

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**  
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное  
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«Дагестанский государственный университет»

Юридический колледж

УТВЕРЖДАЮ  
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**Фонд оценочных средств**  
по учебной дисциплине  
ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык  
40.02.03 Право и судебное администрирование

Махачкала 2018

Фонд оценочных средств  
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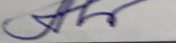
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Фонд оценочных средств дисциплины одобрен на заседании кафедры естественнонаучных и гуманитарных дисциплин ЮК ДГУ.

Протокол № 1 от «31» августа 2018 г.

Зав. кафедрой  /Саидов А.Г./

## I. Общие положения

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Результатом освоения программы является также освоение студентами общих компетенций и /или профессиональных компетенций (их компонентов, составных частей)

### Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по дисциплине Английский язык

Таблица 1

Код и название компетенций	Раздел, тема	Компоненты, составные части ОК и ПК
ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.	<b>2 курс</b> 5.1. 5. 2. 5. 3. 5.4. 5.5 5. 6. 6.1 6.2. 6.3 5.1. 5. 2. 5. 3. 5.4. 5. 6. 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	ОК 1. Осознавать сущность своей будущей профессии
ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.	5.4. 5.5 5. 6. 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6	ОК 4. Уметь работать с литературой, осуществлять поиск информации согласно предложенной теме
ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.	5.1.	ОК 6. Владеть различными социальными ролями; уметь работать в команде при составлении диалогов

## II. Комплекты измерительных материалов

### 2.1. Контрольно-оценочные средства

#### 1. Паспорт оценочных средств контрольной точки № 1

В результате оценки осуществляется проверка следующих объектов:

Таблица 2

Объекты оценивания	Показатели	Критерии	Тип задания	Форма аттестации
Знать понятие «интернационализмы», уметь определять интернациональные слова в контексте юридического текста, знать определение эквивалента, аналога	Задание на сопоставление русских и английских эквивалентов	В соответствии с эталоном ответов	Практические задания	Лексико-грамматический тест

#### 2. Форма текущего контроля и процедура проведения

Контрольная точка № 1 проводится по темам 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 («Право и организация социального обеспечения», «Правоохранительная деятельность» и «Право и судебное администрирование») в форме лексико-грамматического теста. Выполнение теста предполагает использование англо-русского и русско-английского словарей. На выполнение теста отводится 30 минут во время занятия. Свои варианты ответов студенты заносят в бланки ответов (*Приложение 1*). Итоги работы оформляются в Протоколе текущего контроля (*Приложение 2*.)

#### 3. Система и критерии оценок результатов текущей аттестации

Каждый тест содержит 10 заданий. За каждое правильно выполненное задание ставится 1 балл. Для успешного выполнения теста обучающимся необходимо набрать от 7-10 баллов.

Таблица 3

Диапазон оценки в баллах	Описание оценок
9-10	<b>Отлично-«5»</b> - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения большинства из них оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному.
7-8	<b>Хорошо-«4»</b> - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками.
6	<b>Удовлетворительно-«3»</b> - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, содержат ошибки.
Менее 5	<b>неудовлетворительно-«2»</b> - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий не выполнено, либо качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному; при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий.

*2.1. Контрольно-оценочные средства*  
**ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ**

**Тест1. Выбери значение термина**

- 1. dispute**
  - a. discussion
  - b. debate
  - c. proof
- 2. statute**
  - a. state
  - b. law
  - c. bylaws
- 3. to sue**
  - a. to judge
  - b. to complain
  - c. to defend
- 4. source**
  - a. resource
  - b. south
  - c. spring
- 5. to complain**
  - a. to defend
  - b. to appeal
  - c. to accuse
- 6. case**
  - a. tribunal
  - b. lawsuit
  - c. trial
- 7. accused**
  - a. defendant
  - b. prosecutor
  - c. claimant
- 8. accuser**
  - a. advocate
  - b. prosecutor
  - c. defender
- 9. to defend**
  - a. to prosecute
  - b. to protect
  - c. to accuse
- 10. complaint**
  - a. claim
  - b. answer
  - c. counterclaim

**Тест2. Закончите следующие тексты, заполнив пустые места словами из таблиц:**

### **Police**

**walkie-talkie; join; plain clothes; detective; police force; rank; policeman; uniform**

1. Alan is now old enough and tall enough to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. At first, of course, he'll be an ordinary \_\_\_\_\_ of the lowest \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. He'll wear a \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. He goes out in the streets keeping in touch with the police station with his \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Then he'd like to be a \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ investigating serious crimes.

