**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ МОСКОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное**

**учреждение Московской области**

**«Воскресенский колледж»**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ**

**по выполнению домашней контрольной работы**

**по дисциплине**

ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

Специальность: 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения

Воскресенск 2023

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1. **Пояснительная записка**

Материалы по написанию домашней контрольной работы по ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык для обучающихся по специальности 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения.

Рекомендации составлены в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

При выполнении домашней контрольной работы можно пользоваться не только рекомендуемыми, но и другими источниками.

Домашняя контрольная работа является неотъемлемым этапом изучения материала дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык» и выполняется в соответствии с учебным планом.

Целью выполнения контрольной работы является самостоятельное приобретение и углубление знаний студентами в области иностранного языка, их знакомство с основными элементами лексико-грамматической моделью английского языка.

Выполнение домашней контрольной работы направлено на формирование общих компетенций, определенных ФГОС:

ОК 1 Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2 Организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3 Решать проблемы, оценивать риски и принимать решения в нестандартных ситуациях.

ОК 4 Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для

постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5 Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для

совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6 Работать в коллективе и команде, обеспечивать ее сплочение, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7 Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность подчиненных, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 8 Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного

развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение

квалификации.

ОК 9 Быть готовым к смене технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

Оценка за выполнение домашней контрольной работы выставляется по пятибалльной системе.

**2. ОБЩИЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ДОМАШНЕЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

Студент заочник в соответствии с учебным планом выполняет контрольную работу по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык.

Для правильного выполнения контрольной работы необходимо усвоить следующий материал:

1. Имя существительное. Множественное число.

2. Артикли и предлоги как показатели имени существительного. Выражение падежных отношений в английском языке с помощью предлогов и окончания -s.

3. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных.

5. Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, неопределённые, отрицательные.

6. Формы глагола настоящего (Present), прошедшего (Past) и будущего (Future) времени группы Simple действительного залога.

7. Простое распространенное предложение: прямой порядок слов, обратный порядок слов вопросительного предложения.

Работа над текстом**.** Сначала рекомендуется прочитать весь текст, не прибегая к помощи словаря, стараясь уловить общее содержание текста и его направленность. При этом следует опираться на знакомые слова, интернационализмы, имена собственные, цифры и т. п.

Затем следует приступать к переводу текста. Каждое предложение нужно прочитать до конца, фиксируя знаки препинания, стараясь выделить подлежащее и сказуемое; незнакомые слова ищите в словаре, выписывайте их в свою рабочую тетрадь (или словарик), выбирая значения слов, подходящие по смыслу к данному тексту.

После изучения выше указанного материала приступите к выполнению контрольной работы. Вариант контрольной работы распределяется преподавателем.

**3. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ДОМАШНЕЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

Студент должен выполнять тот вариант контрольной работы, который ему предложил преподаватель.

Выполнять контрольную работу можно в отдельной тетради как ручкой, аккуратно, четким почерком, так и на компьютере. При оформлении текста на компьютере использовать следующие параметры:

- редактор MicrosoftWord;

- тип шрифта – TimesNewRoman, размер шрифта – кегль 14;

- цвет текста – черный;

- параметры страницы: ориентация – книжная;

- выравнивание текста – по ширине;

- размер абзацного отступа - 1,5см (15мм);

- межстрочное расстояние – 1,5 интервала;

- страницы работы нумеруются арабскими цифрами (нумерация сквозная по всему тексту). Титульный лист включается в общую нумерацию, номер на нем не ставится.

- номер страницы ставится в центре нижней части листа без точки.

Оформление титульного листа выполняется в соответствии с положением написания контрольных работ (приложение А)

При выполнении контрольной работы переписывайте все задания, после этого приступайте к их выполнению.

Выполненную контрольную работу направляйте для проверки в колледж в методический кабинет в установленные сроки.

**4. КРИТЕРИ ОЦЕНКИ ДОМАШНЕЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

Контрольная работа оценивается по следующим критериям:

- соответствие выполненной работы данному заданию;

- полнота разработанности вопросов, проявление собственной позиции к изучаемой теме;

- соответствие оформления требованиям, предъявляемым к выполнению контрольной работы;

- работа выполнена в установленные сроки.

Контрольная работа оценивается и вместе с письменной рецензией возвращается студенту для ознакомления, затем хранится в учебной части до списания.

Обучающиеся, чьи работы были оценены на неудовлетворительно, имеют право на выбор новой темы или доработку прежней, при этом им определяется новый срок ее исполнения.

