

**Комплексна контрольна робота з іноземної мови спеціальності
Варіант № 1**

Task 1: Make the best choice.

1. International law of rules and principles which govern the relations and dealings of nations with each other.
a) consists b) has consisted c) is consisting
2. Conventional international law derives from international agreements and may take any form that the contracting parties agree
a) above b) from c) upon
3. The United Nations, the most influential among international organizations, on June 26, 1945.
a) created b) had been created c) was created
4. It is a violation of international law to treat an alien in a manner which the international standard of justice.
a) did not satisfy b) does not satisfy c) is not satisfied
5. [International Court of Justice](#) is established by the UN Charter as its principal judicial organ.
a) the b) - c) a
6. the European and American Conventions on human rights have international tribunals which deal with complaints of violation of human rights.
a) several b) two c) both
7. International law is used to govern issuesthe global environment, the global commons such as international waters and outer space.
a) relating with b) relating to c) relating of
8. General principles of international law by the major legal systems of the world.
a) were being recognized b) had been recognized c) are recognized
9. The rules of international law all aspects of the relations between the states.
a) do not cover b) does not cover c) are not cover
10. Private law deals persons, property, obligations and liability.
a) about b) for c) with

Task 2: Choose the best suitable word or word combination.

1.is a country which is an independent political unit , usually formed of people with the same language and traditions.
a) natural state b) nation state c) national state
2. Customary law and conventional law are sources of international law.
a) secondary b) primary c) additional
3. The peremptory norms of international law have to be adhered to without any
a) derogation b) appeal c) mercy

4. Customary law was codified in the
 - a) UN Charter b) Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties c) US Constitution
5. law derives from international agreements.
 - a) international of conventional b) international conventional c) conventional international
6. A company or corporation considered as a legal body is...
 - a) legal person b) legal liability c) legal immunity
7. International law establishes the framework and the criteria for identifying as the principal actors in the international legal system.
 - a) people b) states c) organizations
8. The is the principal judicial organ of the UN.
 - a) International Court of Justice b) Crown Court c) Supreme Court
9. Law established on the basis of decisions by the courts rather than by statute is...
 - a) common law b) civil law c) customary law
10. Fair treatment under the law is.....
 - a) breach of law b) justice c) adherence

Task 3: Translate into Ukrainian

In international law, sovereignty means that a government possesses full control over affairs within a territorial or geographical area or limit. Determining whether a specific entity is sovereign is not an exact science, but often a matter of diplomatic dispute. There is usually an expectation that both de jure and de facto sovereignty rest in the same organization at the place and time of concern. Foreign governments use varied criteria and political considerations when deciding whether or not to recognize the sovereignty of a state over a territory. Membership in the United Nations requires that "the admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council." Sovereignty may be recognized even when the sovereign body possesses no territory or its territory is under partial or total occupation by another power.

Task 4: Translate into English

Суб'єкти міжнародного права — це учасники міжнародних правовідносин, які є носіями міжнародних прав та обов'язків, що здійснюються на основі та в рамках міжнародного права. Це, насамперед, держави, а також міжнародні організації, нації та народи, які борються за створення незалежної держави, особливі форми суб'єктів міжнародного права, так звані квазідержавні утворення. Держави є носіями міжнародної правосуб'єктності в силу належного їм державного суверенітету, що підтверджується основними принципами міжнародного права. Отже, державний суверенітет є повнотою законодавчої, виконавчої та судової влади держави в межах її території, та, з іншого боку, це — її незалежність і самостійність на міжнародній арені. Суверенітет є невід'ємною ознакою держави. Через їхній суверенітет держави створюють норми міжнародного права та забезпечують ефективний механізм контролю за їх виконанням.

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов

Протокол № від « » 2019 р.

Завідувач кафедри іноземних мов _____ Бонацька І.В.

підпис

Комплексна контрольна робота з іноземної мови спеціальності

Варіант № 2

Task 1: Make the best choice.

