7. Federal judges including members of the Supreme Court are appointed in accordance with the President's полномочиями.
8. органы местной власти consider local problems.
9. The monarchical system of правления is often based on the need for a strong ruler.
10. The Queen's functions are: открытие и закрытие Parliament, утверждение the appointment of the Prime Minister, giving honors.
11. The House of Lords was initially more влиятельной of the two houses.
12. A Member of Parliament is elected by a particular избирательным округом in Britain to represent people in the House of Общин.
13. The Queen принимает участие в государственных affairs.
- 14 The British законодательный орган is an ancient institution dating from the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century.
15. The House of Commons is избираемы and the centre of parliamentary power.
16. The Prime Minister назначается by the Monarch.

### III. Agree or disagree with the statement:

1. The Queen opens each session of Parliament with a throne speech.
2. Parliament in Great Britain consists of three chambers.
3. The debating procedures of the two houses are different.

4. The home of the British Parliament is Westminster Abbey.
5. The House of Commons is presided over by the Lord Chancellor.
6. The President is not elected separately from Congress.
8. The Government is not divided into three separate branches.
9. The judicial branch is formed by the Supreme Court and Lower federal and state courts.
10. The Government may interfere with freedom of speech, religious worship.

IV. Which word has the meaning “1. государство”, “2. народ”, “3. нация”, “а. управление”, “б. правительство”.

1. The USA won the respect of foreign nations.
2. The Constitution made agreements for the election of the leader of the nation called the President.
3. Now in the USA there are national and racial groups from all over the world.
4. The government in the UK is formed by the political party supported by the majority in the Commons.
5. The judicial branch of the government in the UK is headed by the House of Lords.

## The bodies of Government in the USA and UK (2)

### I. Find synonymic expressions:

1. to forbid a bill a) incite a law
2. power, n b) to be composed
3. enact, v c) duty, n
4. Statute, n d) sovereign, n
5. monarch, n e) veto, v
6. Introduce a law f) Authority, n
7. responsibility, n g) Act of Parliament
8. to be constituted h) pass, v
9. term, n i) a limited number of years

### II. Fill in English equivalents to the Russian ones:

1. One of the main functions of Parliament is издавать Laws regulating the life of the community.
2. The leader of the government, the премьер-министр sits in the Houses of Commons.
3. A major task of the House of Lords is to examine and принимать legislation.
4. Lord Chancellor is the head of the судебной власти.
5. The Law Lords act as the самый высокий суд in the land.
6. In the UK law made by Parliament is known as статутное право.
7. Lobbyists are a pressure group which aims влиять Parliament and government.
8. A government законопроект has to pass several stages in Parliament known as "readings".
9. Законотворчество is only the best known of the legislative branch's duties.
10. The steps in the law-making are similar in both палатах.
11. The executive branch of government претворяет the laws of the country.
12. The President is elected ever four years and can't служить more than two сроков.
13. The supreme court принимает решение if a law is in agreement with the Constitution.
14. When the President receives a bill from the Congress, he must подписать.
15. The US President appoints судей to the Supreme Court.
16. Окружные courts are the lowest ones in the federal Court system.

### III. Agree or disagree with the statement:

1. The Prime Minister forms the Government and the Cabinet.
2. The Home Office is responsible for foreign affairs and is headed by the Home Secretary.
3. Most Bills are introduced into Government by the Parliament.
4. One both Houses of parliament have passed a Bill it becomes a law.
5. The presiding officer in the House of Commons is the Speaker.

6. The system of checks and balances makes compromise and consensus necessary.
7. The Supreme court can decide if a law is constitutional.
8. amendment can change one article or entire Constitution.
9. When the date of the election is known, the Prime Minister asks the Queen to dissolve Parliament.
10. Government have many ways to be sure that the citizens obey the law.

#### IV.

1. The Treasury is the department of the government which handles the nation's money.
2. The President of the USA is the administrative head of the nations.
3. The powers of make war and deal with other nations are granted exclusively to the national government.
4. The Declaration of independents was more than a statement that the colonies were s new nation.
5. The President became the nation's ceremonial head of state by default because the Constitution provides no other office for that purpose.

Nations have always made political economies treaties with each other.