**Вариант 1.**

1. **Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

**Text. POLITICAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN**

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. This means that it has a monarch (a king or a queen) as its Head of State. The present British monarch is King Charles III, who succeeded to the throne in 2022. The monarch has very little power and can only reign with the support of Parliament, which consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Parliament and the monarch have different roles in the government of the country. In reality, the House of Commons is the only one that has true power, it introduces new bills. They then go to the House of Lords for approval, and finally the monarch signs them. Only then they can become laws.

The House of Commons is made up of 650 elected members, known as Members of Parliament (or MPs), each of whom represents an area of the UK. The political parties choose candidate in elections. The party which wins the majority of seats in the House of Commons forms the Government and its leader usually becomes Prime Minister. The largest minority party becomes the Opposition (or the “Shadow Cabinet”). The Prime Minister chooses about twenty MPs from his or her party and forms his or her Cabinet Ministers. Each minister is responsible for a particular area of government. For example, the Minister of Defense is responsible for defense policy and the armed forces, the Home Secretary for law and order and immigration.

The House of Lords consists of more than 1,000 hereditary lords and peers. It has very little power.

The two main political parties in Great Britain are the Conservative and the Labor party. Now the Conservative party is in power. The Conservatives have been in power since the 1970s and its main opponent, the Labor party has formed the Shadow Cabinet. At present John Major, the leader of the Conservative party, is Britain`s Prime Minister.

Among other political parties there is the Liberal party and Social-Democratic party.

The United Kingdom of Britain is a monarchy. The King is the head of the state. In law he is supreme authority, an integral part of Parliament, head of the system of justice and of the armed forces, and sole representative of the nation in international affairs. In practice the United Kingdom is governed by His Majesty`s Government in the name of the King.

The Supreme legislative authority in the United Kingdom is the King in Parliament, that is to say, the King and the two Houses of Parliament – the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The King formally summons and dissolves Parliament.

The House of Lords, presided over by the Lord Chancellor, is made up of both hereditary peers, and representative peers of Scotland and Ireland.

The house of Commons consists of 650 members elected by universal adult suffrage, each representing a constituency with about 57, 000 people.

A general election is to be held every five years, although it may be, and often is held at more frequent intervals. The main functions of Parliament are to legislate, and to control the actions of the Government. No tax may be imposed or public money spent except with Parliament`s connect. Most public Bills are introduced by the Government.

1. Who is the head of the UK?
2. How is the monarch`s power limited?
3. What Houses does the British Parliament consist of?
4. Where do Members of Parliament come from?
5. Who forms the Government?
6. How can a new bill become a law?
7. What is the “Shadow Cabinet”?
8. What main political parties are there in Britain today?
9. Who is Britain`s Prime Minister at present?

**2. Измените предложения из активного залога в пассивный:**   
1. Last week we painted our house.   
2. The storm has ruined a lot of houses in the village.   
3. Students are doing the course paper at the moment.   
4. They make the salad with eggs, onions and mayonnaise.   
5. The guard will close the door after the lesson.   
6. At 6 p.m. yesterday we were sitting at home and watching TV.   
7. You can write the letter tomorrow.   
8. They saw a man running out of the bank.   
9. Mary hasn't written the postcards yet.   
10. The mechanic will repair our car on Saturday.   
11. Had Jack ordered the pizza?   
12. The shop won't deliver our furniture until Monday.

**Вариант 2**

1. **Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

**THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA**

1. The United States of America is the greatest capitalist country in the world. The USA is the President republic. It means that the president is the head of the country. The President is elected for 4 years, together with the Vice-President, chose for the same term. He cannot be younger than 35 years old and he must have lived in the USA for at least 14 years, and be a civilian. He must do his job according to the Constitution. The President cannot serve more than 2 terms.

2. The Senate is made up of 100 members (2 from each state), elected for a term of 6 years. One third of the Senate is elected every 2 years. To be elected a Senator, a person must be at least 30 years old and have been a citizen of the country for at least 9 years.

3. The House of Representatives comprises representatives from each state, elected for a 2-year term. The number of representatives from each state depends on it population, but every state is represented. To be elected a representative, a person must be at least 25 years of age and have been a citizen of the country for at least 7 years.

4. In general, Senators are better known than Representatives because they are fewer in number and serve for a longer time. Many American Presidents served in Congress before they became President. Presidents John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon were all Representative and then senators before becoming President of the United States.

