

ПОСІБНИК
для підготовки до ЗНО
з англійської мови
до магістратури

СПЕЦІАЛЬНІСТЬ ПРАВО

- **10 ТЕСТІВ У ФОРМАТІ ЗНО**
- **ВІДПОВІДІ ДО ВСІХ ТЕСТОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ**

За загальною редакцією професора *В. П. Сімонок*

Харків
«Право»
2019

УДК 811.111:37.09.64
П61

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П61 **Посібник** для підготовки до ЗНО з англійської мови до магістратури.
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Посібник містить практичний матеріал для підготовки до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання з англійської мови до магістратури (спеціальність Право). Формат, тематика та послідовність матеріалу сприяють формуванню вмінь та навичок, які необхідні для успішного виконання екзаменаційних завдань.

Для студентів юридичних спеціальностей закладів вищої освіти, викладачів та широкого читацького загалу.

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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА (СЕРТИФІКАЦІЙНА РОБОТА)

Спеціальність ПРАВО

ЧАС ВИКОНАННЯ 60 хвилин

Починаючи з 2017 року, вступні випробування до магістратури проводяться у формі єдиного фахового вступного екзамену за спеціальністю «Право».

Збірник містить завдання тестів ЗНО з блоку «Іноземна мова».

Також тести містять наведені правильні відповіді на кожне завдання тесту.

Загальна кількість завдань кожного тесту – 42.

Сертифікаційна робота (тест) складається з двох частин: **«Читання»** та **«Використання мови»**, та містить 6 завдань, серед яких:

1. Завдання на встановлення відповідності (№ 1–5, 11–16). У завданнях пропонується підібрати заголовки до текстів/частин текстів із наведених варіантів; твердження/ситуації до оголошень/текстів; запитання до відповідей або відповіді до запитань. Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо учасник зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання встановив правильну відповідність і позначив правильний варіант відповіді у бланку відповідей А.

2. Завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді (№ 6–10). До кожного завдання наведено чотири варіанти відповіді, з яких лише один правильний. Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо учасник зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання вибрав і позначив правильну відповідь в бланку відповідей А.

3. Завдання на заповнення пропусків у тексті (№ 17–42). У завданнях пропонується доповнити абзаци/речення в тексті реченнями/частинами речень, словосполученнями/словами із наведених варіантів. Завдання вважається виконаним, якщо учасник зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання вибрав і позначив правильний варіант відповіді в бланку відповідей А.

Схеми оцінювання завдань сертифікаційної роботи з іноземної мови:

1. Завдання на встановлення відповідності оцінюється в 0 або 1 бал: 1 бал за правильно встановлену відповідність; 0 балів, якщо правильної відповідності не встановлено або відповіді не надано.

2. Завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді оцінюється в 0 або 1 бал: 1 бал, якщо вказано правильну відповідь; 0 балів, якщо вказано неправильну відповідь, або вказано більше однієї відповіді, або відповіді не надано.

Завдання на заповнення пропусків у тексті оцінюється в 0 або 1 бал: 1 бал, якщо вказано правильну відповідь; 0 балів, якщо вказано неправильну відповідь, або вказано більше однієї відповіді, або відповіді не надано.

Джерелами текстів збірника слугують аутентичні інформаційно-довідкові, рекламні, публіцистичні матеріали юридичного спрямування, зміст яких відповідає навчальній програмі.

Максимальна кількість тестових балів, яку можна набрати, правильно виконавши всі завдання тесту – **42** тестових бали.

TECT 1

Частина «Читання» Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Corporal Punishment in Modern Schools of the USA

1. _____

School corporal punishment, which typically involves striking a child with a wooden board or paddle, is currently legal in public schools in 19 U.S. states. More than 160,000 children from 36,942 public schools in all 4,460 districts in these states were disciplined using corporal punishment in the United States in this school year, according to data released by the U.S. Department of Education.

2. _____

Schoolchildren were punished with corporal punishment for a range of behaviours, varying from serious incidents like setting off fireworks in school, to minor behaviours like use of cell phones and not completing homework. In states where corporal punishment is legal, it can be used on children of all ages. Punished children had to seek medical attention such as treatment for bruises, hematomas, broken bones, and nerve and muscle damage.

3. _____

The Supreme Court ruled in 1977 that school corporal punishment was constitutional. At that time, only two states had banned corporal punishment in public schools. In 2016 a total of 31 states have banned it from public schools. Juvenile crime has not increased in states that have removed corporal punishment from schools.