### **Military service**

**army; compulsory; forces; volunteers; navy; promotion; officer; air force**

1. In some countries military service is \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. All young men and sometimes young women must spend a year or two in the \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. In Britain they don't have to. All members of the armed services are \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. To be a soldier you join the \_\_\_\_\_, to be a sailor you join the \_\_\_\_\_ and to be an airman you join the \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. If you are good at your job and can take responsibility, you may get \_\_\_\_\_ and become an \_\_\_\_\_

### **4. Бланк ответов**

Бланк ответов студентов находится в Приложении 1.

### **6. Протокол результатов текущего контроля**

Протокол результатов текущего контроля находится в Приложении 2.

### ***2.2. Комплект измерительных материалов текущего контроля***

#### **1. Паспорт оценочных средств контрольной точки № 2**

В результате оценки осуществляется проверка следующих объектов:

Таблица 5

<b>Объекты оценивания</b>	<b>Показатели</b>	<b>Критерии</b>	<b>Тип задания</b>
Знать: грамматические формы глаголов, систему времен в английском языке Уметь: распознавать залогов в предложениях (старательный, действительный), ориентироваться во временных формах глагола	Видовременные формы группы	Четкое разграничение видовременных форм, правильный выбор лексических единиц по контекстуальному значению	Практические задания

#### **2. Форма текущего контроля и процедура проведения**

Контрольная точка № 2 проводится по темам 5.4 – 5.5 «Безличные предложения.

Конструкции с there is/there are, «Правоохранительная деятельность в Великобритании.

Словообразование») в форме проверочного теста согласно Технологической карте, утверждённой 14.12.12. Проверочный тест состоит из 2-х вариантов, включает в себя 3 блока заданий в каждом блоке по 10 субзаданий лексико-грамматического характера. На выполнение теста отводится 60 минут. При выполнении заданий студентам разрешается пользоваться словарём.

Свои варианты ответов студенты заносят в бланки ответов (*Приложение 3*). Итоги проверочного теста оформляются в протокол результатов текущего контроля (*Приложение 4*).

### **3. Система и критерии оценок результатов текущей аттестации**

Субзадания проверочного теста состоят из 30 заданий, за каждое правильно выполненное задание, соответствующее эталону, студент получает 2 балла. Для успешного написания проверочного теста обучающимся необходимо набрать 60 баллов

Таблица 6

Диапазон оценки в баллах	Описание оценок
56- 60	<b>Отлично- «5»</b> - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения большинства из них оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному.
46-48	<b>Хорошо-«4»</b> - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками.
34-40	<b>Удовлетворительно-«3»</b> - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, содержат ошибки.
Менее 34	<b>Условно неудовлетворительно- «2»</b> - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий не выполнено, либо качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному; при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий.

### **4. Пакет заданий**

#### **1 вариант**

#### **1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа**

1. The teacher is helping ... to translate the text.  
a) she b) her c) he d) it
2. My friend is going to write a letter to ... today.  
a) me b) she c) I d) it
3. This book is not suitable for ... .  
a) she b) they c) I d) them
4. Victor is a doctor. ... works in hospital.  
a) she b) I c) he d) they
5. I met ... at the station.  
a) they b) them c) he d) she

6. He addressed his speech to ... not to ... .  
 a) he... me b) him... I c) him... me d) he... I
7. The pencils are on the table. Give ... to ..., please.  
 a) they... I b) them... I c) they... me d) them... me
8. This magazine is for ... .  
 a) you b) he c) she d) they
9. Where is Elena? ... is in the garden.  
 a) he b) she c) you d) they
10. He saw ... at the party.  
 a) they b) he c) theirs d) us

## 2. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово

Qualify, planning, advice, Charity, schemes, transactions, Commissioners, Britain, health, racial, volunteers, adults

1. Local health authorities include voluntary organizations in the ... process.
2. It also initiates ... and holds investments for charities.
3. The Commission also gives ... to trustees.
4. Voluntary organizations may ... for charitable status.
5. Legislation to strengthen the powers of the Charity ... is proposed. Britain, health, racial, volunteers, adults,
6. Charitable organizations advance education and prevent ... discrimination.
7. They also protect ... and promote equal opportunities.
8. Unemployed ... help disadvantaged groups.
9. Over a half of all ... take part in some form of voluntary work.
10. The Home Office Voluntary Services Unit is responsible for the voluntary sector throughout ... .