5. The presiding officer of the Senate in the Vice-President of the USA. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives, the Speaker, is elected by the house. The work of preparing and considering laws is done by the committees of both Houses. There are 15 standing committees in the Senate and 19 in the House of Representatives.

6. The job of the Congress is to make laws. The President can veto a bill. The Congress can pass the law anyway if it gets a two-thirds majority vote. The Congress can also declare the war. The House of Representatives can also impeach the President. This means that the House can charge the President with a crime. In this case, the Senate will put the President on trial. The Senate votes to approve the justice that the President appoints to Supreme Court. The Congress assembles at least once a year.

7. There are 2 main bourgeois political parties in the USA. They are the Democratic Party (was organized in the 1820s) and the Republican Party (was organized in the 1850s). They defend monopoly capital. The only party that defends the interests of the working people is the Communist Party. It was formed in 1919 in Chicago. The Communist Party struggles for better way of life for the working people and it fights for the interests of Negroes and colored people, against all kinds of discrimination. The Communist Party stands for peaceful coexistence with other countries.

1. What is the USA?

2. What are the two major parties in the USA?

3. How many members are there in the Senate and the House of Representatives?

4. What is President responsible for?

5. How many branches does the USA consist of?

**2. Закончите следующие предложения и переведите их.**

1.It means that the president------------------.

2. He must do his job according---------------.

3. The senate is made up of 100 members--------------------.

4. Many American President served in Congress-----------.

5. The job of Congress is-------------------.

6. The Senate will put the President-----------------.

7. There are 2 main bourgeois political---------------------.

8. The Communist Party stands for peaceful--------------.

**Вариант 3**

1. **Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

**CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

Constitutional law is the branch of the public law of a nation or state which treats of the organization, powers and frame of government, the distribution of political and governmental authorities and functions, the fundamental principles which are to regulate the relations of government and citizen, and which prescribes generally the plan and method according to which the public affairs of the nation or state are to be administered.

In the broadest sense a constitution is a body of rules governing the affairs of an organized group. Every political community, and thus every national state, has a constitution, at least in the sense that it operates its important institutions according to some fundamental body of rules. The only conceivable alternative to a constitution is a condition of anarchy. Constitutions may be written or unwritten; they may be simple or complex; they may provide for vastly different partners of governance.

Every state has a constitution, since every state functions on the basic of certain rules and principles. It has often been asserted that the USA has a written constitution, but that constitution of Great Britain is unwritten. This is true, but only in this sense that in the USA there is a formal document called the Constitution, where there is no such document in Great Britain. In fact, however, many parts of British constitution exist in written form, where important aspects of the American constitution are wholly unwritten.

The British constitution includes the Bill of Rights (1689), the Act of Settlement (1700-1701), the Parliament Act of 1911, the successive Representation of the People acts (which extended the suffrage), the statutes dealing with the structure of courts, the various local government acts and many others. These are not ordinary statutes, even thought they were adopted in the ordinary legislative way, and they are not codified within the structure of a single orderly document. Constitutions, written or unwritten must be distinguished according to whether they are “rigid” or “flexible”.

Rigid are those constitutions at least some part of which cannot be modified in the ordinary legislative way. Flexible are those whose rules can all be modified through the simple procedure by which statues are enacted.

The USA has a rigid constitution, because proposals to amend the constitutional document adopted in 1788 must have a two- thirds majority vote in each house of Congress or be made by a convention called by two- thirds of the states, with subsequent ratification, in either case by the legislature or specially elected conventions of three- fourths of the states. Great Britain has a flexible constitution because all of its constitutional institutions and rules can be abrogated or modified by an act of Parliament.

1. What is the constitutional law?
2. What does the word “constitution” mean?
3. Which parts of the British constitution do exist in written form?
4. What must be distinguished?
5. What kinds of constitution do you know? Call these kinds, please.

**2. Поставьте прилагательное в правильную форму:**   
1 .I have recently visited one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ places in our country. (beautiful)   
2. She should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at night. (careful)   
3. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ book I have ever read. (bad)   
4. Who is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worker in your company? (experienced)   
5. Today my brother feels much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (good)   
6. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ story I have ever heard. (funny)   
7. The movie is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the book. (interesting)   
8. January is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month of the year. (cold)   
9. Dogs are usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than cats. (clever)   
10. This novel is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than that one. (exciting)

**Вариант 4**

1. **Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

**Text. BRANCHES OF LAW IN THE USA.**

There are three branches of federal government: executive, legislative and judicial.