1. International Law consists ... rules and principles which govern the relations and dealings of nations with each other.
a) in b) with c) of
2. Public international law ... the relationship between states and international entities.
a) regulates b) has regulates c) is regulating
3. Some international bodies such as European Union have created their own legal structures.
a) the b) a c) -
4. A consul is an officer commissioned by a government to represent it in a foreign country with the goal of ... the interests of its citizens.
a) of protecting b) to protect c) protecting
5. The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea into force in 1994.
a) came b) had came c) has been come
6. Private law deals persons, property, obligations and liability.
a) within b) with c) without
7. Customary international law derives from the consistent practice of statesby opinio juris.
a) are accompanied b) is accompanied c) accompanied

8. In the first group there are countries with a mixed legal system influenced by ... civil and common law.

- a) such b) several c) both

9. By the beginning of the 21st century this Convention by more than 150 countries.

- a) has been ratified b) had been ratified c) have been ratified

10. The formation of the United Nations.... a means for the world community to enforce international law upon members that violate its charter.

- a) was created b) had created c) created

Task 2: Choose the best suitable word or word combination.

1. The President is empowered under the to nominate and appoint ambassadors.

- a) Declaration b) Constitution c) Convention

2. Ais somebody who is a citizen of a state.

- a) national b) alien c) refugee

3. law deals with controversies between private persons, natural or juridical.

- a) Customary international b) Public international c) Private international

4. The International Court of Justice was established by the Charter of

- a) the United Nations b) the NATO c) the UNESCO

5. The fact of being legally responsible for paying for damage or loss incurred is ...

- a) payment b) liability c) penalty

6. A treaty shall be interpretedin accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose.”

- a) in good will b) in good mood c) in good faith

7. A civil wrong done by one person to another and entitling the victim to claim damages is...

- a) civil law b) tort c) civil code

8. The document signed in Austria, generally relating to international treaties and the rights of diplomats is
- a) the [Charter of the United Nations](#) b) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights c) the [Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties](#)
9. A...is a human being, as opposed to a legal or artificial 'person' such as a company.
- a) natural person b) legal person c) entity
10. Law established by precedents, that is by the decision of courts in earlier cases is...
- a) case precedent law b) criminal law c) case law

Task 3: Translate into Ukrainian

The [European Union](#) (EU) consists of 28 member states. Each member state is party to the [founding treaties](#) of the union and thereby subject to the privileges and obligations of membership. Unlike members of most [international organizations](#), the member states of the EU are subjected to binding laws in exchange for representation within the common legislative and judicial institutions. Member states must agree unanimously for the EU to adopt policies concerning defense and [foreign policy](#). According to the [Copenhagen criteria](#), membership of the European Union is open to any European country that is a stable, [free-market liberal democracy](#) that respects the [rule of law](#) and human rights. Furthermore, it has to be willing to accept all the obligations of membership, such as adopting all previously agreed law and switching to the [euro](#). To join the European Union, it is required for all member states to agree; if a single member state disagrees, the applying country is declined accession to the European Union.

Task 4: Translate into English

Суб'єкти міжнародного права — це учасники міжнародних правовідносин, які є носіями міжнародних прав та обов'язків, що здійснюються на основі та в рамках міжнародного права. Це, насамперед, держави, а також міжнародні організації, нації та народи, які борються за створення незалежної держави, особливі форми суб'єктів міжнародного права, так звані квазідержавні утворення. Держави є носіями міжнародної правосуб'єктності в силу належного їм державного суверенітету, що підтверджується основними принципами міжнародного права. Отже, державний суверенітет є повнотою законодавчої, виконавчої та судової влади держави в межах її території, та, з іншого боку, це — її незалежність і самостійність на міжнародній арені. Суверенітет є невід'ємною ознакою держави. Через їхній суверенітет держави створюють норми міжнародного права та забезпечують ефективний механізм контролю за їх виконанням.

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Варіант № 3**

Task 1: Make the best choice.

1. He... as the Ambassador in Slovenia now.
a) works b) is working c) worked

2. If the agreement was reached today, the parties..... this contract.
a) will sign b) had signed c) would sign

3. According the UN Charter every state shall maintain peace and security.
a) with b) to c) in

- 4..... General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions.
a) a b) the c) -

5. She **denied** ... a bribe.
a) take b) to take c) taking

6.people break the laws the more troubles and concerns it causes.
a) The more b) As more c) More

7. Last year the Supreme Court of Ukraine inflicted punishments.
a) much b) many c) less

8. The customary law was codified in the Vienna Convention the Law of Treaties.

a) on b) of c) to

9. one shall be held in slavery or servitude.

a) every b) any c) no

10. Each member of the UN Economic and Social Council..... have one vote.

a) have to b) would c) shall

Task 2: Choose the best suitable word or word combination.