3. Выберите нужную форму глагола:

1. The British policeman ... «the bobby».  
 a. call  
 b. is called  
 c. called
2. The boy... by the policemen.  
 a. questioned  
 b. is questioned  
 c. are questioned
3. A police force ... by a Chief Constable.  
 a. is headed  
 b. headed  
 c. are headed
4. The boy guilty ... by the court.  
 a. found  
 b. is found  
 c. are found
5. The yellow hatband ... by a traffic warden.



- a. wears
- b. wore
- c. is worn
- 6. Four Skyguide employees ... negligent homicide.
  - a. were accused of
  - b. accused of
  - c. was accused of
- 7. The Swiss court ... Kaloyev guilty in manslaughter.
  - a. was found
  - b. found
  - c. were found
- 8. Max ... from prison.
  - a. released
  - b. were released
  - c. was released
- 9. Kaloyev ... for manslaughter.
  - a. was blamed
  - b. blamed
  - c. were blamed
- 10. He ... in committing a murder.
  - a. acquitted
  - b. was acquitted
  - c. were acquitted

## Вариант 2

### 1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. I will answer the question ... .
  - a) itself b) yourself c) ourselves d) myself
2. Mr. White dislikes speaking about ... .
  - a) yourself b) himself c) herself d) themselves
3. Look at the sky. It will rain in a minute. I will take an umbrella with ... .
  - a) you b) me c) myself d) yourselves
4. It is not my fault. You can't blame ... .
  - a) me b) myself c) you d) yourself
5. They closed the door behind ... .
  - a) itself b) them c) themselves d) ourselves
6. Don't shave ... in this dark room, you will cut ... .
  - a) yourself... yourself b) you... yourself c) -... yourself d) yourself... -
7. Our guests make ... comfortable and help ... to the cake.
  - a) themselves... themselves c) -... themselves
  - b) them... themselves d) themselves... -
8. Behave ... and I will take you with ... .
  - a) yourself... myself b) yourself... me c) -... myself d) yourself... -
9. Они смотрели на себя в зеркале.

- a) They looked at yourselves in the mirror.
- b) They looked each other in the mirror.
- c) They looked them in the mirror.
- d) They looked at themselves in the mirror.
- 10. Он вытерся и надел на себя новый костюм.
- a) He dried and put on a new suit.
- b) He dried himself and put on a new suit.
- c) He dried and put on himself a new suit.
- d) He dried himself and put on himself a new suit.

## 2. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово

1. One of the concepts of justice is ... justice.
2. It means that a person has natural rights of a fair ... .
3. They are an opening ..., an impartial court, ... before the law.
5. Each party (сторона в судебном процессе) is given an ... chance to state their arguments (приводить свои доводы).
6. Justice means fair and moral ... of people.
7. That is why the law involves ... .
8. Most moral principles ... culture, traditions, religion.
9. Christians follow Ten Commandments from ... .
10. Some of them are: don't murder, don't steal, ... your parents.  
(the Bible, treatment, honour, depend on, morality hearing, natural, equality, equal, trial)

## 3. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. Sometimes public law ... criminal law.
  - a. call
  - b. is called
  - c. called
2. The European law ... over the English national law.
  - a. prevails
  - b. prevail
  - c. is prevailed
3. An answer ... by a defendant.
  - a. write
  - b. is written
  - c. is writing
4. Private law ... family law and contract law.
  - a. includes
  - b. is included
  - c. include
5. Judges ... the decisions of previous (предыдущих) judges.
  - a. is followed
  - b. follow
  - c. follows

6. A party bringing a case ... a plaintiff.  
 a. is called  
 b. calls  
 c)called
7. The text ... about legal system of Britain.  
 a. tells  
 b. is told  
 c. tell
8. A counterclaim may ... by a defendant.  
 a. wrote  
 b. is written  
 c. be written
9. Precedent ... the first source of English law.  
 a. considers  
 b. considered  
 c. is considered
10. Local government ... bylaws.  
 a. adopt  
 b. is adopted  
 c. are adopted

#### 5. Бланкответов

Бланк ответов студентов находится в Приложении 3.

#### 7. Протоколрезультатовтекущегоконтроля

Протокол результатов текущего контроля находится в Приложении 4.