1. *The executive branch* of the government puts the country`s laws into effect. The President is the head of the executive branch of the government; he appoints the members of the Cabinet. The President is responsible for enforcing laws, choosing high government officials, commanding the army, conducting foreign affairs, and recommending laws to Congress. When the president receives a bill from the Congress, he must sign it, and then the bill becomes a law. The Cabinet advises the President on many matters and is composed of the heads often executive departments: Secretary of Senate, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Defense and others.

2. *The legislative branch* of the US government includes Congress, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and a number of administrative agencies. It represents all of the American states. The Congress was created by Article I of the constitution, adopted in 1787. Congress makes and changes laws, establishes federal taxes and takes decisions on funding the federal government. The Senate has 100 members, two from each state. The House of Representatives has 435 members who are divided among the states according to the population of the state.

3. *The judicial branch* of the government is the system of courts in all states. Its job is to enforce laws. The judicial branch of the government consists of the Supreme Court and the federal district courts located throughout the nation. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country. It consists of 9 justices: one Chief Justice and 8 associate justices. The President appoints the justices, but the Senate must approve them. The justices are appointed for life. The Supreme Court makes sure people obey the laws. The Supreme Court can also decide if a law is constitutional, that is, if it is in agreement with the Constitution. The judicial branch works together with the legislative and executive branches to protect the Constitution and the rights of people.

1. How many branches of federal government are there?

2.Which duties does the executive branch have?

3. What is the President?

4. What is he responsible for?

5. What does the Cabinet do?

6. Which duties does the legislative branch have?

7. What are the House of Commons and the House of Representatives?

8. Which duties does the judicial branch have?

**2. Вставьте much, many, little, few, a little или a few.**

1. There is ... salad left in this bowl. 2. Would you like ... salad? — Yes, thank you. My doctor says it's good for my health. 3. I have ... money, so we can go to the cinema. 4. I have ... money, so we can­not go to the cinema. 5. This girl works very ... , that's why she knows nothing. 6. Mother gave us ... apples, and we were glad. 7. He did not like it at the camp: he had very ... friends there. 8. This lemon drink is sour; if you put ... sugar in it, it will be sweeter. 9. This lemon drink is sour; if you put ... lumps of sugar in it, it will be sweeter. 10. The hall was almost empty: there were very ... people in it. 11. I can't buy this expensive hat today: I have too ... money. 12. She left and returned in ... minutes. 13. I think you can spare me ... time now. 14. I am sorry I have seen ... plays by this author.

**Вариант 5**

1. **Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

**Text. Family law**

According to Law Dictionary family law is a branch or specialty of law, also denominated “domestic relations” law, concerned with such subjects as adoption, amendment, divorce, separation, paternity, custody, support and child care.

Family law shares an interest in certain social issues with other areas of law (criminal law). One of the issues that have received a substantially increased amount of attention, from various points of view, is the very difficult problem of violence within the family. This may take the form of physical violence by one adult member on another (in this case the woman is almost always the victim), or by an adult on a child, or of some other form of violent or abusive.

Difficulties can arise, when the wrongdoer returns to cohabitation with the person who has made a complaint.

In serious cases the only real solution may be a termination of cohabitation, or the removal of an abused child from the family unit. The problem is one of social importance, and some studies indicated that a high proportion of violent crime originates in family units.

1. What is a family law?
2. Who is a victim in the family?
3. What is the biggest problem in modern families?
4. What does family law do?
5. What must we do if the child is a victim?

**2. Измените предложения из активного залога в пассивный:**

1. The judge will give him a fair trial.
2. Police arrested 130 rioters last Friday.
3. Criminals and negligent people set hundreds of hectares of forests on fire every summer.
4. Terrorists killed many civilians on the occupied territory.
5. Judges often send convicted people to prison after the trial.
6. The judge secretly transferred the hearing to another state so that the criminal’s supporters couldn’t interfere with the trial.
7. The committee will investigate this case in the shortest time possible.
8. The prosecutor, the judge and the advocate usually ask witnesses a lot of questions during the trial.

**РЕКОМЕНДУЕМАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА.**

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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ МОСКОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное**

**учреждение Московской области**

**«Воскресенский колледж»**

Домашняя контрольная работа

по дисциплине: ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

Специальность: 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения

ВАРИАНТ №

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| Дата поступления ДКР: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Дата поступления ДКР (повторно): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
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