4. _____

Hitting an animal to the point of injury is a felony in most U.S. states, hitting a child to the point of injury as punishment in a public school is exempt from child maltreatment laws in most states where corporal punishment in schools is legal. This means that, in some states, a behaviour that would be considered abuse when inflicted by a parent on a child cannot be prosecuted if inflicted by a school employee.

5. _____

There are widespread disparities in the administration of corporal punishment by race, gender, and disability status. For example, in Alabama and Mississippi, Black children are at least 51% more likely to be corporally punished than White children in over half of school districts. In eight states, boys are five times more likely to receive corporal punishment than girls in at least 20% of school districts. Children with disabilities are over 50% more likely to be corporally punished than their nondisabled peers in many southeastern states. A 2009 Human Rights Watch publication found that school administrators sometimes use corporal punishment on children for behaviours that stem directly from their disability, including those common to autism and Tourette syndrome.

(Adapted from: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/10/161005090700.htm>)

- A Contradictions in the US Legislation
- B The Disproportionate Use of Corporal Punishment
- C Alternatives to Punishments Intended to Cause Physical Pain
- D Governmental Data on the Ongoing Use of Physical Punishment in the USA
- E Students' Academic Performance and Corporal Punishment
- F Judicial Attitude to Physical Punishment
- G Proper Application of Corporal Punishment
- H Corporal Punishment and Its Effect on Child Wellbeing

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Twitter as a Powerful Tool in Forecasting Crime

“My initial hypothesis was that there would be no correlation between Twitter use and crime. After all, people don’t share with the world that they intend to or have just committed a crime,” said University of Virginia Professor of Systems and Engineering Information Matthew Gerber. “What they do share are things like social events or outings that could lead to criminal activity.” Gerber chose Twitter over other social media platforms for its openness and the fact that anyone can access GPS-tagged tweets generated in a given area.

His statistical method involved collecting more than 1.5 million public tweets tagged with Chicago-area GPS coordinates spanning January to March of 2013, as well as crime records covering the same period and geographic area. After dividing and mapping out tweets and crime records onto a grid and identifying common topics of discussion (e.g., sports, restaurants, and entertainment) appearing in tweets, Gerber combined conclusions from this analysis with older forecasting models to predict crimes over the next month. The result of his combined method was more precise, accurately predicting 19 out of 25 crime types.

“Some cities that utilize such methods as a basis for resource allocation have seen dramatic decreases in crime,” said Gerber. As for the causal connection between tweets and crimes, Gerber admits his method cannot answer that. Even so, **it** is gaining attention from police departments all over the United States, including Chicago and New York City. His work could further assist departments in resource allocation, deciding where and when to deploy officers.

Gerber co-directs UVA’s Predictive Technology Laboratory, which uses data to create predictive models with the goal of promoting better decision making. In addition to applying models to the field of policing, the lab is also conducting research in other important fields like health care and the military.

(Adapted from: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2017/08/170801101901.htm>)

6. What was the first reaction of Professor Matthew Gerber to the idea of using Twitter for forecasting crime?

- A He believed that Twitter due to its openness was an effective tool.
- B He recognized its potential because anyone could access this social media.
- C He could not expect that there was relationship between tweets and crime prediction.
- D He agreed that social events or outings could not lead to criminal activity.

7. According to the second paragraph, which of the following is true?

- A Older forecasting models were of no use for the new research.
- B On reading tweets Professor Gerber could accurately predict the geographic area of future crimes.
- C Identifying only criminal topics of discussion in tweets Professor Gerber forecast crimes.
- D In his studies the researcher dealt both with criminal records and tweets.

8. What were the consequences of applying new prediction methods?

- A Crime rate declined significantly.
- B It proved that there was no causal connection between tweets and crime.
- C Police departments showed lack of interest in these methods.
- D New research was used to test police offices.

9. What does the word ‘it’ in bold (paragraph 3) refer to?

- A casual connection
- B Professor Matthew Gerber’s method
- C resource allocation
- D tweets and crime

10. What is Predictive Technology Laboratory specialization?

- A It promotes better decision making.
- B It focuses only on creating predictive models.
- C It is characterized by multifaceted nature of its activity.
- D It deals exclusively with applying models to the field of policing.