#### *Комплект измерительных материалов промежуточного контроля*

##### 1. Паспорт оценочных средств промежуточного контроля

В результате оценки осуществляется проверка следующих объектов:

Таблица 10

Объекты оценивания	Показатели	Критерии	Тип задания	Форма аттестации
Уметь переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас Знать лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	Осуществить литературный перевод текста профессиональной направленности с учетом профессиональной лексики Развёрнутый ответ по теоретическому вопросу согласно формулировке теоретического задания	Текст переведён правильно.  Ответ дан верно.	практическое задание теоретическое задание	Экзамен

##### 2. Форма промежуточного контроля и процедура проведения

Формой промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине согласно учебному плану является экзамен. На экзамен выносятся лексические и грамматические темы, изученные в

рамках данного семестра. Каждому студенту необходимо дать ответ на теоретический вопрос, касающийся знания правил, и перевести текст профессиональной направленности, выполнить задания, данные к нему. При переводе текста студентам разрешается пользоваться словарём. На подготовку ответа отводится 20 минут: 10 минут на практическое задание и 10 минут на теоретическое задание. Бланки ответов студентов не предусмотрены, так как студент отвечает устно. Итоги зачёта оформляются в протокол результатов промежуточного контроля (приложение 4)

### **3. Система и критерии оценок результатов промежуточной аттестации**

На зачёт выносятся лексические и грамматические темы, изученные в рамках 1-2 семестров. Каждому студенту необходимо дать ответ на теоретический вопрос, касающийся знания правил, и перевести текст профессиональной направленности, выполнить задания, данные к нему. При переводе текста студентам разрешается пользоваться словарём.

Оценивание производится по традиционной шкале: отлично (5), хорошо (4), удовлетворительно (3), неудовлетворительно (2)

**Отлично** – теоретическое содержание учебного материала освоено студентом в полном объеме, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки в основном сформированы, однако они могут быть недостаточными; перевод текста и задания к нему выполнены, хотя некоторые ответы могут содержать лишь незначительные ошибки; качество выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному,

**Хорошо** - теоретическое содержание учебного материала освоено студентом в полном объеме, однако в процессе ответа наблюдаются ошибки, в ходе выполнения практических заданий имеются незначительные грамматические погрешности, но в целом практические навыки сформированы; перевод текста и задания к нему выполнены, хотя некоторые ответы могут содержать лишь незначительные ошибки;

**Удовлетворительно** - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы с текстом не сформированы, большинство заданий не выполнено, либо качество их выполнения очень низкое;

**Условно неудовлетворительно** - большинство заданий не выполнено, при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий.

### **4. Пакет заданий**

#### **4.1. Теоретические задания**

- 1. Текст задания:** Причастие прошедшего времени.
- 2. Текст задания:** Настоящее совершенное время. Вопросительная и отрицательная форма в настоящем совершенном времени.
- 3. Текст задания:** Прошедшее совершенное время. Вопросительная и отрицательная форма в прошедшем совершенном времени.
- 4. Текст задания:** Глагол «to be» в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени.
- 5. Текст задания:** Глагол «to have» в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени.
- 6. Текст задания:** Личные местоимения, в общем и объектном падеже. Притяжательные местоимения. Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений.
- 7. Текст задания:** Множественное число имен существительных. Общий и притяжательный падеж имен существительных.
- 8. Текст задания:** Будущее совершенное время. Вопросительная и отрицательная форма в будущем совершенном времени.
- 9. Текст задания:** Место прямого и косвенного дополнения в предложении
- 10. Текст задания:** Оборот «There is ... There are ...»
- 11. Текст задания:** Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.
- 12. Текст задания:** Употребление «much, little, many, few».
- 13. Текст задания:** Сложноподчиненные предложения
- 14. Текст задания:** Страдательный залог во временах группы Indefinite. Страдательный залог во временах группы Continuous. Страдательный залог во временах группы Perfect.

**15. Текст задания:** Сравнительные конструкции «as...as, notso... as»Степени сравнения наречий

#### **4.2. Практические задания**

**Прочитать один из текстов профессиональной направленности и перевести его на русский язык.**

**Условия выполнения задания**

1. Место выполнения задания: в учебной аудитории во время зачётного занятия.
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 20 минут.
3. Вы можете воспользоваться словарём при переводе текста.

#### **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №1**

##### **What happens with a criminal**

Carl and Adam committed a crime. They murdered a man. The police investigated the crime. They caught them on the way to the airport. The police arrested them and took them to a police station. They questioned them for ten hours. Finally they charged them with robbery.

Two months later, Carl and Adam appeared in court. The witnesses told the court what they knew. The jury heard all the evidence. After two days the jury reached their verdict. The jury found Carl guilty. His fingerprints were on the gun. The judge gave him the punishment. He sentenced him to 10 years in prison/jail. Adam was found not guilty. There was no proof that he was a murderer. He was acquitted and went free.