## The infinitive (2)

1. Choose the right form of the infinitive:

1. Let the children... in the hall.

a) to have been gathered b) gather c) to be gathering

2. The children are glad music.

a) to be taught b) have taught c) to be teaching

3. He waited for the paper ... .

a) to publish b) published c) to be published

4. The text is easy ... .

a) to translate b) to have translated c) to have been translated

2. Choose the right translation :

1. She seems to have been told about it .

- а) Ей ,оказывается, сказали об этом
- б) Ей ,оказалось, сказали об этом
- в) Как ,оказалось, ей сказали об этом

2. He appears to be satisfied with the results of his work.

- а) Оказывается он удовлетворен результатами работы.
- б) Оказалось он будет удовлетворен результатами своей работы.
- в) Он кажется удовлетворится результатами своей работы.

3. He is said to have written a new plan.

- а) Ему сказали написать новый план
- б) Ему сказали что бы он написал новый план
- в) Сказали что он написал новый план

4. They proved unable to settle the dispute .

- а) Они доказали что не способны решить спор
- б) Они доказали невозможность решения спора
- в) Доказано что они не в состоянии решить спор

3. Choose right form:

1. Here is the article ... .

a) to have been translated

b) to have translated

c) to be translated

2. The proposal is reported ... by committed.

a) to be approved b)to approve c) to have been approved

3. Do you want me ... a new grammar rule to day ?

a) to present b)to be presenting c) to have presenting

## The infinitive (1)

1. Choose the right form infinitive :

1. I don't like ... .

a) to interrupt b) to be interrupt c) interrupted

2. The article is difficult ... .

a) to have translated b) to be translating c) to translate

3. They proved unable ... the dispute .

a) to settle b) to have been settled c) to be settled

4. You do not seem ... a good knowledge .

a) to have had b) to be having c) to have

2. Choose the right translation.

1. They are known to be awarded with medals recently .

a) Они стали известны тем, что их недавно наградили медалями.

б) Известно, что их недавно наградили медалями .

в) Они будут известны тем, что их недавно наградили медалями.

2. He appeared to be ill .

a) Он оказался больным б) Он, оказывается ,заболел в)Оказывается ,он болен .

3. Draco's Laws were said to have been written in blood.

a) Говорят, что драконовские законы написаны кровью .

б) Драконовские законы ,как говорят ,написаны кровью.

в) Говорили ,что драконовские законы написаны кровью.

4. Nothing seemed surprise Kate very much .

a) Казалось ,что ни что не сможет удивить Катю.

б) Ни что, как оказалось, не могло удивить Катю.

в) Ни что ,оказывается, не удивляет Катю .

3. Choose the right form:

1. John appeared ... his emotional to balance .

a) to lose b) to have lost c) to have been lost

2. The article is difficult ... .

a) To have translated b) to be translated c) to translate

3. Everybody waited for the meeting ... .

a) to start b) to have been started c) to have started

4. We know him ... in the conference .

a) to have been taken part b) to be taken part c) to have taken part

5. The delegation was reported ... already .

a) to be arrived b) to have arrived c) to have been arrived

## Criminal justice process (1)

1. Match the words to make up a word combination :

- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. to grant        | a) a fine   |
| 2. to release (on) | b) hearing  |
| 3. to pay          | c) offense  |
| 4. petty           | d) cause    |
| 5. mistaken        | e) bail     |
| 6. reasonable      | f) parole   |
| 7. preliminary     | g) identify |

2. Match the translation :

1. to find somebody guilty

- a) признать вину б) установить виновность в) вынести решение о признании вины

2. to file a charge

- a) подать обвинение б) вынести приговор в) предъявить обвинение

3. to prosecute

- a) обвинить б) осудить в) привлечь к судебной ответственности

4. parole

- a) взятие на поруки б) досрочное освобождение в) освобождение

5. to convict

- a) обвинить б) осудить в) приговорить

6. to drop charges

- a) выдвинуть обвинение б) снять обвинения в) прекратить судебное преследование

3. With definition is proper :

1. a warrant

- a) a sum of money б) a formal written order c) a permission to arrest

2. to charge

- a) to accuse formally б) to prosecute c) to find guilty

3. the accused

- a) a person whose guilt is proved б) a person who did wrongful act c) a person who sew the criminal act

4. to convict

- a) a person whose guilt was proved
- b) a person who committed a crime
- c) a person who is sentenced to imprisonment

5. probation

- a) a release until a trial
- b) a punishment for a misdemeanor
- c) a temporal release on parole

6. to plead

- a) to perform a formal charge
- b) to agree with the sentence
- c) to make state mint of guilt

4. Which answer is proper.

1. Who can be present duty up booking ?

- a) a judge b)a prosecutor c) a victim

2. Is evidence presented during sentencing?

- a) yes b) no c) on some occasions

3. can the public interfere in the trial?