Task 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (11–16). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

11. This law course will help you to understand these complex legal issues by teaching you basic norms governing armed conflicts, also known as ‘**International Humanitarian Law**’ (‘IHL’). This course provides essential theoretical and practical knowledge for students, researchers and academics who wish to specialize in this field. It is also dedicated to professionals, including members of NGOs, involved in armed conflict situations, or members of armed forces.

12. Fundamentals of Business Law. This course reviews important principles found in business law. It explains principles of business law in a clear and easy to understand way. The course also covers topics such as legal requirements, legal recommendations, financial status, taxation, and liability related to these principles. This free online course will be of interest to business professionals and students of law who would like a greater knowledge and understanding of laws relating to business and commerce.

13. Introduction to Contracts in Law. This free online course reviews the elements which make up a contract and reviews a scenario about how a contract can be breached if one or more of the parties involved do not fulfil their part of the agreement. Resolving broken contracts in the form of damages is also discussed. It will also be of interest to the average lay person who wishes to clearly understand the implications of having a written contract should they wish to enter into a legal agreement with another party.

14. Introduction to Copyright Law in America. This free online course is an introduction to copyright law as practised in the United States. The course reviews the structure of copyright under federal law, the basics of legal research and legal citations. It examines copyright and its applications in the music and broadcasting industries, and looks at legal cases involving examples such as Napster, Grokster and peer-to-peer file sharing services. It also reviews software licensing, and the General Public License and free software. The course is designed for professionals and law students.

15. The Adversary Trial System. This second installment of the free legal studies course examines the court and trial system in detail and explores various civil and criminal procedures in the context of real-world case studies. This course is a useful information to law students who wish to learn and understand the role law plays in modern society and the intricacies of the justice and court system.

16. Laws and the Judicial System. This free online law course presents the learner with a basic introduction to the world of legal studies. The lessons explore the definition of law and the role it plays in society, the differences between civil and criminal law and how various laws evolve over time. The course is an ideal study-aid for law students who wish to acquaint themselves with the fundamentals of legal systems.

(Adapted from: <https://alison.com/courses?q=law&sorting=relevance>)

According to the advertisements which law course _____?

A	provides elementary concepts of law and legal process
B	is connected with the law of only one country
C	develops interdisciplinary knowledge and skills
D	is designed not only for professionals and law students but also for non-professionals
E	deals with legal framework that regulates the conduct of war
F	allows students to gain expertise in general management practices
G	is about the law governing the dealings between persons in commercial matters
H	is a part of a free legal studies course

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Northern Irish Police Raid Women's Homes in Crackdown on Abortion Pills

As abortion is a criminal offence in Northern Ireland, where women face (17) _____. Police in Belfast have carried out a number of raids for abortion pills.

It is estimated that more than a thousand women each year travel to Great Britain for terminations. However, Northern Irish women (18) _____ on the National Health Service, despite (19) _____ and they instead must pay for private procedures. Activists say this means low-income women are increasingly unable to travel and are instead buying abortion pills online and taking them at home in Northern Ireland.

A number of prosecutions have recently been taken against women in Northern Ireland. Last April, a 21-year-old woman (20) _____ after she experienced an unplanned pregnancy when she was 19. She told the court she tried to raise money in time to travel to England for an abortion but could not afford to do so and instead ordered pills online and performed an abortion on herself at home. Another Northern Irish woman is currently awaiting trial, (21) _____ her 15-year-old daughter to access abortion pills.

In November 2016, Belfast High Court found that Northern Ireland's abortion laws are (22) _____.

(Adapted from: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/northern-ireland-abortion-pill-raids-police-women-homes-workplaces-a7627211.html>)

A	are not entitled to free abortions
B	a breach of international human rights legislation
C	life in prison for having the procedure
D	being strictly against anti-abortion legislation
E	was found guilty of committing an abortion
F	being UK taxpayers
G	beneficial health effects for both mothers and infants
H	charged with helping

Частина «Використання мови» Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Criminals to Confess Online

The government is to press ahead with plans to enable petty criminals to (23) _____ guilty online and receive a sentence through a computer.

A report from the Ministry of Justice has called for the system to be tested with non-prisonable (24) _____, such as tram fare evasion, railway fare evasion and possession of an unlicensed road and line. "Under this proposal, (25) _____ who opt in to the online procedure and confess will be offered the option to (26) _____ a pre-determined penalty (including the payment of any appropriate