#### **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №2**

##### **The British police**

The British police officer – sometimes called the «bobby» after Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the police force, is a well-known figure in every city or town of the UK. Policemen do a number of things. When someone commits a crime the police must investigate. If they find a person guilty in committing a crime, they arrest him. At the police station they question the accused. If there is enough proof against the arrested person, the police make an official statement (заявление) that they believe the person committed a crime. The person must then go to court for trial. Most countries have a national police force. There is no national police service in Britain. Each region (52 areas) has its own independent service, for example, the West Midlands Police, Devon and Cornwall Police or the Metropolitan Police. Scotland Yard is the headquarters (главноеуправление) of the Metropolitan police force in London. The forces cooperate with each other helping in serious cases. Each police force is headed by a Chief Constable who is, in its turn, appointed by local councilors (советники) and magistrates. There are a number of ranks in a police office: after the Chief Constable comes the Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant and Constable. Each police force has its own Criminal Investigation Department. Members of CIDs are detectives, and they don't wear uniforms like policemen. Most British policemen don't carry firearms. Only a few police are armed, for example, those who guard politicians and diplomats or patrol airports. The other uniformed people are traffic wardens (регулирующие) whose job is to check that drivers follow parking laws. Traffic controllers can impose a fine or make an offender appear before a magistrate. They are not members of the police force. It is the police who are responsible for controlling offences like speeding, careless driving and drunken driving.

#### **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №3**

##### **The British System of Social Welfare**

The British social welfare system comprises the National Health Service, the personal social services, and social security. The National Health Service provides a comprehensive range of medical services which are available to all residents, irrespective of means. Local authority personal social services and voluntary organizations provide help and advice to the most vulnerable members of the community. These include elderly people, disable people and children in need of care. The social security system is designed to secure a basic standard of living for people in financial need by providing income during periods of inability to earn (including periods of unemployment), help for families and assistance with costs arising from disablement. Central government is directly responsible for the National Health Service, administered by a range of health authorities and boards throughout Britain acting as its agents, and for the social security system. It has an indirect responsibility for the personal social services administered by local authorities. Joint finance and planning between health and local authorities aim to prevent overlapping of services and to encourage the development of community services. Expenditure on the health service has increased substantially in real terms since 1990, and current spending is planned to grow further. Spending on social security is rising because of increased numbers of beneficiaries, especially retirement pensioners, the long-term sick and disable, and the unemployed, and the value of retirement and most other long-term benefits has been increased in real terms since 1990. Major reforms to the social security system have been introduced under the Social Security Act 1986; these are designed to provide a clearer, simpler system more capable of meeting genuine need. Spending on the personal social services is determined by local authorities, and while constraints are placed by central government on the total expenditure of individual local authorities, spending has risen substantially in real terms since the late 1990s, thus reflecting the priority given to this sector.

### **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №3**

#### **Personal Social Services**

Responsibility for the provision of personal social services rests with the social services authorities (local authority social services departments in England and Wales, social work departments in Scotland and health and social services boards in Northern Ireland). Their services are directed towards elderly people, children and young people, families, people with mental illness or with physical or mental handicap, young offenders and other disadvantaged people. The major services include residential care, day care, domiciliary services and various forms of social work. Close co-operation is maintained between local authority social services departments and health authorities (and other agencies). In Scotland local authorities also undertake duties similar to those of the separate probation and prison after-care service in England and Wales. Much of the care given to elderly and disabled people is provided in the community itself, by their families, self-help groups and through voluntary agencies. The statutory sector offers the skilled care needed in particular services. The importance of the contribution made by the voluntary organizations is recognized especially when economies are being made in public expenditure and the demand on the statutory services is heavy. The demand for personal services is expected to rise over the next few years, owing to the increasing number of elderly people and the changing pattern of care for people suffering from mental illness and mental handicap and the chronically sick. (Britain expected to have 4,5 million people over 75 and 0,5 million over 90 by the year 2001.) The Government's policy, embodied in a «Care in the Community» program, is the transfer from hospital to care in the community of patients who do not specifically need hospital care. It believes that groups such as the elderly, the disabled, and mentally ill or handicapped people can lead more normal lives in the community, given appropriate support and facilities. Following the recommendations of an

independent review of the use of public funds to support community care policy published in 2008, the Government has proposed new financial arrangements which seek to ensure that priority is given to supporting people in their own homes wherever possible. It believes that the new arrangements would provide more appropriate services closer to individual needs and wishes, and better value for money from public spending than do existing arrangements.