- a) yes b) no c) on some occasions

## Criminal Justice Process (2)

1. Match the words to make up a word combination:

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1.summary         | a. conviction   |
| 2.to commit       | b. sentencing   |
| 3.to plead        | c. trial        |
| 4.to set date for | d. fingerprints |
| 5.to appeal       | e. a crime      |
| 6.to impose       | f. a sentence   |
| 7. to take        | g. guilty       |

2. Match the translation :

1.to sentence

а) обвинить б) наказать в) приговорить

2.lack of evidence

а) представление доказательств б) достаточные доказательства в) отсутствие доказательств

3. arraignment

а)предъявление обвинения б) привлечение к судебной ответственности в) признание вины

4. offence

а) проступок б) правонарушение в) преступление

5. to make a record

а) дополнить протокол б)составить доклад в) составить протокол

6. to convict

а) обвинить б) осудить в) привлечь к суду

3. Which definition is proper:

1.a defendant

- a) a person who is filed charges
- b) a person who decides a case in a low court
- c) a person who committed an offense

2. a judge

- a) a person with common sense
- b) a fact trier in a court
- c) a person with an official legal training

3. evidence

- a) fact and things presented in court
- b) everything found at a crime scene
- c) a way of proving guilt or innocence

4. a jury

- a) a panel of 12 persons in a trial
- b) 12 judges on a bench
- c) legally trained persons

5. to prosecute

- a) to bring to justice
- b) to decide a case in court trial
- c) to accuse of doing something wrong

6. felony

- a) a violation
- b) a misdemeanor
- c) a behavior

4. Which answer is proper?

1. When may the charges against the defendant be dropped?

- a) during booking
- b) at arraignment
- c) after conviction

2. Who decides the matters of fact at a court trial?

- a) a judge
- b) a jury
- c) a probation officer

3. Is the defendant sentenced if he is found guilty?

- a) yes
- b) no
- c) he is released on bail

## A Crime Scene Search ( 1 )

### 1. Make up word combinations:

to dust ( улику , отпечаток пальца, каждую улику)

to develop ( улику отпечаток пальца, след обуви )

to apprehend ( подозреваемого , преступника, правонарушителя)

### 2. Choose the appropriate words to make up a word combination:

1. to gather

a) facts b) information c) evidence d) testimony

2. to identify

a) a victim b) a crime scene c) perpetrator d) wanted

3. to interrogate

a) a victim b) suspect c) a witness d) a criminal

4. to prove

a) the guilt b) a fact c) information d) innocence

### 3. Give the name of the corresponding notions :

1. A persons who gives evidence in a law court is a ... .

a) investigator b) suspect c) witness d) judge

2. A person suffering injury is a ... .

a) victim b) suspect c) witness d) judge

3. A person supposed to be guilty of a crime committed is a ... .

a) victim b) suspect c) criminal d) judge

4. The process of using special powder to develop latent prints is ... .

a) analyses b) dusting c) examination d) photographing

### 4. Fill in the translation of words or word combinations:

1. to gather достаточные доказательства

a) fair proof b) clear testimony c) enough justice d) sufficient evidence

2. to prove вину of a suspect

a) innocence b) guilty c) guilt d) crime

3. to give первую помощь

a) first assistance b) first help c) first aid d) primary assistance

4. to question свидетеля

a) victim b) witness c) wise man d) watchman

5. to make a предварительный осмотр

a) supervision b) primary supervision c) investigation d) preliminary survey

6. составить протокол of the crime scene search

a) to make a record b) to make a summary c) to make booking d) to make a report

7. to establish the цель доказательств

a) article of evidence b) item of evidence c) chain of evidence d) number of evidence

8. to describe the точное расположение улик

a) proper place of evidence b) proper location of evidence c) exact location of evidence d) suitable place of evidence

9. промаркировать evidence

a) to label b) to mark c) to point out d) to establish

5. Give as many word combinations as you can with given words:

1. to establish – контакт состав преступления , цель доказательств, способ действия , видимый мотив