1. The law that deals with personal injury, contracts, and property is known as ...

a) air law b) criminal law c) civil law

2. An example of punishment in the criminal justice system is ...

a) loss of license to practice a profession b) imprisonment
c) fines

3. Punishing an offender in order to cause other people to refrain from committing the same crime is
an example of

a) general deterrence b) individual deterrence c) incapacitation

4. A number of countries have “dual” system in which religious rules ...

a) govern b) come into force c) occur

5. Which Court are the most serious international conflicts tried in?

a) High Court b) International Court of Justice c) Crown Court

6. The President is empowered under the to nominate and appoint ambassadors.

a) Declaration b) Constitution c) Convention

7. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or

- a) punishment b) reward c) fine

8. I should like to call two who can testify on my client's behalf.

- a) witnesses b) spectators c) passers-by

9. Law established on the basis of decisions by the courts rather than by statute is...

- a) common law b) civil law c) customary law

10. A civil wrong done by one person to another and entitling the victim to claim damages is...

- a) civil law b) tort c) civil code

3. Translate into Ukrainian

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security. The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial severance of diplomatic relations. The Security Council is also empowered to recommend the admission of new Members, the appointment of the Secretary-General and together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice, to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression. Each member of the UN Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

Task 4: Translate into English

Міжнародне право регулює відносини між своїми суб'єктами — державами й міжнародними організаціями. У процесі міжнародного спілкування вони ведуть переговори й укладають міжнародні угоди. Суб'єкти міжнародного права беруть участь у зовнішніх зносинах, прагнучи до реалізації своїх економічних, політичних та інших інтересів. Зовнішні зносини можна визначити як ту частину загальної системи міжнародних відносин і міжнародної діяльності кожної держави, що охоплює лише офіційні відносини між державами й іншими суб'єктами міжнародного права, з метою здійснення їхніх зовнішніх функцій мирними засобами. Міжнародне Право, яке в більшості країн визначається як Публічне Міжнародне право, розглядає тільки правові суперечки між декількома країнами або націями і громадянами або підданими юридичними або фізичними суб'єктами інших країн. Міжнародне право – це сукупність принципів і норм, що відображають складний процес взаємодії держав та постійного перетворення суспільних відносин та відповідають об'єктивним факторам суспільного розвитку.

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Варіант № 4

Task 1: Make the best choice.

1. If any state the territory of other state, certain measures will be taken immediately.
a) will attack b) attacked c) attacks
2. A new law..... at the end of next year.
a) will be adopted b) was adopted c) is adopted
3. They lost their case in the High Court, and pay damages.
a) has to b) have c) had to
4. Classification of legal systems depends the criteria which was used.
a) from b) on c) by
5. A person authorized by another to act for him or her called an agent.
a) had been b) is c) can be
6. Nowadays more and more statesfriendly relations with other countries.
a) will develop b) were developing c) are developing
7. The UN Secretary General deniedthe matter to the attention of the Security Council.
a) bringing b) brought c) bring

8. Some complicated cases have pages of pleadings and evidence.
a) less b) much c) a lot of
9. Everyone has the right work.
a) of b) to c) for
10. ICJ is located in the Hague, Netherlands.
a) the b) - c) an

Task 2: Choose the best suitable word or word combination.

1. Who takes action against the defendant in a criminal case that goes to court?
a) the plaintiff b) the jury c) the prosecutor
- 2..... international law regulates the relationship between states and international entities.
a) Public b) Civil c) Criminal
- 3..... protects and promotes the interests of his citizens in a foreign country.
a) the UN Secretary General b) consul c) the President of the ICJ
4. The First Amendment to the American Constitutionin 1789.
a) used force b) was forced c) came into force
5. States may also adopt such sanctions against one another as the ...of economic or diplomatic ties
a) severance b) jurisdiction c) derogation
6. The capital punishment is
a) the death penalty b) the solitary confinement c) the rehabilitation measure
7. This was one of the few crimes he did not
a) achieve b) perform c) commit
8. The criminal law in the United States developed largely out of

a) English common law b) the Code of Hammurabi c) Anglo-Saxon law

9. A company or corporation considered as a legal body is...

a) legal person b) legal liability c) legal immunity

10. International law establishes the framework and the criteria for identifying as the principal actors in the international legal system.

a) people b) states c) organizations

Task 3: Translate into Ukrainian

The UN Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence. The Security Council is also empowered to recommend the admission of new Members, the appointment of the Secretary-General and together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice, to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression.