#### **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №4**

##### **Direct Benefit Payments to Individuals in the US**

Forty-three cents out of every dollar spent by the federal government will benefit individuals. The largest share of these funds will be spent for Social Security, Medicare and income security. These programs provide income security and health services to the aged and disabled. People receiving Social Security and Medicare assistance are qualified for these payments by contributing to the program during their working years. Many of the benefits paid under income security programs go to low-income people who are not covered by Social Security. Another large group receiving benefits from the government are military veterans. The cost of these benefits is listed under the heading of «Veterans benefits and services». Approximately \$38 billion of the \$52 billion spent in the health category provided healthcare services for low-income families under the Medicaid program. The balance of the funding promoted disease prevention and supported research and training.

#### **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №5**

##### **Voluntary Social Services**

There is a long tradition in Britain of voluntary service to the community, and the partnership between the voluntary and statutory sectors is encouraged by the Government. It has been estimated that just over a half of all adults take part in some form of voluntary work during the course of a year. Local health authorities plan and carry out their duties taking account of the work of voluntary organizations, and include them in the planning process. Voluntary provision enables these authorities to continue the trend towards local community care rather than institutional care for the elderly, and mentally ill and mentally handicapped people. An Opportunities for Volunteering Scheme, together with an Unemployed Voluntary Action Fund in Scotland and a Community Volunteering Scheme in Northern Ireland, has provided support for almost 3,000 local voluntary projects to enable unemployed volunteers to help disadvantaged groups in the community. Voluntary organizations also participate in several other government schemes, including the Employment Training Programm and the Youth Training Scheme. Over 65,000 voluntary organizations are registered as charities, and in England and Wales the Charity Commission gives advice to trustees of charity, initiating schemes to modernize their purposes or facilitate their administration where necessary. The Commission also maintains a register of charities, gives consent to land transactions by charities and holds investments for them. Voluntary organizations may qualify for charitable status if they are established for such purposes as the relief of poverty, the advancement of education or religion or the promotion of certain other purposes of public benefit including good community relations, the prevention of racial discrimination, protection of health and the promotion of equal opportunity. Legislation to strengthen the powers of the Charity Commission and improve the supervision and monitoring of charities is proposed. The Charities Aid Foundation, an independent body, aids the flow of funds to charity from individuals, companies and grant-making trusts. Co-ordination of government interests in the voluntary sector throughout Britain is the responsibility of the Home Office Voluntary Services Unit

## **ПРАКТИЧЕСКО ЗАДАНИЕ №6**

### **The Sources of Income for Voluntary Organizations**

Voluntary organizations derive their income from several sources, including voluntary contributions, central and local government's grants, earnings from commercial activities and investments, and from fees and charges (from central and local government) as an increasing number of services are provided by the voluntary sector on a contractual basis. Some 500 bodies receive direct grants from government health and social services departments; in 1987-1988 these amounted to over 37 million out of a total central government funding of \$294 million to voluntary organizations. Tax changes in recent budgets have helped the voluntary movement secure a larger flow of funds from industry and individuals. In addition, voluntary organizations benefit not only from direct donations from the private sector but also from gifts in kind, sponsorship, secondments, and joint promotions..

## **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №7**

### **Elderly people**

Services for elderly people are provided by statutory and voluntary bodies to help them to live at home whenever possible. Only about 5 per cent of the elderly over 65 live in institutional accommodation. These services may include advice and help given by social workers, domestic help, the provision of meals in the home, sitters-in, night attendants and laundry services as well as day centres, luncheon clubs and recreational facilities. Appropriate adaptations to the home can overcome problems of restricted mobility, and a wide range of environmental aids is available for people with impaired hearing or vision. Dispersed alarm systems have been developed to help elderly housebound people obtain assistance in an emergency. In some areas «good neighbor» and friendly visiting services are arranged by the local authority or a voluntary organization. Many local authorities provide free or subsidized travel to elderly people within their areas. Social services authorities also provide residential home care for the elderly and infirm and register and inspect homes run by voluntary organizations or privately. As part of their responsibility for public housing, local authorities provide accommodation specially designed for elderly people; some of these developments have resident wardens. Housing associations and private builders also build this type of accommodation.