2. to gather – достаточные доказательства , факты для представления в суд , информацию

3. to find – улики пропавшего человека , разыскиваемого человека , сбежавшего опасного беглеца

4. to arrest- подозреваемого , правонарушителя преступника внимание

6. Complete sentences combining left and right columns :

1. Basing on the data gathered the search commander...

2. The operative is responsible for all detection required for...

3. The operative takes measures...

4. The field criminalist finds , collects ...

- a) quick and accurate solution of the case
- b) traces of the criminal act by means of a crime technique
- c) for search discovery and seizure of stolen property
- d) analysis the situation and reconstructs the happening

7. Which five qualities are absolutely necessary for a militia officer :

- 1. decision – making judge mint
- 2. Know ledge of all branches of law , Crime Detection and Crime Psychology
- 3. intelligence
- 4. high morality standard
- 5. high morality standard
- 6. skills to use weapon
- 7. driving skills
- 8. to obtain information
- 9. thorough know ledge of the militia regulations
- 10. Know ledge of special means , methods and forms
- 11. to obtain contacts

## A Crime Scene Search ( 2 )

### 1. Make up word combinations

to package – улику , каждый отдельный фрагмент улики

to solve - проблему, дело , преступление

to prove – вину , дело , невиновность

### 2. Choose appropriate words to make up a word combination :

#### 1. apprehend

a) a suspect b) a victim c) judge d) a perpetrator

#### 2. to prove

a) guilt b) evidence c) information

#### 3. to collect

a) missing persons b) fact c) evidence d) persons wanted

#### 4. to defect

a) a victim b) a witness c) an individual d) a perpetrator

### 3. Give the name of the corresponding notions :

1. An offence for which there is a severe punishment is ...

a) a felony b) a misdemeanor c) an act d) a law breaking

2. A person who conducts thorough examination inquiry is ...

a) a lawyer b) an investigation c) a divisional d) a bobby-handler

3. All articles found at the crime scene which help to prove a case are ...

a) testimony b) evidence c) objects d) proves

4. The prints of the hands left by a criminal on objects are ...

a) imprints b) fingerprints c) steps d) marks

### 4. Fill the translation of words or word combinations:

1. опознать the criminal

a) locate b) detect c) identify d) establish

2. выследить и установить местонахождение of the criminal

a) to trace and locate b) to follow and identify

c) to detect and identify d) to identify and locate

3. разыскать the perpetrator

a) to search b) to look for c) to investigate d) to detect

4. to find пропавшего человека

a) disappeared person b) wanted person c) lost person d) missing person

5. to make a обыск

a) a search b) an inquiry c) investigation d) detection

6. изъять the stolen property

a) to take possession b) to take hold of c) to seize d) to take

7. to establish способ действия

a) manner b) modus operand c) the way of action d) evident

8. to establish состав преступления

a) visual b) seeable c) discernible d) evident

9. to establish состав преступления

a) the criminal act b) the character of the crime

c) the matter of criminal act d) corpus delicti

5. Give as many word combinations as you can with given words :

1. to identify – каждый предмет доказательства , личность преступника , личность правонарушителя , личность свидетеля , улику , личность жертвы.

2. to describe – точное расположение улики , изменения произошедшие в улике , внешность человека , событие

3. to discover – орудие преступления , украденную собственность , свидетеля очевидца

4. evidence – обнаружить , изъять , обработать , подделать , промаркировать , переместить , исследовать

6. Complete the sentences combining left and right columns :

1. The investigator together with the field–criminalist . . .

2. The divisional inspector ensures . . .

3. As soon as the police get information of the crime committed. . .

4 The operative group consists of search commander , an operative , a divisional inspector , a field criminalist and a medical expert . Each of them has own duties but . . .

- a) they should work in close cooperation to solve the crime quickly and accurately
- b) they go out to the crime scene
- c) crime scene protection
- d) finds , collects and protects evidence

7. Which five qualities are absolutely necessary for militia officer :

- 1. thorough knowledge of the militia regulations
- 2. to give first aid
- 3. discipline
- 4. high morality standard
- 5. to drive a care
- 6. to use weapon
- 7. to establish contacts
- 8. intelligence
- 9) to obtain information
- 10) knowledge of special means methods and forms
- 11) knowledge of all branches of law Crime Detections and Crime Psychology

*Сборник тестовых заданий  
для проведения рубежного контроля*  
**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

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