Task 4: Translate into English

До основних джерел міжнародного права відносять міжнародний договір і звичай, що виступають і в якості універсальних джерел міжнародного права. Згідно із статтею 1 Віденської конвенції про право міжнародних договорів 1969 року договір визначається як міжнародна угода, що укладена між державами в письмовій формі і регулюється міжнародним правом, незалежно від того, чи міститься така угода в одному документі, у двох або декількох пов'язаних між собою документах. У даний момент міжнародні договори посідають основне місце в системі джерел міжнародного права. Згідно зі ст. 38 Статуту Міжнародного Суду «Суд... застосовує: а) міжнародні конвенції, як загальні, так і спеціальні, що встановлюють правила, безперечно визнані державами, які є сторонами спору; б) міжнародний звичай як доказ загальної практики, визнаної в якості правової норми; в) загальні принципи права, визнані цивілізованими націями;».

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Варіант № 5

Task 1: Make the best choice.

1. Some international bodies such as European Union have created their own legal structures.
a) the b) a c) -

2. A consul is an officer commissioned by a government to represent it in a foreign country with the goal of ... the interests of its citizens.
a) of protecting b) to protect c) protecting

3. The United Nations, the most influential among international organizations, on June 26, 1945.
a) created b) had been created c) was created

4. It is a violation of international law to treat an alien in a manner which the international standard of justice.
a) did not satisfy b) does not satisfy c) is not satisfied

5. [International Court of Justice](#) is established by the UN Charter as its principal judicial organ.
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6. the European and American Conventions on human rights have international tribunals which deal with complaints of violation of human rights.
a) several b) two c) both

7. According the UN Charter every state shall maintain peace and security.
a) with b) to c) in

8. General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions.

- a) a b) the c) -

9. The rules of international law all aspects of the relations between the states.

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10. Private law deals persons, property, obligations and liability.

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Task 2: Choose the best suitable word or word combination.

1. The President is empowered under the to nominate and appoint ambassadors.

- a) Declaration b) Constitution c) Convention

2. Ais somebody who is a citizen of a state.

- a) national b) alien c) refugee

3. The peremptory norms of international law have to be adhered to without any

- a) derogation b) appeal c) mercy

4. Customary law was codified in the

- a) UN Charter b) Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties b) US Constitution

5. law derives from international agreements.

- a) international of conventional b) international conventional c) conventional international

6. A number of countries have “dual” system in which religious rules ...

- a) govern b) come into force c) occur

7. international law regulates the relationship between states and international entities.

- a) Criminal b) Civil c) Public

8. The is the principal judicial organ of the UN.

- a) International Court of Justice b) Crown Court c) Supreme Court

9. Law established on the basis of decisions by the courts rather than by statute is...

- a. common law
- b) civil law
- c) customary law

10. Fair treatment under the law is.....

- a. breach of law
- b) justice
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Task 3: Translate into Ukrainian.

The [European Union](#) (EU) consists of 28 member states. Each member state is party to the [founding treaties](#) of the union and thereby subject to the privileges and obligations of membership. Unlike members of most [international organizations](#), the member states of the EU are subjected to binding laws in exchange for representation within the common legislative and judicial institutions. Member states must agree unanimously for the EU to adopt policies concerning defense and [foreign policy](#). According to the [Copenhagen criteria](#), membership of the European Union is open to any European country that is a stable, [free-market liberal democracy](#) that respects the [rule of law](#) and human rights. Furthermore, it has to be willing to accept all the obligations of membership, such as adopting all previously agreed law and switching to the [euro](#). To join the European Union, it is required for all member states to agree; if a single member state disagrees, the applying country is declined accession to the European Union.

Task 4: Translate into English.

Звичаєве право – система санкціонованих [державою](#) правових звичаїв, які є джерелом права в певній державі, місцевості або для певної етнічної чи соціальної групи. Воно утворюється впродовж певного періоду шляхом постійного дотримання звичаїв нормативного характеру, відображає правову культуру й правову свідомість народу, а водночас і інтереси панівних верств суспільства. На думку багатьох авторів, для перетворення звичаю на правовий звичай потрібна не стільки санкція держави, скільки одностайна воля народу. Різне ставлення до звичаєвого права впродовж історії існування людства зумовлене насамперед особливим характером цього права – воно є консервативним правом, орієнтованим на збереження традиційного правового ладу. Нині звичаєве право досить широко використовується лише в деяких країнах Африки та Азії (переважно з числа колишніх колоній). Воно також є джерелом міжнародного права.

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