## **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №8**

### **Disabled people**

Britain has estimated 6 million adults with one or more disabilities, of whom around 400,000 or 7 per cent live in some kind of communal establishment. Local social services authorities provide a wide range of personal social services for disabled people to help with social rehabilitation and adjustment to disability. They are also required to establish the number of disabled people in their area and to publicize services, which may include counseling on personal and social problems arising from disability; occupational, educational, social and recreational facilities, either at day centers or elsewhere; adaptations to homes (such as ramps for wheelchairs); aids to daily living; the delivery of cooked meals; and domestic or care attendant help. In cases of special need, help may be given with the installation of a telephone or a television set. For severely disabled people residential accommodation or respite care may be provided by local authorities and voluntary organizations, and specially designed housing may be available for those able to look after themselves. Some authorities provide free or subsidized travel for disabled people on public transport, and they are encouraged to provide special access for disabled people in the construction of new buildings.



## **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №9**

### **Adoption**

It is generally accepted that adoption is an appropriate way to fund a new family for a very wide range of children of all age groups including those with physical and mental handicaps. Local authorities are required by law to provide an adoption service, either directly or by arrangement with a voluntary organization. Agencies may offer prospective adoptive parents an allowance if this would help to find a family for a child. Adoption is strictly regulated by legislation, and adoption societies must be approved by the respective social services minister. The registrarsGeneral keep confidential registers of adopted children. Adopted people may be given details of their original birth record on reaching the age 18, and counseling is provided to help them understand the circumstances of their adoption.

## **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №10**

### **Independent Living Fund**

The Independent Living Fund was set up in June 1988 to provide financial help to very severely disabled people who need in paid domestic support if they are to live in their own homes. The Fund, for which the Government provided £ 5 million in 1988, is still running. Results for most comprehensive series of national surveys ever undertaken among people with disabilities in Great Britain have been published. These surveys covered adults and children both in private households and in communal establishments, with all types of disabilities, including those caused by mental illness and mental handicap. The Government is using these data to judge how existing social security benefits for disabled people are targeted and whether improvements could be made in the provision of help for those in the greatest need.

## **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №11**

### **Social Workers**

The effective operation of the social services largely depends on the appointment of professionally qualified social workers trained in the methods of social work. Training courses in social work are provided by universities, polytechnics (in Scotland, central institutions) and colleges of further education; their length depends upon educational qualification and previous experience and can extend from one to four years. The Central Council for Education Training in Social Work is the statutory body responsible for social work training and offers advice to people considering entering the profession. The Council has proposed a range of improvements to the present system of qualifying training. Professional social workers (including those working in the National Health Service) are mainly employed by the social services departments of local authorities. Other work in the probation services to respond more effectively to changing social needs are regularly published.

## **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №12**

### **On Some More Aspects of Social Security**

The Department of Employment acts as an agent for the Department of Social Security in paying benefit to unemployed people and the Inland Revenue in collecting National Insurance contributions. The housing benefit scheme is administered mainly by local authorities who recover most of the cost from the Department of Social Security. Advice on social security is given to the Government by the Social Security Advisory Committee. As part of major government initiative to achieve better value for money and provide better services to the public, social security operations

have been undertaken by executive agencies since April 1991. Each agency, which will remain within the Civil Service, will be run by a chief executive responsible for day-to-day operations within a framework of policy objectives set by the Secretary for Social Security.

### **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №13**

#### **Setting Contribution Rates**

Corporate entities around the world are turning to defined contribution arrangements as the answer to post-retirement benefit provision for employees. Pension provision in many countries is an important part of the remuneration package, partly because of its tax efficiency (many governments provide tax incentives for employers to provide non-state pension plans) and partly because of its role in recruiting and retaining high quality employees. – Companies are beginning to recognize the long-term nature of pension liabilities and the uncertainty of the ultimate cost of defined benefit schemes. – The legislation surrounding them has become more complex and costly as governments seek to increase member security. – Working patterns are changing, with employees no longer remaining with one company for life. Defined contribution schemes can offer more flexibility. If the main reason for provision of occupational pension schemes is to attract and retain high quality staff, companies will be interested in ensuring that the design of the scheme fits with their strategy, be it: – Provision of a minimum level of benefit; – Provision of an affordable benefit in terms of employer contributions; – Encouragement for employees to contribute via a matching arrangement; – Reward to high achievers via an increasing scale by seniority within the organization, or the inclusion of bonuses in the salary on which contributions are calculated; – Reward for loyalty via a service-related contribution scale. Employers and their actuaries therefore discuss a contribution rate scale that can be quite complex, in some cases reliant on age, service, job level and level of employee contributions. The other important factors are, of course, the level of contributions that competitors in the same industry are making and what rates are actually affordable.

### **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №14**

#### **War Pensioners and Related Services**

Pensions are payable for disablement or death as a result of service in the armed forces or by certain injuries received in the merchant navy or civil defence during war-time, or to civilians injured by enemy action. The amount paid varies according to the degree of disablement and rank held in service; an allowance is paid for dependants. There are a number of supplementary allowances, the main ones being for unemployability, restricted mobility, the need for constant attendance, the provision of extra comforts, and as maintenance for a lowered standard of occupation. An age allowance is payable to war pensioners aged 65 or over whose disablement is assessed at 40 per cent or more. Pensions are also paid to war widows and other dependants. The Department of Social Security maintains a welfare service for war pensioners, war widows and other dependants. It works closely with ex-Service organizations and other voluntary bodies, which give financial aid and personal support to those disabled or bereaved as a result of war.

### **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №15**

#### **Widows**

Under new arrangements which took effect in April 1988, all eligible women widowed after 10 April 1988 receive a tax-free lump sum payment of £ 1,000 on bereavement. A widowed mother with a young family receives a widowed mother's allowance with an addition for each child. Widow's pension is payable to a widow who is 45 years or over when her husband dies or when her entitlement to widowed mother's allowance ends. Payment continues until the widow remarries or

begins drawing retirement pension. Widows also benefit under the industrial injuries scheme. A man whose wife dies when both are over pension age inherits his wife's pension rights just as a widow inherits her husband's rights.

### **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №16**

#### **Some More Information on Allowance Care for Invalids**

A non-contributory, tax-free attendance allowance may be payable to severely disabled people at either a higher or a lower rate depending upon the amount of care and attention they require. It is payable from the age of two and there is no upper age limit. A non-contributory invalid care allowance may be payable to men and women aged between 16 and pension age who cannot go to work because they are caring for a person receiving an attendance allowance. Physically disabled people unable or virtually unable to walk may be entitled to a tax-free mobility allowance to help to pay their transport costs. People aged between 5 and 66 may claim and payment can continue up to the age of 80. An independent organization called Motability helps disabled drivers and passengers wanting to use their mobility allowance to obtain a vehicle.

### **ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ №17**

#### **Arrangements with Other Countries**

As part of the European Community's efforts to promote the free movement of labour, there are regulations providing for equality of treatment and the protection of benefit rights for employed and self-employed people who move between member states. The regulations also cover retirement pensioners and other beneficiaries who have been employed, or self-employed, as well as dependants. Benefits covered include child benefit and those for sickness and maternity, unemployment, retirement, invalidity, accidents at work and occupational diseases. Britain also has reciprocal social security agreements with a number of other countries. Their scope and the benefits they cover vary, but the majority covers most National Insurance benefits and family benefits.

## **ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 1**

### **Бланк ответов контрольных точек №1**

Группа \_\_\_\_\_ Курс \_\_\_\_\_ Дата \_\_\_\_\_

Дисциплина \_\_\_\_\_

Специальность \_\_\_\_\_

ФИО Студента \_\_\_\_\_

Вариант № \_\_\_\_\_

Впиши свой ответ:

№ заданий	Вариант ответов

## **ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 2**

### **Протокол результатов текущего контроля контрольных точек №1**

Группа \_\_\_\_\_ Курс \_\_\_\_\_ Дата \_\_\_\_\_

Дисциплина \_\_\_\_\_

Специальность \_\_\_\_\_  
Вид контроля \_\_\_\_\_  
Раздел, темы \_\_\_\_\_

Преподаватель \_\_\_\_\_

**ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 3**

**Бланк ответов контрольных точек №2.**

Группа \_\_\_\_\_ Курс \_\_\_\_\_ Дата \_\_\_\_\_

Дисциплина \_\_\_\_\_

Специальность \_\_\_\_\_

ФИО Студента \_\_\_\_\_

Вариант № \_\_\_\_\_

№ за да ни я	Номера ответов	Номера ответов
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**ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 4**

**Протокол результатов текущего контроля контрольных точек №2.**

Группа \_\_\_\_\_ Курс \_\_\_\_\_ Дата \_\_\_\_\_

Дисциплина \_\_\_\_\_  
Специальность \_\_\_\_\_  
Вид контроля \_\_\_\_\_  
Раздел, темы \_\_\_\_\_

№ п/п	Фамилия, имя, отчество студента	Оценка	Подпись преподавателя
1			
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Результаты:

«отлично» \_\_\_\_\_

«хорошо» \_\_\_\_\_

«удовлетворительно» \_\_\_\_\_

«неудовлетворительно» \_\_\_\_\_

Успеваемость:

общая \_\_\_%

качественная \_\_\_\_\_%

Преподаватель \_\_\_\_\_